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THE FIFTY-SIXTH REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,
1902.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

ACCORDING to the statutory returns made to us, the total number of notified lunatics in England and Wales, as on 1st January 1902, was 110,713, being 2,769 more than on the same day in 1901. This increase compares with an increase of 1,333 in 1900, one of 1,525 in 1899, and one of 3,114 in 1898. The average annual increase in the ten years ending 31st December 1901 was 2,286, and in the five years ending the same day, 2,270. The increase in 1901 therefore exceeded the average annual increase in the preceding ten years by 483, and that in the preceding five years by 500.

We show, in the summary on the next page, the statutory classification and the distribution of the 110,713 notified lunatics as on 1st January last, and from a comparison of it with the summary in our last Report, we find that in the past year the patients in County and Borough Asylums increased by 2,344, those in Registered Hospitals by 7, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 252, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 132, in Naval and Military Hospitals by 12, in Broadmoor by 13, in ordinary workhouses by 15, in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 52, and that the private "single patients" increased by 13. There was, however, a decrease of 71 in the number of notified outdoor pauper lunatics, leaving the net increase of 2,769, as already mentioned.

Of the pauper lunatics stated to be in County and Borough Asylums, 123 are, in fact, maintained in workhouses under the provisions of Section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, but they continue to be patients on the books of the Asylums which send them to the workhouses.

In Netley and Yarmouth Hospitals and Grove Hall, Bow, were 360 patients actually or formerly in the military or

SUMMARY OF INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1902.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1902.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In County and Borough Asylums -	748	1,076	1,824	34,564	41,740	76,304(a)	115	17	132	35,427	42,833	78,260
In Registered Hospitals -	1,850	1,852	3,702	347	205	552	1	—	1	2,198	2,057	4,255
In Licensed Houses:—												
Metropolitan -	662	927	1,589	323	361	684	—	—	—	985	1,288	2,273
Provincial -	506	796	1,302	224	264	488	1	—	1	731	1,060	1,791
In Naval and Military Hospitals -	254	—	254	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	—	254
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor).	—	—	—	—	—	—	486	179	665	486	179	665
In Workhouses:—												
Ordinary Workhouses -	—	—	—	5,180	6,224	11,404	—	—	—	5,180	6,224	11,404
Metropolitan District Asylums -	—	—	—	2,810	2,968	5,778	—	—	—	2,810	2,968	5,778
Private Single Patients -	162	302	464	—	—	—	—	—	—	162	302	464
Out-door Paupers -	—	—	—	2,193	3,376	5,569	—	—	—	2,193	3,376	5,569
TOTAL -	4,182	4,953	9,135	45,641	55,138	100,779	603	196	799	50,426	60,287	110,713

(a) One hundred and twenty-three of these patients were boarded out from Asylums in Workhouses under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, s. 26. See Appendix B., Table VII.

naval service, and maintained in those institutions at the expense of the State, and who are therefore, in accordance with the statutory definition, included in the *private* class; and there were 250 patients, found lunatic by inquisition, who are not included in the Summary.

With this explanation we may point out that in 1901 the *private* patients increased by 188, increase having taken place in the numbers maintained—in County and Borough Asylums (192), in Metropolitan Licensed Houses (6), in Naval and Military Hospitals (12), and as “single patients” (13); as against which there was a decrease of 24 in Provincial Licensed Houses, and of 11 in Registered Hospitals, leaving the net increase 188, as above.

The *pauper* lunatics in County and Borough Asylums increased by 2,140, those in Registered Hospitals by 18, in Metropolitan Licensed Houses by 246, in Provincial Licensed Houses by 156, in ordinary workhouses by 15, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums by 52; but they decreased by 71 as outdoor paupers. The net increase of this class was 2,556. In the class of *criminal* lunatics, which on 1st January last included 799 individuals, of whom 665 were in Broadmoor, there was an increase of 25.

In the Appendices we print as usual a series of tables affording detailed statistics and information relative to the insane coming within our cognizance. Upon these tables we proceed to offer some observations.

Table I., Appendix A., gives in detail, at intervals of 10 years from 1859 to 1889 and for each year 1893 to 1902, both inclusive, the number, classification, and distribution, on the 1st January, of all lunatics whose existence has been notified to us. The total has advanced from 36,762 on 1st January 1859 to 110,713 on 1st January last. Of the *private* patients 60·5 per cent. were on the last-mentioned day maintained in County and Borough Asylums and Registered Hospitals, being an advance of 0·76 per cent. on the proportion on 1st January 1901. The advance in the proportion so maintained has been continuous for some time past, and is mainly due, we think, to the better provision made in asylums for the patients of this class for whom moderate rates of payment only can be afforded. We have been glad to give our support to all proposals to provide in new asylums accommodation suitable for such persons, both in their interest and in that of the ratepayers, believing the provision of it to be a measure of economy by allowing reasonable payments to be obtained for patients who would otherwise be a charge upon the poor rate.

In Table II. are given, for the same years as in the preceding Table, the ratios of notified lunatics to the total population of England and Wales, as estimated by the

Registrar-General for the middle of each year. There are, according to this Table, 33·55 lunatics per 10,000 of the total population, or one lunatic to 298 persons. In 1859 the proportion was 18·67 per 10,000, or a lunatic to 536 persons, and last year one to 301·32. The advance in the ratio has been almost entirely in the *pauper* class, for in the *private* it has only been from 2·38 to 2·77 per 10,000, the latter ratio being the same as that in 1894. With the increase of population a larger increase in the latter ratio might reasonably have been expected, and its absence possibly indicates that more insane of the better social classes are now treated privately, without certification and notification to this department.

Table III. gives the numbers and the ratios to population, of the admissions of lunatics into institutions for lunatics, and single charge, for the same years as in the last table. Transfers, re-certifications, and the admissions to idiot establishments, are excluded. The total admissions last year were 20,769, being 6·4 per 10,000 of the total population, to which amount the ratio has advanced from 5·83 in ten years. The ratio of *first* admissions into any institution, per 10,000 of population, has advanced from 4·94 in 1898 to 5·31 last year. Here again the advance in the general ratio is mainly in the *pauper* class, in which it has increased from 4·53 in 1889 to 5·59 in 1901, while the increase in the *private* class has been only from 0·7 in the former to 0·75 in the latter year.

Table IV. shows the number of patients under detention in institutions and single charge, the number of those admitted and discharged, and of those who died, in the years 1892 to 1901, both inclusive. Of the 20,769 admissions last year (excluding those into Idiot Establishments, &c.), 83 per cent. were *first* admissions. In 1898 the proportion was 80 per cent. The patients discharged as “recovered” last year (again excluding Idiot Establishments) were 7,741; those “not recovered” were 6,201. Of the latter, 4,156 were merely transfers from one institution to another, or technical discharges owing to lapsed reception orders. The proportions of stated recoveries to the admissions, and to the total number of patients under treatment, in 1901, as shown in Table V., were respectively 37·27 and 7·15 per cent. The former is 1·1, and the latter 0·18 per cent. lower than the proportions for 1900; and 1·18, and 0·48 per cent. lower than the averages for the 10 years 1892–1902.

The average number of patients resident in all institutions for lunatics, Idiot Establishments, and in single charge, in 1901, was 86,600, and the total deaths were 8,342.

Table VI. shows that (excluding patients in Idiot Establishments) the mortality rate of the year was 9·77 per cent.

of the average number of patients resident, being 0·37 per cent. below the rate in 1900. Had the recovery and death rates been the same in 1901 as in 1900 there would have been 542 fewer notified lunatics under detention on 1st January last.

Table VII. gives the mortality rates in a different form, namely, in the proportions the deaths bear to the total number of patients under treatment in the several years and periods specified in the Table. In 1901 the rate, thus calculated, and again excluding Idiot Establishments, was 7·65 per cent., as against 8·02 per cent. in 1900, and 7·68 per cent., the average of 10 years.

In Table VIII., which, as regards deaths, includes Idiot Establishments, will be found the proportions of recoveries to admissions, and of deaths to daily average number of patients resident, for each year from 1873, with the averages in periods of five years. This table shows that no sustained advance has taken place in the average recovery rate in the past 30 years, and that there has been an important diminution of the death rate. One effect of the latter has no doubt been to add very considerably to the accumulation of patients whose detention is necessary. The average death rate, calculated on the average daily number of patients resident, in the quinquennium, 1873-1877, was, it will be seen, 10·26 per cent., while that of the four years 1898-1901 was only 9·74 per cent., a difference of 0·52 per cent. We cannot attribute this lessened mortality to any single cause, but there can be no doubt, we think, that improved sanitary conditions in Asylums, better nursing of the sick and infirm, and the more earnest endeavours in recent years to render the lives of the insane under detention more happy, have largely contributed to the result.

Table IX. gives, for each administrative county, county borough, and borough remaining a local authority under the Lunacy Act, 1890, information as to the number, and distribution as regards residence, of its pauper lunatics and idiots: and Table X. shows the corresponding distribution of *all* pauper lunatics and idiots, with the proportions under the different heads of residence. We have in former Reports called attention to the diminishing proportion of those residing with relatives or others, that is, the proportion *not* in Institutions or Workhouses, and it will be seen that the process continues, the proportion on 1st January last being 5·53 per cent. as compared with 5·74 per cent. on the 1st January 1901.

Table XI. gives, for the same districts as Table IX., the numbers, on 1st January last, and on the same day of the preceding year, with the increase or decrease in 1901, of the pauper lunatics of each district; and Table XII. is designed

to show the increase or decrease in the five years 1897-1902, with annual averages.

In Table XIII. we give from the returns furnished to us, the ages, in groups, of the patients living on 31st December 1900, in the various Institutions for Lunatics, and Idiot Establishments, in England and Wales; the deaths at the same ages in 1900; the ratios (per 1,000) of those deaths to the numbers of patients in the several groups; and the ratios (per 1,000) of deaths at the same ages in the general population. Up to the age of 34 males preponderated, there having been (excluding Idiot Establishments) 1,360 as against 1,009 females, but after that age the females were more numerous in every group; and in the total of 82,871 patients they exceeded the males by 7,699; the proportions being, of males, 45·35, and of females, 54·65 per cent. Of the patients who had reached the age of 85 or over, 66 were males and 172 females. In the groups of ages succeeding 10 to 14, the deaths of males were at a higher rate than those of females; and of the total deaths comprised in the table, the ratio of those of males per 1,000 was 112·4 as compared with the ratio of 86·9 for females.

Table XIV. shows the assigned causes of the deaths of patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses in 1901, the numbers dying from each assigned cause, and the average ages at death, with the number of *post-mortem* examinations made.

Table XV. is designed to indicate in some measure the comparative liability to insanity of persons engaged in the several groups of professions and occupations which have been compiled from Census Tables. The Census of 1891 continues to be referred to for this purpose, as the results of last year's Census, so far as they would affect this Table, are not yet available.

For the same reason in the Tables XVI., XVII., and XVIII., numbers derived from the Census of 1891 are used. These tables show in yearly averages the ages (in groups) and condition as to marriage, of the patients admitted in the five years 1896 to 1900; and the ratios per 10,000, to the numbers of the same ages and condition, in the general population. Excluding persons comprised in the groups below the age of 20, Table XVIII. shows that the proportion of adult "single" persons becoming insane is much greater than that of "married" or "widowed."

Table XIX. shows that of the yearly average of patients admitted in the five years 1896 to 1900, 71·7 per cent. were stated to be suffering from *first*, and 28·3 per cent. *not first*, attacks of insanity.

Table XX. shows that of the yearly average of patients admitted in the same period, 7·6 per cent. were epileptic, and

6·9 per cent. were affected with general paralysis. Comparing this table with the corresponding tables in previous Reports, it appears that in eight years the proportion of patients admitted who were considered to be suffering from the latter form of insanity has continuously declined from 8·9 per cent. to the 6·9 per cent. given above. There is again a slight decline in the proportion of patients admitted with suicidal tendency, to which it would appear from Table XXI. that the pauper is more liable than the private class, the proportion in the latter class being 21·9 per cent., while in the pauper class it was 23·5 per cent.

Tables XXIII. and XXIV. show by yearly averages for the five years 1896 to 1900, the assigned causes of the insanity of all the patients admitted into institutions for lunatics; and again we must express some hesitation in accepting the entire accuracy of these tables. Comparing them with the similar tables in our Report for 1900, "intemperance in drink," given as the cause of 23·1 per cent. in the case of males, shows an advance of 0·6 per cent. In the case of females the proportion is 0·1 per cent. less. "Old age," as an assigned cause, has risen 0·2 per cent. The former cause, for both sexes, was higher by 2 per cent. in the pauper than in the private class.

Table XXV. contains information as to the form of the insanity of patients admitted in the years 1899 and 1900. The proportions of the cases of the several forms of insanity therein mentioned vary but slightly from those given in the corresponding table in our last Report.

The Tables in Appendix B, which are numbered from I. to XI. inclusive, give detailed information useful for reference, but which need not be more fully noticed here. In Table XII. we state the number of workhouses visited by us in 1901, and the number of lunatics found in them; and in Table XIII. we continue to endeavour to indicate by percentages the degree of attention bestowed on various matters connected with the care and treatment of the patients in the County and Borough Asylums of England and Wales.

THE CERTIFICATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

THE CERTIFI-
CATION OF
PAUPER
LUNATICS.

WE think it desirable to give publicity to the following circular letter, with reference to the certification of pauper lunatics, which has been addressed by the Secretary of State to the clerks to the justices for petty sessional divisions throughout England and Wales :—

SIR,

Whitehall, May 1901.

I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you that he has had before him cases which have occurred in certain Poor Law Unions in which the Relieving Officers have received payments from the District Medical Officers and proprietors of licensed houses in connexion with the certifying of lunatics and their admission into these houses. Mr. Ritchie feels sure that he may count upon your active assistance to discover and put an end to these reprehensible practices, and with a view to preventing their repetition in the future, he thinks it desirable to call the attention of Justices of the Peace to several points connected with the certifying of lunatics.

(1.) Section 16 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, which prescribes the steps to be taken when a pauper alleged to be a lunatic, or an alleged lunatic wandering at large, is brought before a Justice, directs amongst other things that the Justice shall call in a medical practitioner, and it is only when this practitioner has signed a medical certificate with regard to the lunatic that an order for his removal to an institution for lunatics can be made. In some cases the Relieving Officer has, it is found, often selected or influenced the selection of the medical practitioner who should examine the alleged lunatic; but it appears to the Secretary of State that the section requires that on each occasion the Justice should himself call in such medical practitioner as he may think fit, and that the Relieving Officer should in no way be concerned in the selection.

(2.) A Justice should not sign the reception order until the medical practitioner has signed the medical certificate. It appears that Justices sometimes do not wait until the certificate has been signed by the medical practitioner, and the statement of particulars filled in and signed by the Relieving Officer.

(3.) Sometimes the name of the Asylum to which the lunatic is to be conveyed is left blank in the reception order. The Law Officers of the Crown have advised that unless the name of the Asylum to which the lunatic is to be removed is stated in the reception order when it is made, the order cannot legally be acted on; and Mr. Ritchie thinks it very important that the requirement of the Lunacy Act in this matter should be complied with.

(4.) I am to call your attention to section 27 (2) of the Lunacy Act, and to say that it is important that Justices

should very carefully ascertain that there is a deficiency of room or that there are some special circumstances before they authorise a lunatic to be sent to some institution other than the County Asylum. The cost in any such institution is of course much greater than in the county asylums, and in some instances the institution is situate at a considerable distance from the place from which the lunatic is sent, and he may thus be entirely cut off from his friends.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

KENELM E. DIGBY.

The Clerk to the Justices
for the Petty Sessional Division
of

THE CERTIFI-
CATION OF
PAUPER
LUNATICS.

THE RE-CLASSIFICATION OF PRIVATE PATIENTS ADMITTED INTO ASYLUMS AS PAUPERS.

Numerous enquiries have been addressed to us during the year respecting the procedure which should be adopted with reference to patients who are found after admission as paupers to be, or who become, possessed of property adequate for their maintenance.

THE RE-
CLASSIFICA-
TION OF
PRIVATE
PATIENTS
ADMITTED
INTO ASYLUMS
AS PAUPERS.

It appears to have been held by a Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division in 1894, that where there was ground for believing a pauper patient in an Asylum to be possessed of sufficient property to maintain him as a private patient, he should be at once reclassified as such.

The importance of this decision lay, not in any effect upon the position of the patient as respects accommodation and treatment, but in his altered status with reference to discharge, the private patient being able to be discharged under section 72 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, by the person who made the last payment for his maintenance, or by various relatives, or by the Commissioners in Lunacy; the pauper, under section 77, only upon the order of the Visitors of the Asylum.

The question how the Asylum was to obtain payment of its charges while detaining the lunatic as a private patient was not raised before the Court, but it is one which is of great importance to the Asylum authorities.

There are, of course, several methods by which this could be done, but they would all be attended by more or less initial expense, which must either be borne by the parties adopting them, or be drawn from the patient's perhaps already too slender funds.

We are, however, alive to the difficulties and embarrassments of the present position, and are considering if any and what amendment of the law could be introduced into a new Lunacy Bill with a view to its improvement.

THE COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF LAND FOR ASYLUM PURPOSES.

THE COM-
PULSORY
PURCHASE OF
LAND FOR
ASYLUM
PURPOSES.

Doubts having arisen as to the correctness of the view which has been held by this Department that clause 260 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, bars the compulsory purchase of land for Asylum purposes by specially excepting from incorporation with that Act the provisions relating to the purchase of land otherwise than by agreement contained in the Lands Clauses Consolidation Acts, we took steps to obtain the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, which, it will be seen, does not support our view.

The full text of the law officers' opinion is as follows:—

Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

1. If the question of the power of the County Council to purchase land by compulsion for Asylum purposes depended simply upon the Local Government Act of 1888, we should say that this power did not exist. The Visiting Committees were continued with their old powers, and the general provisions of section 65 could not on the construction of that Act be read as superseding the specific restrictions on Visiting Committees in this matter. But the Lunacy Act, 1890, seems to us to put this matter upon a different footing. Section 238 (subsection 4) specifically confers upon local authorities other than County Councils for the purpose of providing Asylum accommodation the same powers as are by section 65 of the Local Government Act, 1888, conferred on a County Council. This subsection would be entirely nugatory if it were not regarded as a legislative recognition that County Councils have such powers for the purpose of providing Asylum accommodation. We are therefore disposed to think that this Act would be read as conferring upon County Councils and other local authorities power to purchase land by compulsion for Asylum purposes. Some confirmation is given to this view by the fact that it is obligatory on all local authorities to provide Asylums (section 238 (1)), and that the Secretary of State may require the local authority to provide such accommodation (section 247).

There are, moreover, other purposes for which the Visiting Committee may have to acquire land (section 258 (1)), and the incorporation for the purpose of the purchase of land by the Visiting Committees of the Lands Clauses Act with the exception of the provisions as to compulsory purchase and certain other provisions is not altogether inconsistent with a power to acquire the right of compulsory purchase by Provisional Order under the conditions imposed by the sections incorporated with section 65 of the Local Government Act, 1888.

Although the question, in consequence of the manner in which the Acts are framed, is one of difficulty, we think the above is the view which should be acted on.

2. We think that the power ought to be exercised by the local authority by its Visiting Committee subject to any direction given by the Local Authority under section 239, and although section 254 does not in terms deal with compulsory purchase we think that, as a matter of prudence the Visiting Committee ought to have the sanction of the Local Authority before they proceed so to purchase.

The necessary notices and proceedings should be in the names of the Local Authority and the Visiting Committee.

(Signed) R. B. FINLAY.

(Signed) EDWARD CARSON.

Law Officers' Department,
26th July 1901.

THE COM-
PULSORY
PURCHASE OF
LAND FOR
ASYLUM
PURPOSES.

THE PROVISION AND ENLARGEMENT OF ASYLUM CEMETERIES.

By 63 & 64 Victoria, chapter 15, section 4, it has been provided that the powers and duties of the Secretary of State under or referred to in certain specified Burial Acts shall be transferred to the Local Government Board.

THE PROVI-
SION AND
ENLARGE-
MENT OF
ASYLUM
CEMETERIES.

This recent change in the law affects Asylums in the following manner:—

In places and districts in which, by 16 & 17 Victoria, chapter 134, it was enacted that no new burial ground should be opened or burials continued after an Order in Council prohibiting such opening or burials, without the previous approval of the Secretary of State, no new burial ground can be provided, nor the enlargement of a burial ground for asylum purposes be effected, without the previous approval of the Local Government Board.

After which approval only can the Secretary of State consent to the provision or enlargement of such burial ground under section 258 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

EXAMINATION OF PATIENTS AT POLICE COURTS.

We have repeatedly drawn public attention to the prevalence of the very undesirable practice of subjecting persons alleged to be of unsound mind to examination for certification purposes at Police Courts.

EXAMINATION
OF PATIENTS
AT POLICE
COURTS.

As previously pointed out this practice frequently exercises a prejudicial influence upon the mental state and prospects of recovery of the patient, by setting up new, or confirming existing, delusions, and conveying the impression that the

EXAMINATION
OF PATIENTS
AT POLICE
COURTS.

examination is being made, not with the sole view of securing for the invalid the prompt and skilful medical treatment of his disease, but as a part of legal proceedings for the punishment of a crime.

We hope that, in the interest of the humane treatment of the insane, an end will be put to this objectionable arrangement.

It has prevailed during the past year, more or less, with reference to patients sent from the following places:—

Ashford (Kent).	Ilkeston.
Bath.	Lawford's Gate.
Birkenhead.	Long Eaton.
Blandford.	Manchester.
Brentford.	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Bristol.	Northampton.
Bromley.	Nottingham.
Chatham.	Norwich.
Devonport.	Sheffield.
Dartford.	St. Helens.
Dewsbury.	Sittingbourne.
Edgware.	Tonbridge.
Enfield.	Walsall.
Halifax.	Wednesbury.
Hanley.	Wilmslow.
Hastings.	

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Number.

Number of
patients in
them.

THESE Asylums, which have been raised to 80 in number by the opening of the new Asylum for the County Borough of West Ham, contained, on the 1st of January 1902, 78,260 (35,427 male and 42,833 female) patients, who were thus classified:—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	748	1,076	1,824
Pauper - - - - -	34,564	41,740	76,304
Criminal - - - - -	115	17	132
TOTAL - - - - -	35,427	42,833	78,260

In the year under review there was a net increase of 2,344 in the number of patients resident.

The total admissions for the year 1901 were as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Admissions.
Total Admissions in 1901 - -	10,343	11,479	21,822	
Deduct transfers from other institutions, and re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders to replace lapsed Orders - -	1,572	2,291	3,863	
Number of fresh Admissions -	8,771	9,188	17,959	

The fresh admissions exceeded in number those of the previous year by 357, and were 2,088 more than the average of the 10 preceding years.

Of these fresh admissions 17·4 per cent. had been previously discharged from Institutions for the Insane, which represents a decrease of 1·2 per cent. on the corresponding figures for the preceding year.

The cases discharged during the year were 11,805, of whom Discharges. were :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged "Recovered" - -	3,020	3,650	6,670
Discharged "Not Recovered," including the transfers to other Institutions and the re-certifications to replace lapsed Orders -	2,136	2,999	5,135
TOTAL - - -	5,156	6,649	11,805

The proportion per cent. of those discharged recovered to those admitted, after the deductions mentioned above, was Recovery Rate. 37·1, or 34·4 for males and 39·7 for females.

The patients who died during the year were 7,672, of whom Deaths. 4,030 were males and 3,642 females.

The post-mortem examinations were 6,217, giving a per- Post-mortem centage of 81·0 of the deaths, a slight increase on the Examinations. previous year.

In the Cumberland and Westmorland, Derby Borough, Notts County, Suffolk, Sunderland, Dorset, and West Ham Asylums an examination was made in every case of death; and at 32 other Asylums in over 85 per cent. of the cases.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

But in the Cornwall, Devon, and Burntwood Asylums the percentages of these investigations were all below 50 per cent.

Suicides.

Twenty-eight of the deaths were due to suicide. This is just double the number reported last year. In four instances the patients were absent from the Asylum on leave or trial, and in four the act which subsequently resulted in death was committed before admission. There were, therefore, 20 cases in which the act was committed in the Asylum.

Statistical
information.

The usual statistical information of the County and Borough Asylums is given in Appendices A. and B.

The condition and management of these Institutions continue, almost without exception, highly satisfactory.

Detailed information as to their condition will be found in Appendix C., where are printed the entries made by us at our visits.

A perusal of these entries will show that in some Asylums there is, as we pointed out in our last Report, room for improvement in the diet of the patients, and especially in the way in which the meals are served.

Zymotic Diseases.—From the information in our possession of the occurrence of cases of zymotic disease in County and Borough Asylums—a record which, it is right to say, includes in many instances several months of the year 1900, and is in none complete as regards 1901—we find that in 17 of the 80 Asylums no such diseases occurred, whilst in a large number not more than one case is reported.

Influenza.

Influenza continues to recur annually, mostly in the winter and spring. Cases were reported from 23 Asylums, the most notable outbreaks being in the Cambridgeshire Asylum, where 10 deaths were attributed to this cause; in the Glamorgan Asylum, where 52 patients and 4 members of the staff were attacked, and in the Devon County Asylum.

Scarlet fever.

Attacks of scarlet fever were noted as having occurred in 15 Asylums, in many of which a single member of the nursing staff was alone attacked. Indeed, there were only 3 Asylums in which more than one patient suffered from this disease, namely, Glamorgan, Surrey, and Whittingham (Lancs.). The outbreak in the Glamorgan Asylum occurred in the months of February and March 1901. It was probably introduced about 15th February by a visitor to the male side, and from 28th February to 15th March no fewer than 21 of the male patients and 7 of the attendants were attacked. On the female side the first case appeared on 12th March in Ward 2, and it was ascertained that on 3rd March a patient in this ward had received a letter from a house in which there were at that time 5 cases of this disease.

In all, 4 female patients and 2 nurses were attacked. Of the total number—34 cases—one was fatal, a male patient. The cases, as they arose, were promptly isolated in the hospitals at Parc Gwylt and Angelton. At our visit to the Surrey County Asylum in June it was reported that in the 8 months that had elapsed since the previous visit, there had been 11 cases of this disease amongst the patients, and 4 amongst the staff; whilst at the Whittingham Asylum 5 cases had occurred between June 1900 and February 1901, when our visit was paid.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

In 24 Asylums cases of erysipelas occurred, the largest numbers being at Hanwell, 12 cases; Devon County, 10 cases; Denbigh, 9 cases, 3 fatal; and Glamorgan, 9 cases.

There were only 4 Asylums in which diphtheria was reported to have occurred. They were:—(1) Carmarthen, where 5 attendants and 3 male patients were attacked, the disease having apparently been introduced by an attendant who had contracted it in the village where he was lodging; (2) Lancaster, where a nurse suffered from the disease which she had contracted outside the Asylum; (3) Monmouth, a fatal attack in a female child, probably infected by a visitor to the Asylum; (4) Suffolk, where 2 cases occurred, the disease having been introduced by a laundry maid.

Diphtheria.

Cases of typhoid fever were reported to us as having occurred in 29 Asylums in the intervals between our visits in 1900 and 1901. The death returns for the latter year showed that in 17 Asylums fatal attacks occurred. In 8 Asylums there was one death, in 5 Asylums 2, in 2 Asylums 4, and in one Asylum 5 deaths, and in another 6 deaths from this cause. In very many instances the cases were sporadic, and nothing of the nature of an outbreak arose. The following are the most noteworthy exceptions to this:—(1) At the end of August 1901 a female patient died in the Northumberland Asylum, the post-mortem examination revealing the characteristic lesions of typhoid fever, which had been unsuspected during life. This was then the only case known in the Asylum, but there was one at that time in one of the cottages on the estate. From that date to the commencement of the present year (1902) cases of this disease continued to arise from time to time. The county medical officer who was called in to investigate the sanitary conditions reported that he could find no defects in drainage or water supply to account for the outbreak. When the Asylum was visited by members of our Board in February 1902, there had been in all 21 cases, 6 of which were fatal, including one in January. The cases were distributed amongst the inmates of nine different wards, and also in attendants' cottages; 6 male and 8 female patients were attacked, as well as 1 attendant and 6 nurses. The need for an isolation hospital at this Asylum has been emphasized by this occurrence: (2) In the first week

Typhoid fever.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

in March 3 deaths from this disease occurred at the Berks Asylum, 8 patients having been attacked about the same time in three different wards. The drains were tested and found in good order, and no contamination of the drinking water was detected. Cases, however, continued to arise until about the middle of May. By this time there had been 13 female patients, 2 male patients, and one nurse attacked. There were 6 deaths, a high rate of fatality. Writing on 7th March the medical superintendent stated that one or more cases of typhoid usually appeared at the Asylum at that period of the year, corresponding with the rise of the river and alteration in the level of the subsoil water: (3) At the Rubery Hill (Birmingham) Asylum, where a few cases had occurred in the previous autumn, there were four cases (2 fatal) amongst the male patients in the months July to October 1901. The city medical officer of health, Dr. Hill, made an investigation, and reported that the drainage was satisfactory, the drinking water pure, and the milk supply good. He made the suggestion that patients may have been infected by drinking the water from a brook in the grounds, which receives in its course the sewage of a village. In accordance with this view the attendants were instructed to be very careful to prevent patients drinking this water: (4) At the Bracebridge (Lincs.) Asylum we learnt at our visit in June last that there had been 10 cases of this disease since the previous visit, 15 months before, 2 deaths occurring in the autumn of 1900 and 2 in May 1901. All the attacks were amongst female patients. In consequence of this outbreak the drains in one of the courts were relaid: (5) Typhoid fever has also appeared at the Hants Asylum, after an immunity from attacks for 5 years on the male and 2 years on the female side. In the months of January and February 1901 there were 6 cases (2 fatal) amongst the patients, and one nurse was attacked. Several defects having been found in the old soil drains, the Committee decided to adopt the recommendation of the county surveyor, that the drains should be relaid. The water was also analysed, and although one sample was found to be contaminated with organic vegetable refuse there was no fact pointing to specific pollution. The disease was not at once eradicated, for a fatal case was reported in June and another in November: (6) At our visit to the Gloucester County Asylum in May last we were informed that during the previous year 2 male and 3 female patients had been attacked by this disease, one case in each sex proving fatal. It is noteworthy that the females attacked were employed in the laundry.

Dysentery and
diarrhœa.

During the past year there have been reported the deaths of 300 patients from colitis, enteritis and diarrhœa, which occurred in 53 County and Borough Asylums, giving a proportion of rather more than 5 per cent. of the total number of deaths from all causes in these Asylums. In 38 Asylums the

number of such deaths ranged from 1 to 5, giving a total of 89; whilst in 7 Asylums they were from 6 to 9, or 51 in all. The remainder, 160 deaths, were distributed between 8 Asylums, as follows :—

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ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths.	Deaths from Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	General Mortality per cent.	Proportion of Dysenteric Deaths to Total Deaths per cent.
Colney Hatch - -	2,505	206	31	8·2	15·0
Heath, Bexley - -	1,893	281	29	14·8	10·3
Claybury - - -	2,431	201	25	8·2	12·4
Wadsley - - -	1,660	193	18	11·6	9·3
Essex - - -	1,987	291	16	14·6	5·5
Hanwell - - -	2,537	212	16	8·3	7·5
Wakefield - - -	1,589	170	14	10·7	8·2
Worcestershire - -	1,174	108	11	9·2	10·1

Thus in the two Asylums in which the proportion of dysenteric deaths was highest, the general mortality was lowest, indeed below the average of all Asylums. It may further be pointed out that, with the exception of Claybury Asylum, the number of deaths from these causes was higher in 1901 than in 1900 in each of the above Asylums. At Claybury there were 40 deaths so ascribed in 1900, and it is permissible to infer that the reduction in 1901 to 25 is in some measure owing to the thoroughness with which all cases of these diseases are being now dealt with in that institution.

Hitherto the only data of which we have had direct cognisance were those derived from mortality returns, which but imperfectly indicate the prevalence of an infectious disorder. Nevertheless these returns justify the statement that whereas in some Asylums dysentery is a rare disease, in others it is as certainly endemic; whilst from time to time epidemic outbreaks have arisen in institutions which for months, or even years, have been practically free from cases.

Collating the death returns of the past decade (1892–1901), we are enabled to furnish figures in support of the statement that diseases of the dysenteric type are on the increase. At the commencement of this period there were 67 County and Borough Asylums in England and Wales, and in the course of the ten years deaths from these causes have been reported from all but three of them, whilst of the 12 Asylums which have been opened since 1892, there is not one in which cases have not occurred. In no small number, however, these deaths have been comparatively few, yielding an average of less than 1 death per annum in 18 of the old and 6 of the new Asylums, and of between 1 and 2 per annum in 20 of the former, and

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BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

1 of the latter group. In the rest the annual average number of such deaths has ranged from 2 to as many as 23 in the case of Claybury Asylum, which was opened in 1893.

Bearing this in mind, the following contrast between the state of Asylums in this respect in 1892 and 1901 sufficiently demonstrates the fact that the mortality from these diseases is a growing one.

1892.—In 67 County and Borough Asylums the total average number of patients resident was 56,545, and the total deaths during the year, 5,699, giving a death rate of 10 per cent.

Deaths from colitis, enteritis and diarrhœa were reported from 37 Asylums (*i.e.*, 55·2 per cent.), and amounted to 84. The total number of patients in these Asylums was 36,147, the deaths 3,755. The proportion of “dysenteric” deaths to deaths from all causes was therefore 2·2 per cent.

1901.—In 80 County and Borough Asylums the total average number of patients resident was 77,170, and the total deaths during the year, 7,672; a death rate of 9·9 per cent.

Deaths from dysenteric and diarrhœal causes were reported from 53 Asylums (*i.e.*, 67 per cent.), and amounted to 300 in number. The total number of patients in these Asylums was 59,734, and the deaths, 5,846. The proportion of dysenteric deaths to deaths from all causes was therefore 5·1 per cent. as against 2·2 per cent. in 1892.

With every allowance for greater accuracy in diagnosis, it must be admitted that these figures show a decided increase in the relative mortality from this specific cause, and a widening distribution of these diseases amongst Asylum communities.

Valuable contributions to knowledge upon the nature of these dysenteric affections as met with in Asylums have been made of late years. In 1898 was published a monograph on “Idiopathic Ulcerative Colitis,” by Dr. Gemmel, then assistant medical officer to the Lancaster Asylum,—a full and complete study, largely based on personal observation. In 1899 Dr. R. F. Legge, medical superintendent of the Derby County Asylum recorded (*Journal of Mental Science*, July 1899) particulars of an outbreak which occurred there in 1898–99. These writings, together with those of Drs. Mott and Durham, referred to in our last Annual Report, have done much to throw light upon the pathology and causation of these affections. There is still much to be learnt, for, as above shown, there can be no doubt that diseases of this class are more prevalent in Asylums than formerly, notwithstanding the greater attention paid to sanitary matters; and it is somewhat disheartening to find that these affections almost invariably appear in newly-opened Asylums within a short period of their establishment. This is often due to the

fact that every new Asylum is in the first instance occupied by patients coming from other institutions, where dysentery has occurred; for it cannot be too emphatically urged that the affection is a communicable one. Further, as Dr. Mott has pointed out, the dangers of an Asylum becoming an endemic focus of dysentery are enhanced by the occurrence of "atypical" cases, the risk of misinterpreting the significance of diarrhoeal attacks, and the liability to a recrudescence of the disorder in one who has once suffered from it.

We confidently hope that the inquiry which is being carried out at the London County Asylums may result in more definite knowledge of the extent to which such diseases prevail, the conditions of their spread, and the best measures to be taken for their eradication. In pursuance of the same objects we have recently initiated a plan (based on that adopted by Dr. Mott) to ensure the registration and notification of cases of dysentery and diarrhoea in Asylums, amongst members of the staff as well as patients.

During the year 1901 the number of deaths in 80 County and Borough Asylums, ascribed to phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, amounted to 1,215, giving a proportion to the total deaths from all causes of 15·8 per cent., and a proportion of 15·8 per 1,000 inmates.

(a.) In 25 Asylums, where the average resident number of patients exceeded 1,000, the mortality (per 1,000 living) from this cause ranged from 5·7 to 37·6.

1901.

MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY ASYLUMS
having more than 1,000 INMATES.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Mortality of Tuberculosis per 1,000 Inmates.
1. Kent, Barming Heath -	1,408	53	37·6
2. Lancs., Whittingham -	2,106	70	33·2
3. Kent, Chartham -	1,059	35	33·0
4. Durham -	1,443	46	31·8
5. Lancs., Rainhill -	2,101	51	24·2
6. Surrey -	1,053	19	18·0
7. Hants -	1,122	19	16·9
8. Lancs., Lancaster -	2,026	34	16·8
9. „ Prestwich -	2,693	44	16·3
10. Middlesex -	1,389	22	15·8
11. Glamorgan -	1,744	26	14·9

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Mortality of Tuberculosis per 1,000 Inmates.
12. London, Heath, Bexley -	1,893	27	14·2
13. „ Banstead -	2,442	32	13·1
14. Essex -	1,987	25	12·5
15. Yorks., Wakefield -	1,589	20	12·5
16. Gloucestershire -	1,072	13	12·1
17. London, Colney Hatch -	2,505	29	11·5
18. „ Claybury -	2,431	24	9·8
19. „ Cane Hill -	2,180	20	9·1
20. Devon -	1,165	10	8·6
21. Worcestershire -	1,174	10	8·5
22. Yorks., Wadsley -	1,660	14	8·4
23. London, Hanwell -	2,537	21	8·2
24. Monmouth -	1,078	7	6·5
25. Yorks., Menston -	1,557	9	5·7
TOTAL -	43,414	680	15·6

(b) In 38 Asylums in which the average number of patients resident exceeded 500, but were less than 1,000, the mortality from diseases of this class varied from 2·7 to 33 per 1,000.

1901.

MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH
ASYLUMS with 500 to 1,000 INMATES.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Mortality of Tuberculosis per 1,000.
26. Carmarthen -	637	21	33·0
27. Stafford (Staffs.) -	875	27	30·8
28. Derby County -	696	21	30·2
29. Burntwood (Staffs.) -	871	24	27·5
30. Portsmouth Borough -	690	18	26·1
31. Northants. -	896	22	24·5
32. Bracebridge (Lincs.) -	763	18	23·5
33. Denbigh -	724	16	22·1
34. Beds, Herts, Hunts -	952	21	22·0
35. Newcastle Borough -	685	15	21·9
36. Cheddleton (Staffs.) -	629	13	20·6
37. Norfolk -	845	16	18·9
38. Northumberland -	682	12	17·6
39. Birmingham (Rubery Hill) -	794	14	17·6
40. Birmingham (Winson Green) -	804	14	17·4
41. Bristol -	871	15	17·2

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Mortality of Tuberculosis per 1,000.	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
42. Salop and Montgomery - - -	825	14	16·9	
43. Oxford - - -	546	8	14·6	
44. Yorks, N.R. - - -	693	10	14·4	
45. Upton (Cheshire) - - -	974	14	14·3	
46. Wilts - - -	908	13	14·3	
47. Parkside (Cheshire) - - -	750	10	13·2	
48. Warwick - - -	981	13	13·2	
49. Nottingham City - - -	704	9	12·7	
50. Hull City - - -	554	7	12·6	
51. Wells (Somerset) - - -	827	10	12·1	
52. Suffolk - - -	586	7	11·9	
53. London, City of - - -	519	5	9·6	
54. Herts - - -	528	5	9·4	
55. London : Manor - - -	724	6	8·2	
56. Berks - - -	652	5	7·6	
57. Leicester Borough - - -	722	5	6·9	
58. Cambs. - - -	540	3	5·5	
59. Cornwall - - -	806	4	4·9	
60. Cumberland and Westmore- land.	668	3	4·4	
61. Sussex, W. - - -	544	2	3·6	
62. Sussex, E. - - -	956	3	3·1	
63. Dorset - - -	732	2	2·7	
	28,153	445	15·8	

(c) There remain 17 asylums in which the average number of inmates was under 500. In Plymouth Borough Asylum and in Winwick Hall there were no deaths from tubercular diseases. In the rest the mortality rates from these causes ranged from 3·1 to 36·3 per 1,000.

1901.

MORTALITY from TUBERCULOSIS in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS with less than 500 INMATES.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Mortality of Tuberculosis per 1,000.
64. Ipswich - - -	330	12	36·3
65. Leicestershire and Rutland - -	484	17	35·1
66. Middlesbrough - - -	241	6	24·9
67. Bucks - - -	492	12	24·3
68. Exeter - - -	369	8	21·6
69. Notts County - - -	394	8	20·3
70. Yorks, E.R. - - -	468	7	15·0
71. Somerset (Cotford) - - -	476	7	14·7

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

ASYLUM.	Average Number of Patients resident.	Total Deaths from Tuberculosis.	Mortality of Tuberculosis per 1,000.
72. Norwich - - -	307	4	13.0
73. Lincs. (Kesteven) - -	124	1	8.0
74. Hereford - - -	384	3	7.8
75. Sunderland - - -	345	2	5.8
76. West Ham - - -	230	1	4.3
77. Isle of Wight - - -	318	1	3.1
78. Derby Borough - - -	320	1	3.1
79. Plymouth Borough - -	271	0	—
80. Winwick Hall (Lancs.) -	50	0	—
	5,603	90	16.0

Cost of
Maintenance.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in the County and Borough Asylums for the year ending 31st March 1901, exclusive of building, repairs, additions and alterations, was as follows:—

	s.	d.
In County Asylums - - -	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
In Borough Asylums - - -	10	10 $\frac{5}{8}$
In both, taken together - - -	10	4 $\frac{3}{4}$

This is a great advance on the average weekly cost of the previous year, and amounts to no less than 11d. per head per week. From inquiries we have made it appears to have been principally due to a general rise all round in the contract prices; but especially to the great increase in the price of coal.

The following table supplies details of the average weekly cost for the two years:—

DETAILS OF AVERAGE WEEKLY COST.	County Asylums.		Borough Asylums.	
	1899-00.	1900-01.	1899-00.	1900-01.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Provisions not supplied from Asylum garden and farm, but procured from outside the Asylum (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - - - - -	3 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 1	3 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Clothing - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 9
Salaries and wages - - - - -	2 9	2 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 0	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - -	1 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 7	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{8}$
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	0 1	0 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	0 1	0 1
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$	0 0 $\frac{3}{8}$
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5	0 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
Garden and farm - - - - -	0 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1
Miscellaneous - - - - -	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - - - -	0 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3	0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 3 $\frac{7}{8}$
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - - - - -	9 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	10 1 $\frac{5}{8}$

In Appendix L. will be found a list of the Asylums with the names of their medical superintendents and of the clerks to the Visiting Committees.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

We now proceed to notice in detail matters affecting individual Asylums, of which some particulars in this Report seem to be desirable.

Beds., Herts., and Hunts.—Early in the year a murderous attack was made upon Dr. Munn, one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the Three Counties Asylum, as he was going his rounds, by a deluded male patient (H.R.H.), who struck him in the neck, from behind, with a piece of corset steel which he had converted into a knife. Fortunately the force of the blow was broken by Dr. Munn's collar or the consequences might have been very serious; as it was he only received two slight wounds, from which we were glad to learn he soon recovered. The patient at his trial at the Bedfordshire Assizes stated that he committed the assault in the hope that his case might come before a public court. He was found guilty of unlawfully wounding, but insane at the time, and was subsequently removed to Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Beds., Herts.,
and Hunts.
Asylum.

C.S., age 51, was admitted into the Asylum on 8th January 1901. He was then in a state of collapse, and suffering severe abdominal pain. He died on the 10th, thirty-one hours after admission. The post-mortem examination revealed a rent $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length in the posterior wall of the bladder, near the upper part; and the peritoneal cavity contained about 3 pints of blood-stained fluid. The opinion was expressed that the rupture was "spontaneous," the vesical walls being degenerated. There was no inquest, and inquiries made by our Board failed to determine the occasion of the rupture. We learnt, however, that the man, who was powerfully built, had been very resistive and violent during his removal to the Asylum, and that immediately prior to this it had required the efforts of three men to keep him in bed. It may be added that there was no stricture, and that urine was passed naturally shortly after admission.

Death from
rupture of the
bladder.

Berks.—At our two last inspections of this Asylum we have had occasion to complain of the very inferior quality of the food supplied to the patients and of the manner in which it was served.

Berks Asylum.

Brecon and Radnor.—The new Asylum for the Counties of Brecon and Radnor is, we understand, rapidly approaching completion, and will, at no distant date, be opened for the reception of patients.

Brecon and
Radnor
Asylum.

Mr. William Ernest Jones, at the present time Senior Assistant Medical Officer of the Northampton County Asylum, has been appointed Medical Superintendent.

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Instead of building a new house for the medical superintendent, as was originally intended, a residence will now be provided for him by the adaptation of a farm-house on the estate; by this arrangement the architects anticipate that a saving of 1,000*l.* will be effected. Plans have been approved of a small isolation hospital, which is to cost 1,900*l.*

Bucks. Asylum.

Bucks.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned plans for the provision of additional accommodation for 115 male and 111 female patients, and for various other structural alterations and additions, which include much needed improvements to the medical officers' quarters, administrative departments, bath-rooms, chapel, farm buildings, and the provision of a new house for the steward. The cost of these works is estimated at 49,000*l.*

Cambridge-
shire and Isle
of Ely Asylum.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely.—To relieve the overcrowded state of the female division of this Asylum it has been decided to erect a new block to accommodate 88 patients. Additional nurses' bed-rooms and a general bath-room for the female patients are also to be provided. The estimated cost of the entire scheme is 14,500*l.*

Suicide by
hanging.

T.B. was admitted into the Asylum in 1898, suffering from melancholia, and reported as having attempted suicide. On admission he was placed under special supervision, which, however, on his ceasing to be considered actively suicidal, was withdrawn about 18 months before his death. On the 12th of March the patient was seen alive just before bedtime. At bedtime the patient was missed, and, on search, was found in one of the w.c.'s suspended by the neck from a portion of one of the windows. He was at once cut down, and medical assistance summoned, but prolonged efforts at resuscitation were unavailing.

In consequence of this accident the authorities, with a view to minimizing the chances of suicide, gave instructions that all opening casements of w.c. windows should be fixed, and perforated zinc be put in the place of glass panes: and further, that all gas brackets should be of the drop pattern.

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.

Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.—The Commissioners who visited this Asylum in the Autumn again drew attention to the lack of satisfactory exits from various parts of the buildings in case of fire, and they expressed the hope that the Committee of Visitors would bestow careful consideration on the matter.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Upton).

Cheshire (Upton, Chester).—Various minor improvements, including the provision of a new sanitary annexe in connection with one of the male wards, are to be carried out at this Asylum at a cost of 1,400*l.*

The question of the erection of a new chapel, to which reference was made in our last report has, we regret to say, been postponed for the present.

Cheshire (Parkside).—The proposed further extension of this Asylum by the erection, as a separate building, of an Acute Hospital and Infirmary, which was also referred to in our last report, has now been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The building is intended for the reception and first treatment of patients on admission, and for the treatment of the acutely sick; it will also supply some ordinary infirmary accommodation, in which the Asylum is at present deficient. Room will be provided for a total of 206 patients, the wards being allocated as under:—

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Cheshire
(Parkside).

Acute and recent mental cases	29 males, 37 females
Sick - - - - -	26 „ 40 „
Infirmary - - - - -	23 „ 36 „
Phthisical cases (Isolation of)	6 „ 9 „

The building will also afford quarters for two medical officers and an adequate staff; a dining and recreation hall; kitchens and subsidiary offices, as well as a department for pathological work. The estimated cost is 61,914*l.* 8*s.*, or 300*l.* per patient to be accommodated.

The bakehouse is to be re-modelled, and the farm buildings and piggeries extended, at an expenditure of 1,455*l.* and 1,300*l.* respectively.

We regret to have to report that, so far as we are aware, no service has as yet been provided for the considerable number of patients in this Asylum who profess the Roman Catholic Faith.

North Wales Counties (Denbigh).—In 1897 the Committee of Visitors, with the approval of the Secretary of State, entered into a contract for the carrying out of various extensions and improvements of this Asylum, and a considerable amount of work was done. Much of it, however, having been found to be defective, and the contractors having occasioned great delay, the Committee determined the contract, in exercise of a power contained therein. Two fresh contracts have now been entered into with another firm (1) for the completion of the works so far as they relate to the laundry block, the male attendants' block and the hospital block, to be paid for according to a schedule of prices, and (2) for the completion of all the remaining uncompleted portions of the extensions and alterations, for the sum of 45,995*l.*

North Wales
Counties
Asylum.

Having regard to the unforeseen difficulties which have retarded the erection of the permanent buildings, the Secretary of State has, upon our recommendation, been pleased to extend the permission to use the temporary buildings for two years longer.

Derbyshire.—The visiting rooms and attendants' mess rooms in this Asylum having been found inadequate, plans for their enlargement, at an estimated cost of 1,700*l.*, have been submitted and approved. The provision, at a cost of

Derbyshire
Asylum.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Suicide by
hanging.

1,000*l.* of a cold storage larder, with necessary refrigerating machinery, was also sanctioned at the same time.

M. R., an actively suicidal patient, under special directions as to her supervision, was allowed by the charge nurse of her ward to go alone to the coal store in the ward passage, where she was found a few minutes afterwards, dead, hanging by a cord from one of the windows.

The nurse was reduced from the 1st to the 2nd Class for her culpable negligence in the matter, and suggestions made by our Board in reference to improved modifications in the caution cards to be issued in respect of actively suicidal patients, were subsequently adopted by the Asylum authorities.

Death from
general
paralysis
accelerated by
fracture of
ribs.

G. B., aged 47, a general paralytic, who was admitted into the Asylum on 27 May 1901, died on 1st June with extensive fractures of ribs, namely, from the second to the eighth on the right side at the costo-chondral articulation, and the second to the seventh on the left side, about 4½ inches from the middle line. From the evidence taken at the coroner's inquest, and inquiries made by two members of our Board at their visit to the Asylum, it would appear that these injuries were caused by the deceased falling across the end of the iron bedstead on the night of the 28th, when he was very restless, and on three occasions got out of bed and ran down the dormitory. He had to be replaced in his bed by an attendant, but there was no evidence that undue force was used. At the post-mortem examination all the ribs were found to be extremely brittle, and there is no reason to doubt that the fractures were produced as surmised.

Devon
Asylum.

Devon.—The Committee of Visitors have purchased, for the sum of 500*l.*, a house and piece of land situate directly opposite the entrance gates of the Asylum, which it was very desirable to acquire, not only for the ordinary purposes of the Asylum, but also because the purchase disposed of an action which had been brought against the Committee for polluting a well on the premises.

Dorset
Asylum.

Dorset.—The County Council of Dorset, acting under the powers conferred upon them by section 241 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and with the approval of the Secretary of State, have determined to erect a building in connection with the Asylum of the County of Dorset, and on the Asylum estate, for the accommodation of 100 private patients, in the proportion of 45 males to 55 females.

Already the Dorset Asylum receives a considerable number of private patients at moderate rates of payment, which, nevertheless, yield a substantial profit, and it is anticipated by the Committee that there will be no difficulty in filling the proposed building with patients, whose payments will cover all expenses and leave a profit sufficient to meet the annual instalments in repayment of the loan which will be required

for the cost of the building. This, including all engineering works of heating, lighting, and water supply and architects' commission, but not furnishing, is estimated at 40,000*l*. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Durham.—The storage room at this Asylum, which accommodates about 1,450 patients, has long been inadequate, being, in fact, little more than that provided for the Asylum at its origin, when it was designed for 400 patients. The present stores do not lend themselves readily to extension, and it has therefore been decided to erect others, which are estimated to cost 3,750*l*. Durham Asylum.

P. J., an advanced general paralytic, and bedridden, was in the infirmary ward of the Asylum. On the morning of the 4th September 1901, his breakfast consisting of bread and butter and tea, was served out to him by an attendant. The charge attendant on going his round saw the patient at 7.10 a.m. sitting up in bed dipping his bread in the tea and eating naturally. On returning, 3 minutes later, the patient was seen to be breathing with difficulty, and a piece of bread, which the attendant at once removed, was found in the patient's throat. Death from choking by food.

Artificial respiration was tried and a medical officer was sent for, but on his arrival life was found to be extinct.

The autopsy showed that there was soft bread in the larynx and in the bronchi of the right lung.

The circumstances of this death led our Board to address a letter to the Asylum Superintendent, suggesting that patients suffering from general paralysis should, during their meals, be under the special and continuous supervision of an attendant.

The medical superintendent had, however, with a view to lessen the possibility of a similar accident, already taken steps in this direction.

J. B., aged 78, the subject of senile dementia, died on 16th March 1901, from pneumonia secondary to fracture of ribs. He had been admitted on 15th February, in a condition of feeble restlessness, and it was on 3rd March that the injuries were discovered on the patient being examined, owing to his temperature having risen. The inquest failing to elicit any evidence as to the cause of the injuries—fracture of five ribs on the right side—a further inquiry was held by the Visiting Committee at the suggestion of our Board. The Committee examined the most intelligent patients in the ward, as well as the attendants who had charge of him, and were unable to ascertain how the injuries were sustained, but added, that in their judgment they were not the result of foul play or rough usage. At the post-mortem examination the ribs were found to be extremely brittle. Death from pneumonia supervening on fracture of ribs.

Essex.—Notwithstanding the relief afforded by the opening of the new Asylum for West Ham, the question of the Essex Asylum.

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ASYLUMS.

provision of additional accommodation for the insane poor of the County of Essex has become a pressing one, and we have urged the Committee to take immediate steps in the matter. In the meantime consent has been given to the continued use of the temporary iron buildings at the Essex Asylum for another year, in order to diminish the overcrowding of the Asylum.

Glamorgan
Asylums.

Glamorgan Asylums.—Another temporary block for 100 female patients is to be erected at the Glamorgan County Asylum at Parc Gwylt at a cost of 5,500*l.* It was with great reluctance that the Board advised the Secretary of State to sanction the provision of further temporary accommodation here, but, having regard to the overcrowding that existed and to the length of time that must elapse before relief can be obtained by the completion of the proposed new Asylum for Cardiff, we felt compelled to give that advice.

For some time past a difficulty has been experienced in disposing of the sewage from these Asylums. This, we are glad to report, has now been solved in a satisfactory manner, the Committee having entered into an agreement enabling them to discharge the sewage into the sewers of the Bridgend and Penybont District Sewage Board. The cost of connecting up the systems will be about 2,170*l.*

A sum of 5,500*l.* is to be spent on the installation of electric light at Parc Gwylt, and 2,000*l.* in the provision of fire mains and hydrants at Angelton.

Death from
pneumonia
with fractured
rib.

J. F., aged 71, who died on 24th April 1901, from pneumonia and exhaustion due to mania three days after admission, was discovered on the morning of his death to have fracture of a rib. Inquiry elicited that on the 22nd he had rushed out of the padded room into the day-room and had fallen on his right side against a table. The attendant who witnessed the accident and failed to report it left the service of the Asylum, after the inquest, on the expiration of a month's notice of resignation.

Gloucester
Asylums.

Gloucester.—Plans of proposed alterations of two wards at the first Gloucester Asylum, with a view to improving the day space and sanitary accommodation, have been sanctioned. The estimate for the work amounted to 2,247*l.*

The estate of the second Asylum at Barnwood has been extended by the purchase of 23 acres 4 poles additional land, with dwelling-house thereon, for the sum of 1,510*l.*

Suicide whilst
out on trial.

M. O. P., who had been allowed out on the 11th December 1900 on a month's trial, and was apparently recovered, committed suicide whilst at home by shooting himself on the 10th of January 1901.

Two days before the occurrence the medical superintendent of the Asylum had received a certificate from the patient's doctor to the effect that the patient was of sound mind and able to manage himself and his own affairs.

The death on 11th January 1901 of a male inmate, L. F., 32 years of age, from accidentally choking himself whilst taking his dinner, led us to express a similar opinion as in the case of choking at the Durham Asylum. This patient occupied a bed in a single room, where his meal had been brought to him by an attendant, who was not in the room when the accident took place.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Death from
accidental
choking by
food.

Hants (2nd Asylum).—In our last annual report it was stated that the Visiting Committee appointed by the County Council for the purpose of providing additional accommodation for Hampshire, had entered into a provisional agreement for the purchase, for 9,000*l.*, of an estate known as Park Prewett Farm as a site for a second Asylum for the county. The estate comprises about 302 acres and is situate one mile and a half from Basingstoke. The Secretary of State has now approved of a contract for the purchase of the estate, the Visiting Committee being satisfied that the only public way over the estate is an ancient Roman road, which will not interfere injuriously with the suitability of the estate as a site for the Asylum, and also that an ample supply of good water is assured.

Hants (2nd
Asylum).

The Committee of Visitors are, we understand, now considering the character of the new Asylum. This must to some extent be dependent upon the decision arrived at by the Town Council of Bournemouth with regard to the way in which accommodation is to be provided for the patients chargeable to that borough, a matter which is at present under consideration.

Hereford.—The lack of suitable cottage accommodation in the neighbourhood of this Asylum has long been felt and has no doubt been a cause of unduly frequent changes in the male staff. We are glad therefore to be able to report that the Committee have decided to make a beginning towards meeting the want by erecting, on the Asylum estate, a pair of cottages for the accommodation of the head male attendant and the engineer, and a row of four cottages for married attendants. The estimated cost is 740*l.* and 1,260*l.* respectively.

Hereford
Asylum.

S. A. S. M., who had been a patient at this Asylum since the 9th of June 1899, effected her escape on the night of the 11th of January 1901, by creeping through a small window in the lavatory and subsequently drowned herself.

Suicide after
escape.

The patient had, prior to her admission, attempted suicide, and was during her residence in the Asylum known to be actively suicidal. A nurse had consequently been placed in special charge of her with a card indicating that she was suicidal.

This nurse, however, allowed the patient to go alone into the lavatory, whence the latter escaped by removing a fillet from the window, which was thus able to be widely opened

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

In these circumstances it appeared to our Board that there had been a serious want of care in the case, and we accordingly communicated with the Asylum Committee with reference to the conduct of the nurse and to the precautions to be adopted to effectually prevent a patient in future escaping by the same means.

Our communication led to the adoption of window-fastenings of different construction to ensure further safety and to the provision of a light in the passage from a window of which the patient escaped, the escape having been apparently facilitated by the want of such a light.

The nurse subsequently left the Asylum service.

Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)Suicide by
hanging.

Kent.—Barming Heath.—W. R., a male patient, who had been an inmate of this Asylum for over two years and not considered to be suicidal, was placed with 43 other patients (some of whom were suicidally disposed) in the charge of one night attendant. During the night of the 21st of August 1901, the patient had occasion to go to the w.c., where he was left unattended for three-quarters of an hour, at the end of which time he was found dead, having hanged himself by a neckerchief attached to one of the flush pipes of the w.c.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst of unsound mind, adding a rider suggesting the employment of two attendants by night in the dormitory in question. The Asylum authorities, however, have not thought fit to adopt the suggestion. There was obvious neglect on the part of the attendant in this case.

Suicide by
hanging.

M. A. D., an acutely suicidal patient placed under special supervision, was allowed by the charge nurse of her ward, in contravention of her instructions, to go alone into the ward dormitory, where she was found twenty minutes afterwards dead, having hanged herself from the ironwork of the w.c. cistern with a strip of linen which had been torn from one of the sheets.

The nurse, who admitted her culpability, was dismissed the Asylum service.

Suicide by
hanging.

A third suicide occurred at this Asylum in the following circumstances:—E. C. was admitted on the 27th of June 1901, and was kept under constant supervision on account of suicidal tendency. She appeared to be making good progress towards recovery, and the special suicidal precautions were withdrawn in the following September, the patient being at the same time allowed to go to the kitchen, where she worked daily till the 12th of October, when at her own request she took part in the ordinary work of her ward. On the 28th of November, at 20 minutes past 1 o'clock, the patient was polishing the floor of her ward, and was apparently quite cheerful; twenty minutes later she was found dead at the head of the stairs hanging by a towel from the sliding rail of the coal lift. The act was no doubt due to sudden impulse, and not attributable to any neglect.

Kent.—Chartham.—E. C. died in this Asylum in December last from œdema of the larynx, following on impaction of a stone in the gullet. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The patient, who was addicted to swallowing foreign bodies, such as buttons and hairpins, complained in the month previous to her death of having something in her throat, saying she had swallowed a stone. On examination nothing could there be seen or felt, and the suspicion of a foreign body being impacted in the throat was allayed on the passing of an ordinary feeding tube into the stomach, and the subsequent disappearance of symptoms. (Chartham.)
Death from œdema of larynx and impaction of stone in œsophagus.

On the 12th of December the patient was troubled with coughing and hoarseness; and as her breathing became laboured tracheotomy was decided upon. Preparations were completed and chloroform had begun to be administered when the patient's breathing ceased, and though an opening was hastily made into the trachea and artificial respiration continued for an hour, she sank.

The post-mortem examination revealed the presence in the œsophagus of a fair-sized pebble, the rounded end of which bulged the posterior wall of the larynx.

Lancashire.—Lancaster.—P. W., who was admitted into the Lancaster Asylum in June 1899, suffering from melancholia with a suicidal tendency, was, after showing mental improvement, allowed to go home on a month's trial on the 2nd of January 1901. On the 26th of the same month he drowned himself in a rain-water tank. Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster.)
Suicide whilst out on trial.

E. A. H., a suicidally disposed patient, threw herself out of a window in that institution after a residence of four months. Suicide of a female by throwing herself out of a window.

The nurses were specially cautioned about the patient's tendency, and had signed a notice in respect to the precautions to be taken.

On the morning of the 12th of February 1901, one of the nurses took the patient, with others, to clean a dormitory on the second floor. One of the dormitory windows had been made to open to its full extent, and was furnished with a lock which could be opened only with a nurse's key. This arrangement had been made to suit the Asylum fire escape, the upper end of which fitted into the opening, which was never intended to be used for any other purpose.

On this occasion the nurse opened the dormitory window and threw out some carpets to be beaten on the ground outside. She then went into her own room, having omitted to close the window. The patient was missed at dinner time, and on a search being made was found dead, lying on the ground outside under the dormitory window. The window was 32 feet from the ground.

At the inquest blame was attributed to the nurse, who was subsequently dismissed the Asylum service. Since this

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Suicide by
hanging.

occurrence all the fire escape windows in the Asylum constructed like the one in question have been stopped like the ordinary windows.

E. R., an actively suicidal patient, was found hanging by a blind-cord to a bedpost in the following circumstances.

One of the nurses had occasion to take four patients from their day-room through the passage leading to the dormitory of their ward, leaving, as she thought, the patient in the day-room. The patient was within a few minutes missed by one of the nurses in the day-room, and on search being made was found hanging as mentioned in the adjoining dormitory.

There is little doubt that the nurse allowed the patient to slip unobserved into the dormitory with the other four patients, or that she failed to lock the dormitory door after her.

An investigation was made by the Asylum authorities into the circumstances of this suicide, and as the locks in that part of the Asylum where the patient had been placed were antiquated and easily picked, steps were taken to replace them.

The nurse subsequently left the Asylum service.

(Prestwich.)

Lancashire.—Prestwich.—Mr. Ley, who had for many years most ably and successfully filled the office of medical superintendent, has retired upon a well earned pension. He has been succeeded by Dr. Perceval, previously the medical superintendent of the Asylum at Whittingham.

Two small semi-detached houses situate close to the premises of the Asylum have been purchased for the sum of 1,075*l*. It is intended to utilise them for the isolation of any patients attacked with infectious disease.

(Rainhill.)

Lancashire.—Rainhill.—Sanction has been given to the carrying out of various alterations and additions at the Rainhill Asylum, which are estimated to cost 4,250*l*.

They include:—

(1.) The enlargement of the present inadequate laundry and boiler house.

(2.) The erection of a chimney stack to enable the boilers to be properly and economically worked.

(3.) The building of a new pathological laboratory and the adaptation of the old room to other medical purposes.

(Whitting-
ham.)

Lancashire.—Whittingham.—Dr. Gemmel, previously senior assistant medical officer of the Lancaster Asylum, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Perceval as medical superintendent.

Death from
choking with
food.

A. R. who suffered from chronic mania and had been an inmate of the Asylum since 1895, died there in September 1901 from suffocation caused by the impaction of a piece of bread in the throat.

The patient, who was in her usual health, was at the time having tea with other patients when she was observed to be

choking and efforts were made to relieve her. One of the medical officers arrived within 10 minutes only to find the patient was dead.

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Lancashire.—Winwick.—At the close of the year this new Asylum had been so far completed that five wards in each division were ready for occupation by patients.

(Winwick.)

We have felt it necessary on more than one occasion to point out that this Asylum is intended for the reception of chronic cases of insanity to be transferred from the other Asylums of the county, and to insist that there must be no departure from this plan of working, which was agreed upon when the design was adopted. At the same time we have expressed and repeat the hope that neither this nor the other Asylums will be flooded with harmless imbeciles who are not likely to benefit from Asylum treatment, and who are, as a rule, sufficiently well cared for already in the lunatic wards of the numerous workhouses in the county.

Lincolnshire.—Kesteven.—Plans have been approved of farm buildings and of a farm bailiff's cottage to be provided, at a cost of 2,000*l.* in connection with the Kesteven Asylum now in course of erection. We fear that the amount of accommodation to be provided may ultimately be found somewhat inadequate, though at first sufficient, but as the Committee were very desirous to keep down the expenditure we did not press for any extension of the scheme.

Lincolnshire
Asylums.
(Kesteven.)

Some stabling for the use of the medical superintendent is also to be provided at a cost of 490*l.*

London County.—Banstead.—Dr. Claye Shaw has, after many years of valuable service, resigned the office of medical superintendent of this Asylum, and has, we are glad to learn, been granted a liberal pension. The vacancy thus occasioned has been filled by the promotion of Dr. David Johnston Jones, previously senior assistant medical officer of the Asylum.

London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the continued use, for a further period of 5 years, of the temporary buildings erected at this Asylum in 1897 for the accommodation of patients, which are still in excellent order. It was anticipated that, but for this, there would have been an immediate deficiency of accommodation for the patients chargeable to the County of London.

London County.—Bexley.—R. W. L. was admitted into this Asylum on the 3rd of April 1901 suffering from acute mania and general paralysis.

(Bexley.)
Death from
fractures of
clavicle and
ribs.

He was so restless and refractory that it was impossible to keep him in an observation dormitory, and he consequently occupied a single room. On the 26th of June the patient, while being removed from one room to another to allow of his room being cleaned, caught hold of the attendant and

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slipped, and putting out his hand to save himself sustained a fracture of the right clavicle. An inquiry was made into the occurrence which was apparently quite accidental.

The patient's excitement increased, and he became more quarrelsome and pugnacious. He stripped all the dressings off his shoulder, so that it became necessary to apply a plaster bandage.

On the night of the 5th of July the patient would not remain in bed, was very resistive, and from 9.15 to 10.30 was constantly struggling with his attendant. During one struggle he picked up a chamber utensil and smashed it on the attendant's shoulder, and afterwards kicked him. A medical officer was sent for, and the patient was removed to a padded room. On the morning of the 7th the patient was examined, when fractures of the 10th and 11th left ribs were diagnosed.

These fractures, and also that of the right clavicle, were reported to the Asylum Sub-committee, who, after full inquiry, were satisfied that no blame attached to the staff, it being considered probable that the fractures of the ribs had been caused by the patient's chest coming in contact with the side of the bed in the struggles on the night of the 5th of July.

The patient became more feeble, and died on the 27th of August.

At the post-mortem examination, in addition to the above injuries, evidences were found of old fractures of the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th left ribs, but with regard to these fractures the character of the callus pointed to their having existed prior to his admission to the Asylum. The Coroner was duly informed of the circumstances of the patient's death but did not consider that it was necessary to hold an inquest.

London
County.
(Cane Hill.)

London County.—Cane Hill.—We regret to have to report that Mr. Moody, the medical superintendent, who was very seriously wounded by a female patient in 1889, again in September last, received injury at the hands of a patient. This time his assailant was a troublesome, dangerous man (H. W.), with fixed delusions of persecution and a record of criminality. He struck Mr. Moody, who was conversing with him, so violent a blow on the face with his fist that he succeeded in fracturing the upper jaw on the left side. The patient has, upon our representation to the Home Office, since been transferred to the State Criminal Asylum at Broadmoor.

Death from
shock follow-
ing rupture of
eye-balls
(probably self-
inflicted).

J. T., a male inmate, 60 years of age, who, at the time of his fatal injury, was confined to bed in the infirmary ward, where he had been for nearly three weeks, died on 7th May 1901, from shock following upon rupture of the eyeballs. Considering the patient's feeble state, it seemed unlikely that he could have inflicted such injury on himself, but no other

conclusion could be arrived at after investigations made by the medical superintendent, the coroner's jury, and the Asylum Sub-committee. The facts of the case were briefly these. The night attendant visited the ward at 4.40 a.m. on 6th May; there were 11 patients, including 3 who occupied single rooms. He found them all correct; but at 5 a.m., when he was in another dormitory, he heard a scream, and immediately returning to the ward found J. T. bleeding from both eyes. The medical officer was summoned and ascertained that both eyeballs were ruptured. The injury of the right one was so severe that it was deemed necessary to enucleate the eyeball. The patient did not rally and died the following day.

London County.—Claybury.—In November two members (Claybury.) of our Board held a special enquiry into the circumstances of an allegation brought by a female patient (N. W.) against an ex-attendant, whom she accused of having criminally assaulted her on the 9th of September, in the medical superintendent's house. The Asylum Sub-Committee had held an inquiry into the matter on the 11th of October, when it was resolved to ask our Board to make an independent investigation.

It appeared that on the 9th of September (N. W.) went about 6.45 a.m., unaccompanied by a nurse, to the superintendent's house to assist in the house cleaning. The family were absent, and for a time the patient was down stairs by herself, the servants not having yet dressed for the day. The attendant, whose duty was to supervise a gang of male patients working in the garden outside, sometimes went into the house to do odd jobs, and on the morning in question was so engaged, when the patient was there by herself; hence the opportunity for the alleged assault. Several witnesses were examined upon oath. The accused had left the Asylum, but attended the inquiry upon the summons of our Board, and strenuously denied having committed the assault.

The patient, who was 33 years of age, had been an inmate of the Asylum since the 11th of January 1894, suffering from mania with delusions. Four or five years ago her delusions were of a markedly sexual character, and she then attributed acts of impropriety to certain nurses.

It was understood that she had an illegitimate child in the workhouse.

Her evidence was most conflicting and contradictory.

The conclusion arrived at by the members of the Board who conducted the inquiry was expressed in the following terms :—

“ We are of opinion that there is not sufficient corroborative
“ evidence to substantiate the charge, although the
“ circumstances under which ” the attendant “ was
“ in the patient's company on the morning in question

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“ were such as might well have given an opportunity
 “ for such an assault to have taken place.
 “ We cannot avoid expressing our surprise at the apparent
 “ lack of supervision exercised over this patient
 “ between the time of her leaving the ward and re-
 “ turning to it on the days when she was employed in
 “ the Superintendent’s house. No one seems to have
 “ been in responsible charge of her, and she is
 “ evidently a patient who is not to be trusted by
 “ herself. It is questionable whether a patient with
 “ her history was altogether fitted for such outside
 “ employment, the benefit of which in suitable cases
 “ we fully recognize.
 “ In respect to ” the attendant, “ we regret to find also that
 “ there has been an obvious disregard of Asylum rules.
 “ He was in responsible charge of a band of working
 “ patients, and yet, during the time he should have
 “ been so employed, he was frequently neglecting his
 “ duty, and this without the knowledge of his superior
 “ officers.”

Death from
 general
 paralysis and
 broncho-
 pneumonia
 associated with
 broken ribs.

W. W. was admitted into this Asylum in May 1899, suffering from general paralysis. By July 1901, the disease had made considerable progress, and on the 3rd of that month the patient had an epileptiform seizure, became troublesome and resistive, and had a fall. On one of the attendants coming to his rescue, the patient began to struggle, whereupon two other attendants came to render assistance, when, owing to the slippery nature of the floor, all four fell.

The falls and struggle were duly reported, and the patient was put to bed and examined; but though he was found to be bruised, no fracture of ribs was discovered on that or the following day.

On the 19th of July the patient was, on examination, found to have fractured two ribs at least on the right side, and one on the left, the fractures being apparently from three to ten days old.

Broncho-pneumonia set in on the same day, and the patient died two days after.

At the post-mortem examination, two other ribs on the right side were found to be fractured. The ribs were very fragile.

At the inquest a verdict was returned that the patient’s death resulted from broncho-pneumonia and exhaustion of general paralysis; the jury expressing the further opinion that no blame was attributable to any one.

Death from
 general
 paralysis,
 accelerated by
 rupture of the
 liver.

At an inquest held on the body of a male patient, who died on 4th February 1901, the verdict was “ that the patient died from general paralysis of the insane, accelerated by spontaneous rupture of the liver.” The unique character of the visceral lesion in this case justifies its record here. The patient, G. H., was 48 years of age, was admitted in August 1897, as a criminal lunatic, and transferred in December 1898 to the pauper class. He was the subject of

general paralysis, which had reached an advanced stage when he died. At the post-mortem examination, in addition to the changes characteristic of that affection, there was a considerable effusion of blood in the abdominal cavity which had apparently proceeded from a rent $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length, on the under surface of the liver, the substance of which was very friable and bloodless. There had been no suspicion of this injury during life. It is true that two months before he had been very resistive and restless, and had in consequence received some bruising of the chest and right side. These bruises had become quite indistinct before death, although with the blanching of the body after death they again became visible, as well as others scattered over the limbs. There were no such bruises over the region of the liver, and no facts were adduced to show that the patient had been at all violent and resistive within the few hours that must have elapsed between the occurrence of the rupture of the liver and his death. The record in the case-book states that "on the 3rd (Feb.) he was noticed to be looking very shaky and feeble, and was then put to bed. On the morning of the 4th he was reported to have been vomiting and to have had some difficulty with his bladder. On careful examination of the abdomen nothing abnormal was found."

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London County.—Colney Hatch.—Hitherto there has been no satisfactory provision at this Asylum for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. But the Committee have recently decided to make good this defect by erecting a building of sufficient size to accommodate three patients of each sex in connection with the house formerly used as a residence for the chaplain, no longer needed for that purpose, and which will provide rooms for nurses as well as the necessary lavatory and kitchen accommodation. It is estimated that these additions and alterations will cost 2,000*l*.

(Colney
Hatch.)

The Secretary of State has also sanctioned the continued use of the temporary buildings at this Asylum for a further period of five years.

J. J. D., a suicidal patient at this Asylum, and placed under special supervision, succeeded in hanging himself by one of the roller towels in the lavatory of his ward. The patient was seen in the ward by his attendant within ten minutes of the fatal occurrence, and, being soon afterwards missed, was found hanging from the towel roller. Efforts to induce resuscitation were fruitless.

Suicide by
hanging.

The occurrence led to some improvements being made in the caution cards in use at the Asylum in respect of actively suicidal patients; the cards in use at the time not being sufficiently distinctive as to the character of the supervision to be exercised in such cases.

London County.—Horton Manor.—This, the seventh permanent Asylum for the County of London, had, at the end of the year, so far approached completion that it was

(Horton
Manor.)

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expected to be opened in March for the reception of patients. This expectation has since been realised and Dr. Bryan, previously in charge of the Manor Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent.

The airing courts are to be provided with 13 shelters at a cost of 2,000*l.*

(The Manor
Asylum.)

London County.—The Manor Asylum.—Dr. W. J. Donaldson, previously senior assistant medical officer at the Cane Hill Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent of this temporary Asylum, in succession to Dr. Bryan.

(Horton
Epileptic
Colony.)

London County.—Horton Epileptic Colony.—In our last Report, we stated that a scheme had been submitted to our Board by the Asylum's Committee of the London County Council, for the establishment, on the Horton Manor Estate, of a colony for insane epileptics, and that we had expressed our general approval of the proposal. Since then, plans of buildings sufficient to accommodate 300 male patients of the class indicated, have been approved by the Secretary of State. In order to be in keeping with the general scheme of treatment proposed, the buildings have been designed so as to have as little of an institutional character as possible. To give a homelike appearance to those sections which the patients will occupy, the villa type of residence has been adopted. These villas are of single floor height only, and have, for the better accommodation of the patients, in addition to the day-room, verandahs for use in hot or wet weather. The number of patients to be accommodated in each villa has been fixed at 36, this being considered the lowest number that can be provided for consistently with economy in cost of building and administration. The hospital ward, however, will provide accommodation for only 18 patients.

The villas are self-contained, to the extent of having day-room, dormitory, domestic and sanitary provision for both patients and staff.

It is intended that all meals, except dinner, shall be prepared and served in the villas. The common dining hall will be used by all patients other than those in the infirmary.

An area of 127 acres has been allotted to the colony.

While it is thought that the majority of patients can be led to take an interest in outdoor work, it is proposed ultimately to erect workshops for those who may be better suited for an indoor occupation.

It is estimated that the cost of the buildings will amount to 89,000*l.* or about 297*l.* per patient.

Middlesex
Asylums.
(Napsbury).

Middlesex, Napsbury.—The Visiting Committee have obtained permission to substitute for the plan of the entrance lodge approved in December 1900, a design of less expensive character, the lowest tender for the former having consider-

ably exceeded the estimate, which was 500*l*. It is calculated that the house to be erected according to the modified plan will cost 400*l*.

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ASYLUMS.

Monmouthshire.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the carrying out of certain alterations, additions, and improvements at the Monmouthshire Asylum. The plans provide for the extension of the boiler-house, the erection of a new chimney shaft, the rebuilding of the house at Bowlers Farm, with a view to the accommodation of 5 male patients there; alterations to Maindriff Farm House, and some other additions and alterations of a minor character.

Monmouth-
shire Asylum.

These works were originally estimated to cost 3,085*l*., but it is now anticipated that this sum will be considerably exceeded.

Northamptonshire.—We are glad to know that in both the male and female divisions of the Asylum, the bathing of the patients is now under the continuous supervision of officers, to whom this important duty has been specially entrusted.

Northampton-
shire Asylum.

Notts.—We regret to have to record the death of Dr. Aplin, who had for a considerable number of years filled the office of medical superintendent. He has been succeeded by Dr. Arthur M. Jackson, previously senior assistant medical officer at the Kent County Asylum at Maidstone.

Nottingham-
shire Asylum.

Oxford.—After considerable revision in our office, plans have been approved by the Secretary of State of proposed additions and alterations at the Oxford County and City Asylum, which are estimated to cost 38,429*l*. The principal works shown on the plans are:—(1) a new male and a new female ward, each for 107 patients; (2) a new dining and recreation hall, the Asylum not now possessing one; (3) additions to and re-arrangement of the kitchen and laundry; (4) an isolation hospital; (5) an extension of the chapel and sundry minor alterations and additions.

Oxford
Asylum.

A contract has also been sanctioned for the purchase by the Visiting Committee of 49 acres 20 perches of land for the sum of 6,600*l*. The absolute necessity for this addition to the estate, in view of the prospective enlargement of the Asylum, was fully explained in our report last year.

J. S., a male patient, admitted into this Asylum on the 5th of February 1901, escaped four days afterwards, and was killed on the railway.

Death from
railway
injuries after
escape.

The patient had been in the Asylum on three previous occasions, and was known to be suicidal. The attendants in charge were specially cautioned not to let him out of sight. On the morning of the 9th of February, at about 6 o'clock, the patient was left alone for five minutes, during which time he succeeded in escaping from the Asylum by picking one of the outdoor locks with a piece of wire which he had secreted.

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He was seen on the line at about 11 o'clock, holding up his hand to a goods train which was approaching; but he was not seen by the driver, who, however, perceiving that something had happened, stopped the train, and on investigation found the body of the patient on the side of the line. He had been evidently injured by the buffer of the engine.

In the course of the evidence given at the inquest it transpired that the locks of the Asylum had been reported as defective so long ago as 1868, but nothing had been done to remedy the defect.

These locks were easily opened by a piece of wire, or even by a shoestring, and several patients had been known to pick the Asylum locks. It was also stated at the inquest that one of the patients had for some years been entrusted with a key to open all doors on the male side.

The coroner's jury added a rider to their verdict calling attention to both the above matters.

In consequence of a letter addressed by our Board to the medical superintendent in connection with this death, the Asylum Committee have provided new locks and keys of a suitable type, and have given strict orders that no patient shall be entrusted with a key to the wards or buildings.

Salop and
Montgomery.

Salop and Montgomery.—The Commissioners who visited this Asylum in March again urged the necessity for the provision of additional accommodation for patients.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
Wells.

Somerset and Bath.—*Wells.*—It is with regret that we have to report the death of Dr. Law Wade, which occurred somewhat suddenly in July. He had occupied the position of medical superintendent for 20 years, and during the whole of that time had taken an active interest in the welfare of the Asylum and of the patients under his charge. Dr. Laing, previously senior assistant medical officer at the Chester County Asylum, Macclesfield, has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned.

Staffordshire
Asylums.

Staffordshire Asylums.—A set of general rules for the government of the three Staffordshire Asylums has been framed by the Asylums Committee and approved by the Secretary of State.

(Burntwood.)

Staffordshire.—*Burntwood.*—Consent has been obtained for the enlargement of the cemetery by the appropriation of an adjoining piece of land about three roods in extent.

Suicide by
hanging.

C. E. was admitted into this Asylum in January 1901. being suicidally disposed. He was placed under special supervision until the following April, when he had much improved. During the summer he worked in the cricket field and had become so much better that the question of his discharge had been under consideration.

On the morning of the 30th of September the patient, who had been assisting in making the beds, was missing at breakfast time, and on search being made his body was found in the roof, the patient having hanged himself to one of the beams by a piece of tape, which had, however, given way.

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The practice of keeping in a dispensary more than one solution of a poisonous drug was responsible for a mistake which caused the deaths of three female patients on 3rd and 4th June 1901. The facts, which were fully investigated by a coroner's jury, are briefly these. On 3rd June six draughts of chloral and bromide were dispensed for administration to patients in the female wards. One of the patients in question (G. A. M. æt. 23) was found dead in bed about 10 p.m., and another (M. J. C. æt. 41) half-an-hour later. Recalling that they had both taken this sedative, the medical officer promptly took steps to avert a fatal result in the case of the other four patients who had been similarly treated; but one of them (A. B. æt. 35) succumbed at 4 a.m., on the 4th. The explanation of this regrettable occurrence was simple. In dispensing the draughts, the medical officer had before him two similar bottles, one containing a concentrated, the other a dilute, solution of chloral. On returning to the dispensary, after a brief absence, he must have made up the draughts with the concentrated solution instead of the dilute solution, thereby giving to each a dose of 240 grains instead of 30 grains as prescribed. The jury found a verdict of deaths from misadventure, and added a rider expressing their opinion of the desirability of the bottles containing poison being made more distinguishable from others. This was promptly done, and Dr. Spence also directed that only one solution of chloral should be kept in the dispensary in future. The lesson to be drawn from this painful experience is too obvious to need further comment.

Deaths of
three patients
from
overdoses of
chloral.

Staffordshire.—Cheddleton.—Owing to the lack of cottage accommodation in the neighbourhood of this Asylum the Visiting Committee have decided to erect four more semi-detached cottages for the married attendants. The cost is estimated at 1,500*l*.

(Cheddleton.)

A burial ground is to be provided on the estate for patients dying in the Asylum, the vicar of Cheddleton parish having represented that the churchyard was becoming overcrowded, and that he must soon refuse any more Asylum burials to non-parishioners.

Special reference was made in their report by the Commissioners who last visited this Asylum to the fact that no superior officer is continuously present at the bathing of the patients. This, as we have elsewhere pointed out, we regard as a serious defect in the arrangements; one very efficacious means of checking rough usage and detecting disease is thus lost.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Death from
epileptic
suffocation.

J. B., suffering from dementia with epilepsy on his admission in May 1901, died from epileptic suffocation in this Asylum in the following December.

The patient had been placed to sleep in the epileptic dormitory, but not having been recognised to have silent fits, was not bedded near the night attendant's chair.

During the night of the 18th of December the patient had a slight fit, and was asphyxiated by the pillow. The night attendant saw the patient, as he thought, all right at 6.45, but at 7.45 found him to be dead.

Suicide by
cutting throat.

In October 1901 a male patient at this Asylum (H. G.), who was at the time placed in the infirmary side room, and was under special supervision on account of a strongly marked suicidal tendency, succeeded in cutting his throat with a razor belonging to one of the attendants. It appears that the attendant, having shaved himself in his room leading out of the sick-room, opened the door and went into the sick-room to attend to two patients who were giving trouble. The deceased took the opportunity to slip into the attendant's room, seized the razor and cut his throat from ear to ear. The attendant, who had disobeyed two of the Asylum regulations by failing to lock up his razor before opening his door and by omitting to close his door on coming out, was dismissed for breach of the regulations.

Death from
broncho-
pneumonia
with fractures
of ribs.

J. H., an inmate of the same Asylum since December 1899, died there on the 7th of October 1901 from broncho-pneumonia with fracture of the 4th, 5th, and 6th ribs on the right, and of the 5th, 6th, and 7th on the left side. The circumstances of this case were enquired into by the coroner's jury, followed by a full and careful enquiry by a Sub-committee of the Asylum Committee, and by an enquiry by two members of our Board, but without any conclusion being arrived at as to the cause of the patient's injuries.

The patient was put to bed in a single room on the night of the 5th of October; on the following morning the attendant in charge found a large bruise on the patient's chest, and at once reported this to the assistant medical officer, who made immediate examination, which revealed advanced double broncho-pneumonia and fracture of five ribs. At the post-mortem the fracture of the seventh rib on the left side was further discovered, all the fractures being apparently quite recent.

There was a history of a fall which the patient sustained against a seat about a fortnight previously, but the fall, though known to some of the attendants, was not reported.

The patient appears to have fallen against his bedstead on the morning of the 6th of October, for on the medical officer's arrival the chamber utensil was found to be upset with urine spilt on the floor where the patient had apparently fallen on getting up to pass water.

The patient, who was a feeble senile dement, was unable to give any account of any injury or to make spontaneous complaint. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

The case was an unsatisfactory one, as the enquiries failed to elicit with any degree of probability how the injuries were caused, leaving it to be surmised that they were due to one or other of the falls above mentioned.

Staffordshire.—Stafford.—The Secretary of State has approved plans for a small isolation hospital, which is to cost 4,000*l*. (Stafford.)

E. V. died in this Asylum in July 1901 from a fracture of the skull at the hands of a fellow-patient. Death from fracture of skull caused by a fellow patient.

The deceased patient was standing in his ward on the morning of the occurrence, when another patient, who was rubbing the floor with an ordinary polishing rubber, suddenly lifted it up and dealt him a blow on the head. He was put to bed, and died nine days afterwards, having developed epileptic fits.

His assailant was subsequently brought before the magistrates, and was ultimately transferred to the Broadmoor Asylum.

Suffolk.—G. V., a male patient at the Suffolk Asylum, committed suicide there by hanging himself from a stiff gas bracket in a room off the infirmary. The room was originally an attendant's room, but owing to overcrowding it had been converted to the use of a patient. In all other parts of the Asylum the gas brackets were of the flexible type. The patient was known to be suicidal, and a special card was issued indicating the nature of the supervision to be exercised, and specifying hanging as the form of suicide which the patient had attempted prior to and since his admission. Early in the morning of the fatality the charge attendant of the patients' ward was getting a room ready for an operation, and told the second attendant to get some of the patients out into the airing court. He did so, leaving the patient in the ward. Shortly afterwards the second attendant left the ward to assist at the operation, leaving, as he believed, the patients in the ward under the care of the charge attendant. The charge attendant, on the other hand, was under the impression that the patient was among those who had been turned out into the airing court. Whilst the operation was taking place the patient contrived to hang himself in the room mentioned. It would appear that owing to the altered condition of the ward in preparation for the operation, some misunderstanding arose among the attendants as to the care of the patient, and hence the fatal occurrence. Suffolk Asylum. Suicide by hanging.

Another suicide occurred during the year at this Asylum in the following circumstances:— Suicide by hanging.

A. E. H., a suicidal patient, was, with 34 other patients, of whom one was also suicidal, in the day-room of the female

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infirmary with three nurses on duty. One of the nurses went into an adjoining dormitory to take temperatures, leaving the patient and two nurses in the day-room. One of these nurses left the ward to get coals from an adjoining coal-cupboard, leaving the ward door open. The third nurse went about the same time to the ward kitchen to get the tea-things ready. The patient appears to have taken the opportunity to secrete herself in an adjoining store-room, the door of which had been negligently left open, and hanged herself from a shelf by a strip of linen sheeting.

The nurse who had been negligent in her duties subsequently resigned at the instigation of the Asylum Committee, it appearing that she had systematically left open doors which had been ordered to be kept locked when not in use.

Death by
drowning
while on trial.
(Suicide ?)

A third case, in which direct evidence of suicide was not forthcoming, but which has been entered under that head in the returns made to this Office, is that of a female patient A.W., who when out on trial was "found drowned" on April 8th. She had never been regarded as suicidal while in the Asylum.

Surrey
Asylums
(Brookwood).

Surrey.—Brookwood.—At intervals during the last few years, great anxiety has been occasioned at Brookwood Asylum by the irregular and limited supply of water, which is derived direct, day by day, from the Woking Water Company. Although the company have recently obtained increased power to take water, the Visiting Committee and County Council felt that it would not be right to leave the Asylum wholly dependent upon the company's machinery and mains being always in working order. Accordingly it has been decided to build on the Asylum estate a reservoir with a capacity of 750,000 gallons. The total estimate of the cost is 6,000*l.*, which includes a sum of 2,000*l.* for pumping machinery.

Greater boiler power being required in connection with the extensions of the Asylum now in progress, a new boiler house and chimney shaft are to be erected at an estimated cost of 2,600*l.*

Extensive additions and alterations are to be made in the laundry department which are estimated to cost 5,200*l.* exclusive of the additional machinery that will be required.

About 10 acres more land have been acquired, principally with a view to the erection of cottages for married attendants and workmen engaged at the Asylum. The Committee find that the dearth of cottages in the neighbourhood has led to constant changes in the Asylum staff and a growing increase in the rates of wages.

(Netherne.)

Surrey.—Netherne.—The Visiting Committee appointed to provide additional accommodation for the Administrative County of Surrey have, with the sanction of the County Council and approval of the Secretary of State, entered into

a contract for the purchase of about 199 acres of land additional to and adjoining the Netherne Estate Merstham, acquired in 1898 as the site for a second Asylum. The Netherne Estate comprises but 150 acres, and it is thought that the acquisition of the additional land will not only find employment for the patients and be advantageous for the general purposes of the Asylum, but will also allow of a better disposition of the various buildings.

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The price agreed upon is 11,300*l.*, exclusive of timber and valuations.

East Sussex.—Hellingly.—Contracts in connection with this Asylum, now in course of construction, have been entered into for the following works at the amounts specified :

East Sussex
Asylum.
Hellingly.

(1.) Supply of boilers and provision of a system of heating, ventilation and hot water service, 16,348*l.*

(2.) Additional work in connection with the road of approach, 230*l.*

(3.) Alteration of cottage, 124*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

West Sussex.—Some further minor alterations have been sanctioned, the cost of which will be covered by a provisional sum included in the contract for the recent extensions of the Asylum.

West Sussex.

Warwickshire.—A. M. D., who had been a patient at this Asylum since 1885, died there on the 9th of October from pneumonia. On the 3rd of the same month the patient was in the corridor of her ward, and while the nurses and patients were cleaning the floor she managed to take a small quantity (not as much as a teaspoonful) of beeswax and turpentine.

Warwickshire
Asylum.
Death from
pneumonia
after swallow-
ing beeswax
and turpen-
tine.

An emetic was at once administered, and the patient vomited freely. She was ordered to bed by one of the assistant medical officers, and when seen in the evening was found to be suffering from pneumonia, from which disease she died.

There was no reason to suppose that the beeswax and turpentine caused the death of the patient, who was evidently sickening for pneumonia before she took the mixture, of which she did not take enough to do her serious harm.

The coroner to whom the circumstances were reported did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Isle of Wight.—Sanction has been obtained to certain amendments in the General Rules.

Isle of Wight
Asylum.

Wiltshire.—Schemes of various improvements at this Asylum, including one for extending the accommodation of the female division, have been considered during the year. At its close some were still under discussion. We are, however, able to report that it has been definitely decided to erect a new laundry at an estimated cost of 7,000*l.*, to provide an iron isolation hospital for the sum of 1,466*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, and

Wiltshire
Asylum.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.Worcestershire
Asylums
(Barnsley
Hall).

to convert the old boiler-house into a bakehouse and coal store at a cost of 600*l*.

Worcestershire, Barnsley Hall.—The Secretary of State has approved plans of a second Asylum for Worcestershire to be erected on the Barnsley Hall Estate, near Bromsgrove, which was acquired by the Committee of Visitors for the purpose, and comprises about 324 acres.

It is proposed that the Asylum, when completed, shall be capable of accommodating 1,200 patients, but in the first instance room will be provided for only 570, in the proportion of 254 males to 316 females, although the various administrative departments will be built sufficient for the full number. The architect's estimate of the cost of the buildings now to be erected, including the medical superintendent's house, chapel, isolation hospital, entrance lodge, and attendants' cottages, but exclusive of his commission, decorating and furnishing, is 209,950*l*., or 368*l*. per patient to be accommodated, a sum which will be considerably reduced by the completion of the Asylum for the full number.

The wards have been specially designed for the reception and treatment of sick and infirm, recent, acute, dangerous, and epileptic patients; consequently the cost per head is somewhat higher than if provision had also been included for quiet, chronic, demented, and imbecile cases. For these, however, ample accommodation already exists at Powick Asylum, the extensive additions made from time to time to that institution having been designed, almost exclusively, with a view to the provision of accommodation, of a comparatively inexpensive character, for such patients.

(Powick.)

Death from
general
paralysis and
phthisis with
fractures of
ribs.

Worcestershire.—Powick.—R.A., a noisy, aggressive, general paralytic, who was also suffering from phthisis, was admitted into this Asylum on the 26th of April 1901. On the second day after his admission, without any provocation, he struck another patient on the face, who in return struck him a severe blow on the right side, fracturing a rib.

On the 6th of June the patient, who was feeble and unsteady in his gait, had a bad fall in the airing-court; he was examined immediately, but beyond a cut on the head no injury was then detected. On the 8th of June on being examined it was discovered that he had fractured the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. He gradually sank and died on the same day. At the post-mortem examination the second and fourth ribs on the left side were discovered to be also fractured.

The circumstances of the death formed the subject of an inquest, when a verdict was returned of death from general paralysis of the insane and phthisis.

The Asylum Committee also held an inquiry into the matter, but were unable to come to any definite conclusion as to when or how the fractures of the ribs on the left side were caused.

Yorkshire, North Riding.—We regret again having to report that our efforts to induce the Committee of Visitors to provide a regular service for the patients professing the Roman Catholic Faith, some 60 in number, have as yet proved quite fruitless.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Yorkshire
Asylums
(North
Riding).

Yorkshire, West Riding.—*Menston.*—This Asylum also continues unprovided with any regular weekly service for the Roman Catholic patients, who are 137 in number, nor have the Committee been yet induced to provide a chapel for religious services of any kind.

West Riding
Asylum
(Menston).

E. G. was admitted into this Asylum in February 1898. He was an epileptic who was apt to become violent if interfered with. On the morning of the 9th of November 1901, the patient was found dead in bed at 6.40, and from the position of the body had evidently died from suffocation due to his turning on his face during a fit.

Death from
epileptic
suffocation.

The patient was known to refuse to uncover his head during the night, and being a violent man, was kept in a part of the epileptic dormitory in close proximity to the night attendant's chair. The attendant took particular notice of the patient at 3 a.m., when he uncovered his head. After the night attendant had left the dormitory, which he ought not to have done without going over his patients, the patient was discovered to be dead.

The medical officer who was called, was of opinion that the patient had been dead for at least two hours.

That the attendant had not been asleep there was no doubt, for his clock was marked regularly all the night; but that he had shown want of care in not observing the change in the patient's position was also without a doubt.

Yorkshire, West Riding.—*Scalebor.*—This new Asylum, which will provide accommodation for private patients only, is rapidly approaching completion, and will, it is anticipated, be opened for the reception of patients in the early summer. Dr. J. R. Gilmour, previously senior assistant medical officer at the Crichton Royal Asylum, has been appointed medical superintendent.

(Scalebor).

Yorkshire, West Riding.—*Wadsley.*—When last visited by members of our Board, this Asylum was found to be overcrowded. We hope, therefore, that no effort will be spared to complete, as speedily as possible, the fourth Asylum, now in course of erection at Storthes Hall, for pauper cases chargeable to the West Riding.

(Wadsley).

The patients here professing the Roman Catholic Faith number 116. We regret to say that they are still unprovided with any regular weekly service.

M. J. B., admitted on the 9th May 1901, suffering from melancholia, with actively suicidal tendencies, escaped from the Asylum on the 17th of June following, and was found decapitated on the railway close to the Asylum.

Suicide by
decapitation
by train after
escape.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

In consequence of her strong suicidal tendency, the patient was under special supervision, the nature and extent of which were specified in a caution card which had been signed by all the nurses of her ward. During the forenoon of the 17th of June, the 53 patients of this ward, of whom 6 were suicidal and all troublesome, were, with 4 of the ward nurses, in the airing court, where they were associated with 73 other patients, who were in charge of 10 other nurses. Usually there were 6 nurses to the ward in which the patient was placed, but on this occasion 4 only accompanied their patients. One of these nurses had to take a patient to be visited by her friends, and another had to leave the court to perform some ward duty, thus leaving only two nurses with the 52 patients. The 10 nurses who were in charge of the other patients were all in some part of the airing court, and were supposed to help in supervising the patients exercising there.

Just before noon the patients were returning to their respective wards, when the deceased apparently took advantage of the attention of one of the nurses being distracted by another patient, to escape by climbing over the outer wall of the court. She was immediately missed and a search instituted, her body being found on the line at 12.55.

The Asylum Committee, after a full investigation, exonerated the nurses from blame.

(Wakefield.)
Death from
melancholia
associated with
broken ribs.

Yorkshire.—West Riding, Wakefield.—A. C., a very violent and troublesome patient, was admitted into this Asylum on the 17th of May 1901. He died there on the 23rd of the following month from exhaustion from melancholia and cellulitis, the latter caused by smearing his face with urine and sputum. Owing to the patient's restless condition he could not be properly examined whilst in the Asylum.

The post-mortem examination disclosed two old united fractures of ribs on the left side and one ununited fracture of the second rib on the same side of apparently three weeks' duration.

There was no history of a fall or struggle during the patient's residence in the Asylum.

At the inquest the jury found that the patient's death was due to exhaustion.

Birmingham
Asylums
(Winson
Green).

Birmingham.—Winson Green.—It having come to our knowledge that certain extensive alterations, involving an expenditure of 2,966*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, had, contrary to the provisions of Secs. 252 and 272, Lunacy Act, 1890, been carried out without the approval of the Secretary of State and notwithstanding that an intimation had been given by our office that such permission would be necessary, we directed a letter to be written to the Committee of Visitors, pointing out that the course adopted was most improper.

C. L., a patient at this Asylum suffering from melancholia, but not placed under special supervision, escaped with another patient from that institution within two months of his admission. COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Suicide after escape.

His body was found on the railway near Hereford three days after his escape in circumstances which left no doubt of the case being one of suicide.

The attendant, through whose neglect the patients managed to effect their escape, was dismissed.

Bristol Asylum.—In December 1901 M. R., a female patient, succeeded in obtaining possession of some keys which a nurse had carelessly left upon the bath room mantelpiece, and effected her escape. Her body was afterwards found in the river adjoining the Asylum. Bristol Asylum.
Suicide by drowning after escape.

The nurse was summarily dismissed for allowing the keys to leave her possession. This is the first suicide which has occurred at this Asylum for upwards of 20 years.

Canterbury.—The Committee of Visitors being anxious to lessen as far as possible the outlay on the new Asylum for the City of Canterbury, now in course of construction, it has been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and after much correspondence with our Board, to postpone indefinitely the erection of certain of the buildings shown on the plans. Thus in the first instance accommodation will only be provided for 170 patients instead of for 250 as was originally intended. Canterbury Asylum.

Croydon.—The Secretary of State has sanctioned the purchase, for 200*l.*, of 2 acres of land, to be devoted to the purpose of a cemetery for the new Asylum for the County Borough of Croydon. Croydon Asylum.

Exeter Asylum.—We have repeatedly advocated the establishment at this Asylum of a fire brigade from amongst the attendants, but this and other recommendations we have made with regard to precautions against fire have, we regret to say, been neglected by the Committee of Visitors. Exeter Asylum.

A male patient (F. C.) at this Asylum, after a residence of four months, was allowed to go home on trial on the 19th of September 1901. Four days afterwards he hanged himself with a piece of scarf. Suicide whilst out on trial.

Leicester Asylum.—J. M., admitted into the Leicester Borough Asylum on the 24th of January 1901, developed a suicidal tendency about two months afterwards, and was placed under special observation. Owing to frequent attacks of excitement and violence he was, during the night of the 29th of April, placed to sleep in a single room, where he was visited every few minutes by the night attendant. He was seen alive at 2.50 a.m.; a quarter of an hour afterwards he was found dead, having strangled himself with a piece of linen torn from his shirt. Leicester Asylum.
Suicide by hanging.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.City of London
Asylum.Suicide by
cut throat.

City of London Asylum.—C. A., a male patient at the City of London Asylum, committed suicide there on the 23rd of January 1901, in the following circumstances:

The patient, who was not known or believed to be suicidal either prior to or during his residence in the Asylum, was at tea in the dining-hall with other patients, when he suddenly stood up and cut his throat with a table knife, severing the larynx and the large veins of the neck.

Medical assistance was at once summoned and attempts made to perform tracheotomy, but the patient died before it was completed. The deed was apparently done on an uncontrollable impulse.

It appears from the evidence at the inquest in the case that the better class of patients in the Asylum had been allowed to have knives at their meals; but as the knife used by the deceased had become worn and dangerously sharp, it had been decided to call in all such knives.

Suicide by
cut throat.

C. V. R. was admitted as a private patient into this Asylum on the 9th of May 1899, suffering from acute melancholia and hearing voices. In June of 1900, he attempted suicide by cutting himself with a piece of broken glass, and was at once placed under special supervision by day and night. During the night of the 20th of December 1901, the patient committed suicide in the w.c. adjoining the special observation dormitory by cutting his throat with a piece of tin, which he had sharpened and secreted. The patient, being under special observation, should not have been allowed to go to the w.c., but should have used a night commode placed for that purpose in the dormitory. The patient was allowed to sleep in his socks, and it would seem that the piece of tin, which formed part of a cigarette box, was secreted in one of the socks under the pad of the foot.

Suicide of a
private patient
after being
discharged
consequent
upon a report
under section 8
of the Lunacy
Act, 1890, by
a judicial
authority.

E. E. S., a private patient in this Asylum from the 26th of October to the 26th of the following month, committed suicide shortly after her discharge therefrom in the following circumstances:

The patient's brother, in the particulars accompanying his petition for her reception order, stated that he did not think her to be suicidal. The reception order was made by a judicial authority without his having seen the patient, who, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, expressed her desire to see some other judicial authority. She was accordingly seen by such an authority, who stated in his report, under that section, to our Board, that he "could not report that she was a fit person to remain in the Asylum." In these circumstances, and in obedience to the duty which the section imposed upon us, "to take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to this report," we communicated with the lady's brother with a view to her discharge.

He and his medical adviser both deprecated such a course, but on our pointing out that the Act of Parliament gave us

no discretion in the matter, the brother directed the discharge of the patient, who returned to his house.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

We had suggested that after being discharged from the Asylum there was nothing to prevent the brother instituting fresh reception proceedings before another judicial authority, who should be asked in the special circumstances, to see the patient himself before making an order for her removal to an Asylum. The brother did not, however, see his way to adopting this course. Within a few days of leaving the Asylum the lady committed suicide on the railway.

This deplorable occurrence points to the desirability of some statutory modification of the duty imposed upon us under the section in question, so that in cases similar to the above we may have a discretion in the matter of a patient's discharge.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The members of our Board who visited this Asylum in February in their report alluded to the excellent character of the accommodation provided by the new wards. They expressed their regret, however, that the wards had to a considerable extent been occupied by chronic and imbecile cases lately removed from the Newcastle Workhouse. Most of these cases were, in their opinion, quite suitable for workhouse treatment, and in no sense needed the very superior accommodation provided at the Asylum, which would be better reserved for possibly curable cases. They further expressed the view, in which the Board fully concurs, that the policy of transferring these workhouse lunatics to the Asylum is a short-sighted one in the interests of the ratepayers.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.

J. F. A., a female patient in this Asylum, committed suicide on the 4th of January 1901.

Suicide by hanging.

The patient when admitted into the Asylum in the previous December was stated not to be suicidal, and had at no time during her residence there betrayed any suicidal tendency. On the morning of the 4th of January the patient helped the nurse in tidying the dormitory, and was seen at 7.40 sitting near the fire in the day-room. At 8 o'clock, when the patients were going to breakfast, the deceased was missed, and on a search being made was found with a towel round her neck and suspended from a peg in a cupboard in the adjoining lavatory. She was immediately cut down, and artificial respiration was at once resorted to, but without success.

The deceased apparently went to the lavatory, where she had access to the cupboard, which at that time of day was not locked, being in continuous use, and by means of a scuttle of coals reached the wooden pegs on which were hung the long brushes of the ward.

The suicide appears to have been due to sudden impulse.

We suggested to the medical superintendent the removal from lavatories, w.c.'s, and other places frequented by

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

patients, and from their nature not able to be under constant supervision, of all pegs and other points of suspension which were dangerous or suggestive.

Newport
Asylum, Mon-
mouthshire.

Newport, Monmouthshire.—In October the Secretary of State approved plans for the proposed new Asylum for the County Borough of Newport.

The plans provide accommodation for 368 patients, in equal proportions of the sexes, but with administrative departments adequate for a total of 500 patients, the additional accommodation to be provided by two buildings for 66 patients each, to be hereafter erected when required. The plans include a chapel and six attendants' cottages, but accommodation for the medical superintendent will be provided in an existing house. The estimate for the works is 97,000*l.* This represents a cost of 264*l.* a bed, which will be reduced when the additional blocks are built, and it appears to be very moderate. We are assured by the architect that he is confident, owing to facilities which exist near the site, and to a reduction which has taken place in the cost of building materials, that his estimate will not be exceeded.

The Asylum is to be erected on an estate acquired by the Borough Council in 1898 for the purpose. It is situate at Caerleon near Newport, and comprises about 123 acres.

The Visiting Committee have, with the approval of the Local Government Board and Secretary of State, entered into a contract for an exchange of certain lands, which it was proper, in the interests of the future Asylum, should be effected.

Nottingham
Asylum.

Death from
general
paralysis,
accelerated by
a scald.

Nottingham.—A. L., aged 40, a female patient suffering from general paralysis, died on the 14th April 1901, her death being accelerated by a scald of the back and buttocks, due to leakage from a water pillow on which she had been placed. The leakage was not discovered until the pillow, after re-filling, had been put in position for about half-an-hour. The coroner's jury exonerated the nurse and other officials from blame, at the same time expressing the opinion that in future cases of this sort the water should be tested with a thermometer before being put into the pillow. We were informed by Dr. Powell that this is the plan usually adopted, but it does not appear to have been followed on this occasion. The water cushion was one which had been repaired, and had been tested before use.

Plymouth
Asylum.

Plymouth.—Plans providing further accommodation for 200 patients, in the proportion of 90 males to 110 females, and additional buildings for administrative purposes, have now been approved. The estimated cost of these additions is 30,500*l.*

Sunderland.—The existing estate being somewhat limited for an Asylum of this size, the enlargement of which, too, will soon be necessary, the Visiting Committee have with the approval of the Borough Corporation and Secretary of State, entered into a contract for the purchase of 65 acres, 2 roods, 25 poles of adjoining land at the price of 8,350*l*. COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Sunderland
Asylum.

A contract has also been entered into for the erection of a block to accommodate 20 nurses, and of a villa for 40 male patients, plans for which were reported last year to have been approved, and also for the reconstruction of the roof water drainage. The total sum to be paid under the contract is 12,041*l*.

West Ham.—The new Asylum for the County Borough of West Ham was opened for the reception of patients on the 6th of August last. West Ham
Asylum.

It was officially inspected for the first time by members of our Board in November, who expressed their approval of the design of the Asylum and of the accommodation which it provides, and also their satisfaction at the progress that had been made in its organisation.

Additional sleeping accommodation is to be provided for 12 nurses at a cost of 2,400*l*., the amount of accommodation shown on the original plans being found insufficient.

Farm buildings are also to be erected at a cost of 7,000*l*.

York.—At the close of the year the plans of the proposed new Asylum for the City of York had not been submitted to the Secretary of State for approval, but were in a forward state of preparation. York Asylum.

The Visiting Committee have entered into an agreement for the purchase of 15a. 1r. 13p. of land at Fulford, immediately adjoining the estate already acquired for the purposes of the proposed Asylum. The site will be materially improved by the acquisition of this additional land, and will enable the whole of the buildings to be erected in the parish of Fulford, which it is thought will in the future be included in the city boundaries, and so be beneficial from a rating point of view.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The number of Registered Hospitals, which for many years past has been 14, remains as at the date of our last report, and we have once more to express our regret that the urgent need which exists for the provision of additional accommodation suitable for educated persons of small means who become insane, continues to be apparently unrecognised by that part of the public which is generally foremost in philanthropic work. REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

We have, therefore, constantly to deplore the presence, in the ordinary wards of pauper Asylums and, of course, amid the most uncongenial surroundings, of professional men and other persons of culture and refinement to whom more appropriate accommodation and associates would afford not only the comfort and amenities to which their social position has hitherto entitled them, but also freedom from avoidable and unnecessary sources of friction, and an increased prospect of recovery.

The need is an urgent one, and the increasing stress and strain of modern life is year by year adding to its claims.

Of those hospitals which are already discharging, some of them at least adequately, the functions which have been indicated, we continue to be able to give generally a very favourable report, as will be seen from our entries in Appendix E.

On the 1st of January 1901, the number of patients under treatment in them was 2,532, while 84 were residing as voluntary boarders. On the 1st of January 1902, these numbers had risen to 2,535 and 87 respectively, showing an increase in the former of 3, and in the latter of 3 also.

With the exception of 59 pauper patients chargeable to the city of York, and maintained in the York Hospital pending the erection of the Asylum for the city of York, all but one were of the private class. Many of them were received at rates greatly below the cost of their maintenance, the difference being derived from the Hospital funds, the result either of specific endowment, or of the excess in the payments of the wealthier patients.

The movements of the patients in these Hospitals were as follows :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	414	488	902
Discharged - - - -	293	439	732
Of whom had recovered -	142	230	372
Died - - - -	92	75	167

The recoveries have borne to the admissions the proportion of 47·3 per cent., and the deaths upon the average numbers resident have been 6·6 per cent.

These results serve to show that the medical work of these institutions is being carried on in a creditable and successful manner.

In Appendices L, A, and B respectively will be found the names of the Hospitals and of their medical superintendents; an account of their receipts and expenditure; and the details of changes among their patients.

We now proceed to mention such matters in relation to the several Hospitals as are of exceptional interest or seem to call for special notice. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

St. Andrew's Hospital.—The Committee of this Hospital have purchased for the purposes of a seaside branch Bryn-y-Neuadd, near Llanfairfechan. It is a large modern mansion standing in its own park of 200 acres, very picturesquely situated, and affording excellent accommodation for a considerable number of patients. It will be a valuable addition to the curative resources of the Hospital. St. Andrew's Hospital.

Barnwood House.—Additions to the farm buildings are proceeding at Barnwood House, and new stables, coachhouses, and cottages being erected. It is also proposed, with our approval, to make some additions to the single bed-room accommodation, so soon as the stables have been removed to a less contiguous position. Barnwood House, Gloucester.

Bethel Hospital.—Among other recent structural improvements at this Hospital, one of a substantial character has been the enlargement and lowering of a range of bed-room windows, adding so much to the cheerfulness of the rooms as to afford an incentive to further progress in the same direction. Bethel Hospital Norwich.

Bethlem Hospital.—This Hospital continues to discharge its functions as a charitable institution with great efficiency. Seventy-one per cent. of its patients are maintained and treated altogether gratuitously. Bethlem Hospital, London.

Recent improvements have consisted of the provision of mess-rooms for nurses and attendants, and the plastering of rough internal walls; and we have reason to hope that the lowering and enlargement of windows, which would add so materially to the cheerfulness of the rooms, will be shortly taken in hand.

Cheadle Hospital.—Extensive alterations in the drainage at the Cheadle Hospital have been sanctioned, as have also plans for the erection of a new detached building, adjacent to the Hospital, for the accommodation of sixty additional patients. Cheadle Hospital, Manchester.

D. S. D. J., a male patient in this Hospital, succeeded in committing suicide in the following circumstances: While standing in the Cheadle Station conversing with a relative who had been visiting him, he suddenly attempted to throw himself in front of an express train, but, being prevented, was dashed violently to the ground by a swiftly-moving carriage and sustained injuries, from which he died. There appeared to have been no want of care, and members of our Board had seen this patient shortly before his death, and thought him much improved. Suicide at Railway Station.

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.The Coppice,
Nottingham.

The Coppice.—An important improvement has been effected in this Hospital by the substitution of modern windows for those of older date and smaller lighting capacity throughout the building.

Coton Hill,
Stafford.

Coton Hill.—This Hospital continues to do much valuable charitable work, 50 per cent. of its patients being received for less than the cost of their maintenance.

Its condition, however, although improved, is still below the standard of similar institutions elsewhere, and there exists much need of such additions to its furniture and decoration as would serve to produce that aspect of brightness and comfort which exercises so valuable a curative influence upon the patients.

Holloway
Sanatorium,
Virginia Water.

Holloway Sanatorium.—The plans for the erection of a dining-hall for female patients, with first floor dormitories for nurses, and the much-needed enlargement of the airing-ground attached to the "Retreat" are being proceeded with, and much redecoration of the Sanatorium has been effected. The scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners continues to secure a good deal of charitable assistance for necessitous patients.

St. Luke's
Hospital,
London.

St. Luke's Hospital.—This Hospital continues to dispense a large amount of charitable assistance, 19 patients at the last visit being maintained altogether free, and 70 per cent. of the remainder at less than the cost of their maintenance.

Its condition would be improved, and the curative treatment of the patients aided by more frequent renewals of furniture, and the provision of brighter decorative surroundings.

Suicide while
out for the
day.

E.M., a female patient in this Hospital, committed suicide by throwing herself from a window while out spending the day with, and in charge of, her friends. The patient had improved, and had been accustomed to similar leaves of absence. There did not appear to have been any want of care on the part of the hospital authorities.

Warneford
Hospital,
Oxford.

Warneford Hospital.—An outside iron staircase, to afford a second exit in case of fire, has been erected in the female division at the Warneford Hospital.

Murders and
Suicide by a
Patient while
on trial.

A. D., a female patient in this Hospital, who had been admitted in November 1900, suffering from suicidal melancholia with violence, and discharged on trial to the care of her friends in September 1901, while out on leave murdered her sister and the son of the latter, and committed suicide. She had gradually and continuously improved during her stay in the Hospital, until in the opinion of the Hospital authorities the time appeared to have arrived when she might safely, and with advantage, be sent out on trial, which was done, with the terrible results described.

We made a very careful investigation of all the circumstances of the case, and while, of course, greatly deploring

the sad events, we could arrive at no other conclusion than that due care had been exercised in not sending out the patient sooner than her mental improvement warranted, and that no reasonable precaution had been neglected, and so we informed the Committee, who had themselves already made careful enquiry into the matter. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

Wonford House.—A considerable amount of much needed re-decoration has greatly improved the appearance of this Hospital and added to its comfort. At the last visit of the year the members of our Board who visited expressed the hope that its financial condition was now such as to warrant the Committee in adding a good associated recreation hall, the provision of which has so long been urged unsuccessfully. Wonford House, Exeter.

York Hospital.—This Hospital continues to afford excellent accommodation for patients at a moderate rate, and to dispense a liberal amount of charity. When the City paupers are removed, as they will be on the completion of the new Asylum for the City of York, we hope that the Committee will see their way to still further extension in this direction. York Hospital.

York Retreat.—Further progress in the lighting and general improvement of the older parts of the Retreat has been made with conspicuous success. The Retreat York.

This Hospital continues to receive a considerable number of patients at unremunerative rates of payment.

INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

The number of registered Idiot Institutions is the same as at the date of our last Report, namely, 8, two of which are licensed houses used solely for the care and training of idiots. INSTITUTIONS FOR IDIOTS.

On the 1st of January 1901, their inmates were 1,866. These numbers were, on the 1st of January 1902, found to have fallen to 1,859, of whom 1,193 were males and 666 females.

While disapproving as strongly as ever of the anomalous, and, in our opinion, unsafe legal position of these Institutions under the Idiots Act, which makes no provision for the prevention of overcrowding or of the use of unsuitable accommodation, for the regulation of the use of mechanical restraint, or for the punishment of ill-treatment or neglect, we are glad to bear our testimony to the generally satisfactory condition in which they continue to be maintained.

That this is so will be seen on reference to our entries, copies of which are given in Appendix E.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

Such further points in relation to these Institutions as it seems desirable to particularize are give in the following paragraphs:—

Royal Albert
Asylum,
Lancaster.

Royal Albert Asylum.—We were able to speak very favourably of the state in which we found this Institution at our last visit.

Much had been done to add to its comfort and efficiency.

The wing provided by the generosity of Lord Ashton was approaching completion, the drainage had been reconstructed, and new lavatory fittings were being provided.

We suggested some additional brightening of the rooms in the basement, the dry-rubbing of floors, and especially the provision of an outside iron staircase for escape in case of fire from one of the dormitories for girls.

Earlswood
Asylum,
Redhill.

Earlswood Asylum.—Substantial improvements have recently been effected in this Institution, and we can report that it is maintained in very good order.

New sanitary blocks have been erected; the entire drainage has been reconstructed; alternative exits for escape in case of fire have been provided; and the installation of electric lighting, and radical improvements in heating and ventilation, effected.

We have urged the provision of a small isolation hospital for the segregation of suspicious cases.

Eastern
Counties
Idiot Asylum,
Colchester.

Eastern Counties Asylum.—At our last visit to this Institution, while making some suggestions with reference to the need of a new laundry and minor temporary improvements in the present laundry, we were able to give a very favourable report of the state in which we found the establishment generally.

The new Peckover Schools and workshops were in full operation; the installation of electric lighting had been completed and improvements in the lavatories effected; and there had been much redecoration of rooms.

Crossley House, the Branch at Clacton-on-Sea, when visited was found to be discharging its functions efficiently.

Magdalen
Hospital
School, Bath.

The Magdalen Hospital School.—In consequence of the refusal of the Charity Commissioners to sanction it without our concurrence, application was made to us for our approval of the purchase of a large country house near Bath, to be substituted for the building at Combe Down for the purposes of the Magdalen Hospital, which was newly registered as an Idiot Institution last year.

We visited the site, and were generally satisfied with its capabilities, but the absence of an adequate water supply was an insuperable obstacle, which was not then, and has not since been, able to be surmounted.

Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum,
Knowle,
Warwickshire.

Midland Counties Asylum.—The members of our Board who last visited this Institution were unable to speak satisfactorily of its general condition.

The lavatory and w.c. accommodation was in urgent need of improvement; there was no dietary scale; the day-rooms were shabby; toys and objects of interest were in default, and the state of the patients of both sexes, as respects personal neatness and tidiness of dress, left much to be desired.

INSTITUTIONS
FOR IDIOTS.

Western Counties Asylum.—This Institution continues to be maintained in very good order.

Western
Counties'
Idiot Asylum,
Starcross,
Exeter.

New workshops have been completed and occupied; the erection of a new recreation room, as to which we were consulted, has met with our approval, and dry-rubbing has been extended to all the floors.

Our suggestions were limited to the provision of alternative exits in case of fire from the top floors on either side of the house.

STATE AND CRIMINAL INSTITUTIONS.

Broadmoor Criminal Asylum.—Our last visit of inspection to this Asylum has enabled us again to give a favourable report of its condition and management. The number of inmates had increased by 10, or to 655, making the male division overfull by one, and leaving only 11 vacancies on the female side. The greatly needed new block for males was in course of construction. Its completion will enable a much larger proportion of the men to be kept by night under the constant observation which is so desirable for them.

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

State
Criminal
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

We have once more to record the creditable fact that in this colony of troublesome and dangerous patients there has been no employment of mechanical restraint throughout the year.

We have suggested the renewal of dangerously worn stone stairs, and of paint or whitewash in various parts of the buildings, and the dry-rubbing of floors, which are at present scrubbed.

The full text of our reports with reference to this and the other State Institutions will be found in Appendices F. G. and H.

Royal Naval Hospital.—This Hospital continues to discharge its useful functions in a satisfactory manner, and many improvements have been recently and are being made in its condition.

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Yarmouth.

Outside iron staircases have secured safe exits from all the dormitories; new bath-rooms have been provided; windows have been enlarged, and the accommodation generally has been improved.

The numbers resident when the last visit was paid were 173, of whom 27 were general paralytics; and although

STATE AND
CRIMINAL
INSTITUTIONS.

Royal Military
Hospital,
Netley.

38·8 per cent. of the deaths were from general paralysis, there was, and had been, as for many years past, no bed sore..

Netley Hospital.—The members of our Board who last visited the Netley Hospital were able to give a generally satisfactory report of the state in which they found it.

It contained 74 patients only, but in the 14 months which had elapsed since the previous visit 404 had been admitted, 330 discharged, 56 per cent. of them on recovery, and 6 had died; these figures pointing to the important functions which this Hospital is continuing to discharge with efficiency.

There had been some improvements in the furniture and equipments, a renewal of the padded room, and the erection of an airing-court shelter.

Attention was called to the need of early renovation of some of the rooms, and of some improvement in the lavatories.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

Excluding two houses which are registered under the Idiots Act, 1886, the number of houses licensed for the reception of lunatics remains the same as at the date of our last Report, viz. :—68. Of these 23 are in the Metropolitan District and under our immediate jurisdiction, while 45 are in the Provinces and licensed by Justices at Quarter or Special Sessions.

The following table gives the classification and distribution of the patients who were detained in these houses on the 1st January last :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Patients in Metropolitan Li- censed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	576	877	1,453
Pauper - - - -	323	361	684
Patients in Provincial Licensed Houses :—			
Private - - - -	506	793	1,299
Pauper - - - -	224	264	488
Criminal - - - -	1	—	1
Total - - -	1,630	2,295	3,925

These figures, when compared with the Returns for the 1st January 1901, show an increase of 263 in Metropolitan and of 132 in Provincial Licensed Houses, giving a total increase of 395 patients in those Institutions. LICENSED
HOUSES
GENERALLY.

In addition to the patients detained in these Licensed Houses, there were on the 1st January last 59 voluntary boarders, 14 being in Metropolitan and 45 in Provincial Houses.

Of the total number of private patients registered, the percentage of such patients detained in these houses is 30·1, while of the total number of registered voluntary boarders, those in residence in these houses form 40·4 per cent.

Further statistical information respecting the patients and boarders in these Institutions will be found in Appendices A and B., and the names of the proprietors and licensees in Appendix L.

These establishments have been regularly visited during the past year, and have been found to be in a generally satisfactory condition.

In Appendix I will be found copies of the entries made at one of our visits in the year to each licensed house.

Matters which appear to us to call for special notice are mentioned in the following paragraphs of our Report.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

Camberwell House.—Plans for additional day-room and single-room accommodation for the acute cases in this house are under consideration, and we are informed that the build- ings will be commenced as early in the new year as possible. METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

A cricket ground has been formed and turfed for the recreation of the officers and patients, and an excellent oak floor has been laid in the ladies' dining-room. Camberwell
House.

Chiswick House.—Plans have been approved for some alterations and improvements in the Grosvenor Wing of this House, consisting in the reconstruction of the hot-water system on the ground floor, and an additional bed-room and w.c. on the first floor. Chiswick
House.

Clarence Lodge.—The lease of the licensed house known as The Huguenots having expired, the licence has been transferred by us to Clarence Lodge, situate in Clarence Road, Clapham Park, and the patients have been removed to this house. Clarence
Lodge

Clarence Lodge, which has been inspected by members of our Board, has been brought into excellent order and well and comfortably furnished, and the accommodation afforded is very suitable, the house generally being much more commodious than The Huguenots.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

The safety of the inmates in the event of fire has been made reasonably secure by outside iron staircases affording alternative exits, and by doors of inter-communication between bedrooms where necessary.

Upon the whole we consider the change of residence is greatly to the advantage of the patients.

Grove Hall.

Grove Hall.—New machinery has been fixed in the laundry in this house, and is in working order.

Hayes Park.

Hayes Park.—An alternative exit for escape in case of fire has been completed at this house.

Hendon
Grove.

Hendon Grove.—We much regret to report the death of Mrs. Edridge Green, one of the co-licensees of this house; Dr. Edridge Green has in consequence left his own house and entered into permanent residence at the Grove. The names of Mr. Knethell Wade Green and Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Green have been added to the licence.

Moorcroft
House.

Moorcroft House.—N.W., a male patient admitted into this house on the 28th September 1898, committed suicide on the 6th May 1901. On 6th September 1897 the patient had been admitted into Bethlem Hospital when suffering from melancholia. From that Institution he was transferred on 7th January 1898 to Moorcroft House, and was discharged recovered on the 1st June of that year. On the 8th July following he was received in single care, where he remained till his re-admission into Moorcroft House. The removal last mentioned was effected not by reason of any suicidal tendency, but on account of the patient's dangerous proclivities. From the evidence given at the coroner's inquest held on the body of this patient, it appeared that he was not, considered to be suicidal; that when he was last seen alive at 6.30 on the evening of 6th May there was nothing unusual in his manner, and that between 8 and 9 o'clock on the same evening he was found hanging from the bedpost by a handkerchief which was fastened round his neck. Attempts were made to restore animation but without success. The jury found that N. W. died from asphyxia caused by hanging whilst of unsound mind, and they added a rider that no blame of any sort was attaching to the licensees.

Newlands
House.

Newlands House.—We regret to report the death of Dr. H. Sutherland, one of the co-licensees of this house and also of Otto House.

Normansfield.

Normansfield.—We much regret to record the death of Mrs. Langdon Down, who for so many years devoted herself to the care and welfare of the patients in this Institution, with the success of which she was closely identified. Her sons have succeeded her in the management of the house.

At our suggestion the lift at this house has been rendered secure by the provision of doors, which close automatically except when the lift is in position for use.

Northumberland House.—An important improvement has been effected here by the division of the large airing-ground into two portions, one being devoted to the gentlemen and the other to the ladies.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Northumber-
land House.

The padded room on the male side, which was much damaged by a violent patient, has been, we regret to say, very insecurely repaired; a new padded room should be erected in its place. The cottage rooms, to the unsafe condition of which attention was drawn by us, have been repaired and re-papered. We regret to report that during the year seven lady patients and one nurse—the latter with fatal results—were attacked by enteritis. The origin of the outbreak has not been ascertained, though the sanitary arrangements have been thoroughly examined by the medical officer of health, and the water has been analysed. Some suspicion appears to have attached to the milk. All the patients attacked have recovered.

Peckham House.—We are glad to report that after protracted delay plans for the erection of a suitable recreation hall at this house have been submitted to and approved by us. A new sanitary spur to male Ward No. 15 has been erected, a fan has been provided to the laundry, and a considerable amount of repairing and re-decoration of walls has been carried out during the year with satisfactory results.

Peckham
House.

The Priory.—On the ladies' side of this house some very useful alterations have been effected, with the result that a comfortable and pleasant sitting-room has been appropriated to the more troublesome patients, and a good mess and sitting-room has been provided for the nurses.

The Priory.

Some minor improvements have also been carried out, and the erection of a new kitchen with additional accommodation for the female servants is now in progress.

In this house L. L., a female patient admitted on the 11th November 1899, died in the following circumstances. On the morning of the 28th March, about 7.10 a.m., L. L. having risen from bed expressed a wish to the nurse who attended her to warm herself at the fire, and having approached it succeeded with her right hand in putting her nightdress into the fire while holding the nurse by the hair with her left hand. A struggle ensued, and with the assistance of another nurse and a lady companion, the burning garment was extinguished, and remedies were applied by the medical officers; these, however, proved ineffectual, and L. L. died at 12.45 p.m. An inquest was held on the Saturday following, when the jury found that L. L. committed suicide while of unsound mind. No blame appears to have attached to anyone in respect of this patient's decease.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Ashbrooke
Hall.

Ashbrooke Hall.—A smoke screen has been fixed at the head of the stairs at this house in order to facilitate the access to the exits in case of fire.

Bailbrook
House.

Bailbrook House.—Plans of a residence known as Lambridge House, which is in close proximity to Bailbrook House, have been submitted to and approved by us, and the house has been acquired on a five years' lease by the licensees of Bailbrook House with a view to providing superior accommodation for better class patients. As Lambridge House cannot legally be included in the licence, the patients who occupy it are removed there on leave of absence granted by the visitors. We have had occasion to point out that the patients so removed to this house cannot lawfully be sent under a general permission, but that the names of such patients must be submitted to the visitors for their sanction.

Boreatton
Park.

Boreatton Park.—The lease of this house has recently been renewed for five years.

Dinsdale
Park.

Dinsdale Park.—The licence of this house has been transferred to Mr. H. W. Kershaw, M.R.C.S., in place of Dr. and Mrs. Eastwood.

Fairford
House.

Fairford House.—Some useful improvements have been carried out at this house by Dr. King Turner, who already has evinced a disposition to improve generally the accommodation throughout the Institution.

Fiddington
House.

Fiddington House.—In accordance with our suggestion smoke screens have been provided at this house to facilitate escape in case of fire.

Fisherton
House.

Fisherton House.—A new general bathroom has been opened on the female side of this house, and screen doors have been provided to afford an adequate alternative exit from some of the bedrooms in the cottage in case of fire. Some minor improvements have also been effected.

The Grange,
Rotherham.

The Grange, Rotherham.—By reason of the fact that Rotherham has been made a Quarter Sessions Borough, the licensing jurisdiction in respect to the "Grange," which is within the limits of that borough, is now vested in the borough justices and no longer in the justices for the West Riding of Yorkshire as heretofore.

Harpenden
Hall.

Harpenden Hall.—The licence of this house has been transferred to Major Edward Dorset Farmar-Brighurst, Ella Farmar-Brighurst, and Eleanor Henderson in place of Mr. and Mrs. Boys, and Dr. Fraser.

Haydock Lodge.—At this house, on the first and second landings of the staircase in the ladies' division No. 1, glazed partitions with doors have been erected at our instance to afford safe alternative exits from all the bedrooms in case of fire.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Haydock
Lodge.

Kingsdown House.—Gas has been laid on throughout this house with satisfactory results, replacing, as it does, the system of lighting by oil lamps. Boring has resulted in finding abundant water at a depth of 120 feet, and steps are being taken to lay the water on to the house.

Kingsdown
House.

Laverstock House.—External iron staircases have been erected as alternative exits in case of fire, and on the ladies' side a smoke screen has been placed at the head of the stairs leading to the top corridor to facilitate access to the exits. Looped pipes in the w.c.'s have been protected at our suggestion.

Laverstock
House.

Northwoods House.—A smoke screen has been placed at the head of the stairs on the ladies' side of this house as a protection in case of fire.

Northwoods
House.

The Pleasaunce.—Some alterations and extensions have been effected at this house, which provide an additional sitting-room, extra bedrooms, and improved lavatory accommodation.

The Plea-
saunce.

Plympton House.—An external iron staircase as an alternative exit in case of fire has been provided at this house

Plympton
House.

We have more than once suggested the desirability of lowering the walls of the male airing court, which give the enclosure a prison-like appearance, and we hope that the licensees will no longer delay carrying out our recommendation.

The name of Mrs. M. A. Aldridge has been omitted from the licence.

Redlands.—Several improvements have been here effected: An escape door in case of fire has been made in the gentlemen's house. The large room on the ground floor is nearly completed, and is now used as a dining-room and for the purposes of recreation, but the old barn is being converted into a regular recreation room, for which purpose it can be made suitable. In the main building the additional attic rooms for the staff are nearly finished, and we have suggested that an iron escape ladder in case of fire should be fixed from one of these rooms which is furthest distant from the staircase with a view to giving access to the existing escape staircase from the floor below. Some minor improvements have also been carried out.

Redlands.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.St. George's
Retreat.

St. George's Retreat.—From the licence of this house the name of Elizabeth Eccles has been omitted.

Stretton
House.

Stretton House.—The licence of this house has been varied so as to include the names of Dr. Horatio Barnett and Margaret E. Barnett in substitution for the name of Mr. H. E. Paxton, M.R.C.S.

A smoke screen has been erected in this house to facilitate escape in case of fire.

Ticehurst
House.

Ticehurst House.—The annexe to the "Highlands," plans of which were submitted to and approved by us, is approaching completion. Acetylene gas has been introduced into the villas to take the place of oil lamps.

Tue Brook
Villa.

Tue Brook Villa.—Something, but not enough, in the way of papering and decoration has been done at this house, and considerable reparation of carpets is needed to make some of the rooms more cheerful and comfortable.

West Malling
Place.

West Malling Place.—Considerable improvement in the ladies' division of this house has been effected in the way of repapering, and provision of additional furniture, with very satisfactory results.

Wye House.

Wye House.—The licence of Wye House has been transferred to Corbar Hill House, to which the old name of Wye House has now been given. In the new licence the numbers have been varied and appear in the licence as "24 males and 20 females" instead of "22 of each sex." There is also a proviso to the effect that not more than 17 of each sex are to be received until requisite further accommodation has been provided.

The patients were transferred to the new premises during May 1901, and since their removal the house has been inspected by members of our Board, who have reported that the requirements which were pointed out as necessary when the plans were under our consideration, have been carried out, that the house has been suitably furnished, much new furniture having been provided, and that the accommodation which the house affords is very good and a marked improvement on that of the old establishment.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

THE term Single Patients includes those patients who are residing under reception orders in unlicensed houses. The changes registered during the past year among these patients were as follows :—

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number on 1st January 1901 -				157	294	451
Registered during the year -				54	125	179
				49	117	166
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LUNATICS IN WORKHOUSES.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

THE following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics distributed in workhouses and workhouse infirmaries, and in the Metropolitan District Asylums on the 1st January last :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
In Metropolitan District Asylums.	2,810	2,968	5,778
In ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries.	5,180	6,224	11,404
TOTAL - -	7,990	9,192	17,182

Comparing these figures with the returns for the 1st January 1901, we notice that there is an increase of 52 lunatics in the Metropolitan District Asylums and an increase of 15 lunatics in ordinary workhouses, or a total increase of 67 lunatics in the two classes of these establishments.

During the year we paid visits to 223 of these Institutions and found in them 13,591 persons of unsound mind, of whom 5,688 were in the Metropolitan District Asylums. Copies of our reports on these asylums are given in Appendix K, from which it will be seen that the treatment of and accommodation for the patients therein continue to be satisfactory.

We can also report favourably on the general management and condition of the ordinary workhouses visited by us, in which we found the patients for the most part well cared for, kindly treated, and generally contented.

The following occurrences in these institutions during the year call for special notice :—

West Ham
Workhouse.

West Ham Workhouse.—On the 8th March 1901, T. R., a pauper patient was admitted in the Essex County Asylum from the West Ham Workhouse, and died four days after reception. The apparent cause of death was stated to be general paralysis, accelerated by effusion of blood on the brain, due to self-inflicted injury to the head ; but post-mortem examination revealed the fracture of three ribs on the left side, which injury had not been noticed on admission, and could not be referred to any struggle at the Asylum. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

In view of these facts we obtained a report from the medical officer of the West Ham Workhouse to the effect that the patient was examined by him immediately before departure to the Asylum and was then free from injury.

At our request the Visiting Committee of the Asylum held an inquiry into the circumstances attending this patient's death, and arrived at the conclusion that there had been no violence used to him on the part of attendants or patients; that it was doubtful whether the injuries to the ribs were inflicted before or after admission into the Asylum; and that if inflicted after admission the injuries must have been caused by the patient falling while in the room.

A.M., a pauper patient, was admitted into the same Workhouse on 6th October 1900, and was removed to the Essex County Asylum on the 12th of the same month.

From the acting medical officer of the workhouse we learned that this patient was examined on admission into and on discharge from that institution and was found to be free from injury.

But on reception in the Asylum, A.M. had slight bruises on his chest and a painful spot on the eighth rib of the left side. Subsequent examination, however, failed to detect the fracture of any rib.

A.M. was discharged recovered from the Asylum 12 days after admission, and about six weeks later complained to one of the guardians of ill-treatment by the attendants when in the Workhouse. The guardians having called our attention to the facts we communicated with the Local Government Board, who obtained a report from the medical officer of the Workhouse, from which it appeared that the patient when there was on several occasions very violent, and possibly received the injuries, subsequently noticed in the Asylum, in the struggles which he had with the workhouse attendants, by whom, however, in the opinion of the medical officer, no unnecessary force was used.

Prestwich Workhouse.—In March 1901 an inquest was held in the case of M. B., an imbecile patient, aged 78, who died in the Prestwich Workhouse. The evidence given at the inquest was most unsatisfactory and contradictory; on the one hand it was stated that the patient was known to have had a fall on 30th December 1900, but that she was able to walk (with assistance) until 9th January 1901 when she was re-transferred to the hospital ward. It was further stated that the medical officer examined the patient on 9th January 1901 and found no injury, and that it was not until 22nd January following that he discovered a fracture of the neck of the thigh bone. On the other hand it was deposed that the patient was unable to walk on 9th January, that she screamed when the limb was moved, and that about the 16th or 17th of January fomentations were applied to the thigh, which was swollen.

The verdict of the jury was that the patient died from senile debility and fracture of the right thigh, and that there was no evidence to show how the injury was caused.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.

In view of the evidence and verdict, and having regard to certain communications made to us, including one from the coroner, we drew the attention of the Local Government Board to the case, with the result that an official inquiry was directed by that Department, and that the attention of the guardians was drawn to the unsatisfactory and inconclusive nature of the evidence given before the coroner.

Oldham
Workhouse.

Oldham Workhouse.—In May 1901 a coroner's inquest was held in a case of an imbecile patient, W. H., who died on the 27th of that month in the Oldham Workhouse.

The jury returned a verdict of death from general paralysis of the insane, and added an expression of opinion that the number of attendants in the workhouse was insufficient, and that it was desirable to increase the Asylum accommodation for the district.

This opinion, as regards the insufficiency of the attendants, was not supported by the report of the guardians to the Local Government Board relative to this case, but we ourselves can testify to the then overcrowded state of the Lancashire Asylums, as well as to the fact that violent cases wholly unsuitable for workhouse treatment were frequently lodged for considerable periods in the workhouses on account of the lack of room in the Asylums.

Blackburn
Workhouse.

Blackburn Workhouse.—R. H., an imbecile inmate of the Blackburn Workhouse, aged 41, committed suicide by hanging himself on the 26th August 1901. At 3 o'clock on that morning R.H. was seen by an attendant to be sleeping in his bed. About half an hour later the same attendant finding the patient's bed unoccupied went to the closet attached to the dormitory, and found R.H.'s body suspended from a short pipe—which conveys water to the cistern—by means of a handkerchief tied round his neck and attached to his braces, the latter being tied to the pipe. When the body was found life was extinct. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was "Suicide whilst of unsound mind." All the officers were exempted from blame, but an increase in the staff of the lunacy wards was recommended.

This suicide emphasises the importance of casing in or otherwise protecting in w.c.'s and other secluded places all points of suspension from which patients may feel prompted by sudden suicidal impulse to hang themselves.

Clun Work-
house.

Clun Workhouse.—In March 1901 it came to our knowledge that S. B., an imbecile patient, who was removed on the 11th of that month from the Clun Workhouse to the Bicton Asylum, was pregnant. Upon inquiry it appeared that the patient, who had been in the workhouse since September 1899, had obtained a key by means of which she had admitted some of the male inmates to the female side, and that, presumably, one or more of these inmates had had connection with her.

These facts we at once communicated to the Local Government Board, who inquired into the matter, but by reason of the contradictory and indefinite nature of the patient's evidence were unable to carry it further.

Bristol Workhouse (Stapleton).—In July 1901, A. Laney, an attendant in the Bristol Workhouse at Stapleton, was seen by another attendant to assault brutally T. E., an imbecile patient, aged 80. Laney, who was partially intoxicated, assaulted T. E. when he was in bed by striking him with his fist on the back of the head; Laney afterwards forced the patient to have a cold bath. The patient, T. E., who was subsequently examined by the medical officer of the workhouse, was found to be suffering from extensive bruises on his head and body.

Laney was prosecuted and convicted at the Bristol Quarter Sessions, when the Recorder sentenced him to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PROSECUTIONS.

THE following prosecutions, instituted upon our order, were successful :—

In December 1900 we received information that Mrs. Annie Wyndham Buchanan, whose conviction, together with her late husband, in 1886 for cruelty to and neglect of her lunatic daughter was mentioned in our report for that year, had resorted to a similar course of treatment in the case of another daughter, who was also of unsound mind. The treatment consisted of fastening the patient in her bed by means of a strait jacket with sleeves attached to the foot of the bedstead, and of a piece of sail-cloth covering the whole body up to the neck and attached to the bedstead on each side in such a manner that she could not turn over nor use her hands or arms. It appeared that this severe form of restraint had been in use for a period of six weeks, with only such intervals as were necessary for meals, &c. A prosecution was ordered by us for unlawful use of mechanical means of restraint, and for ill-treatment. The case came on for trial at the Easter Quarter Sessions for Warwickshire, when, a true bill having been found, the defendant pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawfully using mechanical restraint, and was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty pounds. The other charges were not proceeded with.

In April 1901, having some ground for believing that patients of unsound mind were residing at Mrs. Weston's Medical and Surgical Home and Nurses' Institute, Blenheim House, Kew Gardens, we applied to your Lordship and obtained an order directing Mr. Gardiner Hill, Medical Superintendent of the Middlesex County Asylum, to visit Blenheim House and report the result of his investigation.

LUNATICS IN
WORKHOUSES.Bristol
Workhouse.
(Stapleton.)PROSECU-
TIONS.Rex v.
Buchanan.Rex v.
Weston.

PROSECU-
TIONS.

He visited in accordance with the order, and reported that he had found three certifiably insane patients under care in the house. We thereupon ordered proceedings to be taken under the Lunacy Act, 1890, against Mrs. Weston and her husband for illegal charge of lunatics. Being given to understand that the defendants would probably dispute the fact of the patients' insanity, and that further evidence would therefore be required, we obtained a second order from your Lordship, under which Dr. Henry Rayner visited Blenheim House and saw there two of the patients previously seen by Mr. Gardiner Hill, the third patient having been removed in the interval. His opinion of the two whom he saw confirmed that of Mr. Gardiner Hill. The case was heard by the Richmond Borough Justices on the 5th of September, with the result that the defendants were convicted of illegal charge of the two patients seen by Dr. Rayner and were adjudged to pay penalties amounting to forty pounds and costs. The summonses with regard to the third patient were withdrawn.

Rex v.
Coram.

In September 1901, a nurse named Olive Coram was dismissed from Fisherton House for striking a patient. The patient was in the bath-room washing, and for that purpose was using a basin which she had placed upon a chair. Nurse Coram asked her to remove the basin, but she refused, and the nurse then herself removed it to the washhand-stand. The patient thereupon spat in the nurse's face and kicked her. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which the nurse slapped the patient's face two or three times, and appears to have also struck her on the back with a bunch of keys. Two other patients were present at the time, and the charge-nurse entering the bath-room during the scuffle, saw the slaps given by the nurse. She reported the matter, and Coram was at once dismissed. Coram was prosecuted by our direction, and in October was summarily convicted in the Salisbury Police Court and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings.

In the following cases prosecutions by the Visiting Committees of Asylums were successful :—

Rex v.
Watson.

In July 1901, the Visiting Committee of the North Wales Counties Asylum decided to prosecute John William Watson, an attendant in that institution, for ill-treating a patient by striking him on the head with a boot, and causing several scalp wounds. The case was heard by the Borough Justices of Denbigh on the 23rd of July, when the defendant was convicted and ordered to pay a penalty of forty shillings and costs.

Rex v.
Phillips.

In August 1901, Robert Valentine Phillips, an attendant in Plymouth Asylum, was dismissed for having during the night struck a patient, bruising his lower lip and causing a slight abrasion of each lip against the teeth. The case was brought by the Visiting Committee of the Asylum before the Ivybridge Petty Sessions in October, when Phillips was convicted and adjudged to pay a penalty of forty shillings and costs.

In October 1901, William Smith, an attendant in the North Yorkshire Lunatic Asylum, was given a month's notice of dismissal for striking a patient. No one besides the patient and Smith appears to have been present at the time of the assault. The former complained a few minutes later to the farm bailiff that Smith had struck him on the face in the shoeing-house of the Asylum farm. There was a slight mark over the patient's left eye. The defendant on being taxed with the fact admitted that he had struck the blow, but stated that he had done so in self-defence. On the matter being reported to the Medical Superintendent he gave Smith a month's notice as above stated. The Visiting Committee brought the case before the Justices of the Bulmer East Petty Sessional Division, who, on the 13th of November, convicted the defendant and inflicted a penalty of forty shillings.

PROSECUTIONS.
Rex v.
Smith.

CHANGE IN THE COMMISSION.

Towards the close of the year the Board received with the deepest regret the announcement of the death of their highly valued colleague, Mr. J. D. Cleaton. In 1894, after more than 27 years of unstinted devotion to the service of the public as a paid Commissioner, failing health compelled him to resign that office, but he was immediately appointed an honorary member of the Board, and continued to render valuable assistance in that capacity as long as the necessary health remained to him.

CHANGE IN
THE COM-
MISSION.

By Order of the Board,

(Signed) *Waldegrave*,

Chairman.

(Signed) *L. L. Shadwell*,

Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

A.

Appendix A.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January			In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859	{	Private - -	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
		Pauper - -	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
		Total - -	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	{	Private - -	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper - -	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total - -	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	{	Private - -	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper - -	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total - -	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1889	{	Private - -	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
		Pauper - -	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total - -	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1893	{	Private - -	432	559	991	1,808	1,723	3,531	785	840	1,625	586	793	1,379	240	-	240
		Pauper - -	25,392	31,051	56,443	267	156	423	419	571	990	201	249	450	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	59	25	84	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total - -	25,883	31,635	57,518	2,076	1,880	3,956	1,204	1,411	2,615	790	1,042	1,832	240	-	240
1894	{	Private - -	445	589	1,034	1,833	1,754	3,587	770	867	1,637	588	797	1,385	230	-	230
		Pauper - -	26,688	32,544	59,232	253	148	401	269	331	600	107	116	223	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	69	26	95	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total - -	27,202	33,159	60,361	2,087	1,903	3,990	1,039	1,198	2,237	698	913	1,611	230	-	230
1895	{	Private - -	458	604	1,062	1,799	1,729	3,528	756	858	1,614	586	805	1,391	227	-	227
		Pauper - -	27,493	33,263	60,756	256	144	400	311	477	788	128	249	377	-	-	-
		Criminal - -	72	18	90	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total - -	28,023	33,885	61,908	2,056	1,873	3,929	1,067	1,335	2,402	717	1,054	1,771	227	-	227

Appendix A.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1893—1902**, inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.										
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal } 1859 Total -
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																		Private Pauper Criminal } 1869 Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	
-	-	-	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	
375	86	461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	133	634	(a)	(b)	(c)	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	761	880	1,641	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private Pauper Criminal } 1879 Total -
-	-	-	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	
374	109	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	5	38	43	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889 Total -
-	-	-	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	669	731	1,400	
471	147	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	3	(d)	2	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	677	768	1,445	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	249	434	4,036	4,164	8,200	(e)	9	(f)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1893 Total -
-	-	-	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,258	3,451	5,709	36,102	44,791	80,893	1,146	909	2,055	
481	159	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	185	729	(g)	4	(h)	
481	159	640	4,672	6,185	10,857	2,893	3,128	6,021	2,443	3,700	6,143	40,682	49,140	89,822	1,052	922	1,974	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	252	438	4,052	4,259	8,311	16	95	111	Private Pauper Criminal } 1894 Total -
1	-	1	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,276	3,423	5,699	37,237	45,788	83,025	1,135	997	2,132	
472	159	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	186	731	1	1	2	
473	159	632	4,765	6,121	10,886	2,878	3,105	5,983	2,462	3,675	6,137	41,834	50,233	92,067	1,152	1,093	2,245	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	240	428	4,014	4,236	8,250	(j)	(k)	(l)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1895 Total -
1	-	1	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,376	3,493	5,869	38,223	46,866	85,089	986	1,078	2,064	
483	165	648	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	559	183	742	14	(m)	11	
484	165	649	4,778	6,099	10,877	2,880	3,141	6,021	2,564	3,733	6,297	42,796	51,285	94,081	962	1,052	2,014	

(a) Decrease, 3. (b) Decrease, 2. (c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year). (d) Decrease, 1. (e) Decrease, 82. (f) Decrease, 73. (g) Decrease, 12. (h) Decrease, 8. (j) Decrease, 38. (k) Decrease, 23. (l) Decrease, 61. (m) Decrease, 3.

TABLE I.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind in

On 1st January		In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it was retained here for statistical purposes. It was closed in 1892.)		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896	Private	488	632	1,121	1,858	1,736	3,594	747	873	1,620	526	786	1,312	208	-	208
	Pauper	28,380	34,336	62,716	276	153	429	365	497	862	212	328	540	-	-	-
	Criminal	98	22	120	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Total	28,966	34,991	63,957	2,135	1,890	4,025	1,112	1,370	2,482	740	1,114	1,854	208	-	208
1897	Private	533	655	1,188	1,830	1,782	3,612	728	843	1,571	524	787	1,311	215	-	215
	Pauper	29,559	35,844	65,403	301	168	469	341	546	887	221	351	572	-	-	-
	Criminal	100	25	125	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
	Total	30,192	36,524	66,716	2,132	1,950	4,082	1,069	1,389	2,458	747	1,138	1,885	215	-	215
1898	Private	541	713	1,254	1,896	1,780	3,676	712	851	1,563	514	756	1,270	243	-	243
	Pauper	30,553	37,206	67,759	322	182	504	352	520	872	221	363	584	-	-	-
	Criminal	103	17	120	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	31,197	37,936	69,133	2,219	1,963	4,182	1,064	1,371	2,435	736	1,119	1,855	243	-	243
1899	Private	628	806	1,434	1,898	1,809	3,707	706	876	1,582	503	786	1,289	246	-	246
	Pauper	31,709	38,516	70,225	306	176	482	396	517	913	240	355	595	-	-	-
	Criminal	116	20	136	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	32,453	39,342	71,795	2,205	1,986	4,191	1,102	1,393	2,495	744	1,141	1,885	246	-	246
1900	Private	603	886	1,489	1,861	1,843	3,704	691	921	1,612	531	784	1,315	252	-	252
	Pauper	32,538	39,858	72,396	334	173	507	286	175	461	208	149	357	-	-	-
	Criminal	104	15	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	33,245	40,759	74,004	2,196	2,016	4,212	977	1,096	2,073	740	933	1,673	252	-	252
1901	Private	681	951	1,632	1,835	1,878	3,713	674	909	1,583	517	809	1,326	242	-	242
	Pauper	33,490	40,674	74,164	344	190	534	240	198	438	194	138	332	-	-	-
	Criminal	99	21	120	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	34,270	41,646	75,916	2,180	2,068	4,248	914	1,107	2,021	712	947	1,659	242	-	242
1902	Private	748	1,076	1,824	1,850	1,852	3,702	662	927	1,589	506	796	1,302	254	-	254
	Pauper	34,564	41,740	76,304	347	205	552	323	361	684	224	264	488	-	-	-
	Criminal	115	17	132	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Total	35,427	42,833	78,260	2,198	2,057	4,255	985	1,288	2,273	731	1,060	1,791	254	-	254

The Average Annual Increase in the Ten years from 1892 to 1902 was

Private	-	-	-	-
Pauper	-	-	-	-
Criminal	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Males.	Females.	Total.
6	80	86
1,068	1,126	2,194
5	1	6
1,079	1,207	2,286

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, 1889, and 1893—1902, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January.
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	234	410	4,003	4,262	8,265	(a)	26	15	Private Pauper Criminal } 1896
1	-	1	4,813	6,093	10,906	2,911	3,128	6,039	2,402	3,522	5,924	39,360	48,057	87,417	1,137	1,191	2,328	
474	166	640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	189	764	16	6	22	Total -
475	166	641	4,813	6,093	10,906	2,911	3,128	6,039	2,578	3,756	6,334	43,938	52,508	96,446	1,142	1,223	2,365	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	249	421	4,002	4,316	8,318	(b)	54	53	Private Pauper Criminal } 1897
1	-	1	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,346	3,475	5,821	40,616	49,658	90,274	1,256	1,601	2,857	
480	165	645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	190	773	8	1	9	Total -
481	165	646	4,949	6,169	11,118	2,898	3,105	6,003	2,518	3,724	6,242	45,201	54,164	99,365	1,263	1,656	2,919	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	266	436	4,076	4,366	8,442	74	50	124	Private Pauper Criminal } 1898
-	-	-	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,352	3,569	5,921	41,692	51,068	92,760	1,076	1,410	2,486	
481	166	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	586	184	770	3	(c)	(d)	Total
481	166	647	4,979	6,140	11,119	2,913	3,088	6,001	2,522	3,835	6,357	46,354	55,618	101,972	1,153	1,454	2,607	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	249	415	4,147	4,526	8,673	71	160	231	Private Pauper Criminal } 1899
-	-	-	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,394	3,566	5,960	43,085	52,543	95,628	1,393	1,475	2,868	
481	165	646	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	186	785	13	2	15	Total -
481	165	646	5,152	6,317	11,469	2,888	3,096	5,984	2,560	3,815	6,375	47,831	57,255	105,086	1,477	1,637	3,114	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	276	441	4,103	4,710	8,813	(e)	184	140	Private Pauper Criminal } 1900
-	-	-	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,331	3,516	5,847	43,848	53,180	97,028	763	637	1,400	
479	170	649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	585	185	770	(f)	(g)	(h)	Total -
479	170	649	5,263	6,248	11,511	2,888	3,061	5,949	2,496	3,792	6,288	48,536	58,075	106,611	705	820	1,525	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	294	451	4,106	4,841	8,947	3	131	134	Private Pauper Criminal } 1901
-	-	-	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,276	3,364	5,640	44,499	53,724	98,223	651	544	1,195	
482	170	652	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	583	191	774	(j)	6	4	Total -
482	170	652	5,173	6,216	11,389	2,782	2,944	5,726	2,433	3,658	6,091	49,188	58,756	107,944	652	681	1,333	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	302	464	4,182	4,953	9,135	76	112	188	Private Pauper Criminal } 1902
-	-	-	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,193	3,376	5,569	45,641	55,138	100,779	1,142	1,414	2,556	
486	179	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	603	196	799	20	5	25	Total -
486	179	665	5,180	6,224	11,404	2,810	2,968	5,778	2,355	3,678	6,033	50,426	60,287	110,713	1,238	1,531	2,769	

(a) Decrease, 11.

(b) Decrease, 1.

(c) Decrease, 6.

(d) Decrease, 3.

(e) Decrease, 44.

(f) Decrease, 14.

(g) Decrease, 1.

(h) Decrease, 15.

(i) Decrease, 2.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private," and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were and are, therefore, technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,762	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,091	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1889 -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1893 -	14,403,143	15,322,215	29,725,358	4,036	4,164	8,200	36,102	44,791	80,893	544	185	729	40,682	49,140	89,822
1894 -	14,561,606	15,490,791	30,052,397	4,052	4,259	8,311	37,237	45,788	83,025	545	186	731	41,834	50,233	92,067
1895 -	14,721,820	15,661,227	30,383,047	4,014	4,236	8,250	38,223	46,866	85,089	559	183	742	42,796	51,285	94,081
1896 -	14,883,806	15,833,549	30,717,355	4,003	4,262	8,265	39,360	48,057	87,417	575	189	764	43,938	52,508	96,446
1897 -	15,047,580	16,007,775	31,055,355	4,002	4,316	8,318	40,616	49,658	90,274	583	190	773	45,201	54,164	99,365
1898 -	15,213,160	16,183,918	31,397,078	4,076	4,366	8,442	41,692	51,068	92,760	586	184	770	46,354	55,618	101,972
1899 -	15,380,573	16,362,015	31,742,588	4,147	4,526	8,673	43,085	52,543	95,628	599	186	785	47,831	57,255	105,086
1900 -	15,549,832	16,542,075	32,091,907	4,103	4,710	8,813	43,848	53,180	97,028	585	185	770	48,536	58,075	106,611
1901 -	15,721,111	16,724,284	32,445,395	4,106	4,841	8,947	44,499	53,724	98,223	583	191	774	49,188	58,756	107,944
1902 -	15,948,683	17,046,931	32,995,614	4,182	4,953	9,135	45,641	55,138	100,779	603	196	799	50,426	60,287	110,713

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be "Criminal," and became ordinary "Pauper" Lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867," during that year.

(b) In 1880 a number of insane convicts, not previously included in these Tables, were removed from Woking Prison to Broadmoor.

Mind, to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the **1889**, and **1893—1902**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, made with a view to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).												Number of Persons in the whole Population to each Lunatic.			YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.						
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2'56	2'21	2'38	14'33	17'49	15'95	'55	'15	'34	17'44	19'85	18'67	573	504	536	1859
2'88	2'36	2'61	19'17	22'79	21'03	'46	'12	(a)'29	22'51	25'27	23'93	444	396	418	1869
3'23	2'72	2'97	21'98	26'48	24'29	'44	'13	'28	25'65	29'34	27'54	390	341	363	1879
2'94	2'67	2'80	24'53	28'52	26'59	'41	'12	(b)'26	27'88	31'31	29'65	359	319	337	1889
2'80	2'72	2'76	25'07	29'23	27'21	'38	'12	'25	28'25	32'07	30'22	354	312	331	1893
2'78	2'75	2'77	25'57	29'56	27'63	'38	'12	'24	28'73	32'43	30'64	348	308	326	1894
2'73	2'70	2'71	25'96	29'93	28'01	'38	'12	'24	29'07	32'75	30'96	344	305	323	1895
2'69	2'69	2'69	26'44	30'35	28'46	'39	'12	'25	29'52	33'16	31'40	339	302	318	1896
2'66	2'70	2'68	26'99	31'02	29'07	'39	'12	'25	30'04	33'84	32'00	333	296	313	1897
2'68	2'70	2'69	27'41	31'55	29'54	'38	'11	'25	30'47	34'36	32'48	328	291	308	1898
2'70	2'77	2'73	28'01	32'11	30'13	'39	'11	'25	31'10	34'99	33'11	322	286	302	1899
2'64	2'85	2'75	28'20	32'15	30'23	'37	'11	'24	31'21	35'11	33'22	320	285	301	1900
2'61	2'90	2'76	28'30	32'12	30'27	'38	'11	'24	31'29	35'13	33'27	320	285	301	1901
2'62	2'91	2'77	28'62	32'34	30'54	'38	'12	'24	31'62	35'37	33'55	316	283	298	1902

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Registered whole **Population** in England and Wales, for each of the Years **1869, 1879, 1889, and 1892 to 1901**, inclusive. (Excluding Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890,

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N			Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred, &c., as shown in heading).											
	(estimated for the Middle of each Year).			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	The Classes cannot be distinguished for these Years.									5,283	5,189	10,472
1879 - -	12,349,875	13,021,614	25,371,489										6,342	6,759	13,101
1889 - -	13,792,872	14,654,142	28,447,014	960	1,027	1,987	6,081	6,798	12,879	141	40	181	7,182	7,865	15,047
1892 - -	14,246,413	15,155,485	29,401,898	978	982	1,960	7,297	7,703	15,000	134	34	168	8,409	8,719	17,128
1893 - -	14,403,143	15,322,215	29,725,358	933	1,004	1,937	7,536	8,174	15,710	135	41	176	8,604	9,219	17,823
1894 - -	14,561,606	15,490,791	30,052,397	963	940	1,903	7,447	8,155	15,602	141	32	173	8,551	9,127	17,678
1895 - -	14,721,820	15,661,227	30,383,047	959	1,084	2,043	7,884	8,372	16,256	163	51	214	9,006	9,507	18,513
1896 - -	14,883,806	15,833,549	30,717,355	892	1,080	1,972	8,021	8,439	16,460	150	50	200	9,063	9,569	18,632
1897 - -	15,047,580	16,007,775	31,055,355	1,011	1,052	2,063	8,008	8,574	16,582	156	47	203	9,175	9,673	18,848
1898 - -	15,213,160	16,183,918	31,397,078	982	1,103	2,085	8,240	8,779	17,019	161	49	210	9,383	9,931	19,314
1899 - -	15,380,573	16,362,015	31,742,588	969	1,181	2,150	8,261	8,713	16,974	130	35	165	9,360	9,929	19,289
1900 - -	15,549,832	16,542,075	32,091,907	1,057	1,141	2,198	8,476	8,975	17,451	148	40	188	9,681	10,156	19,837
1901 - -	15,721,111	16,724,284	32,445,395	1,250	1,181	2,431	8,752	9,375	18,127	156	55	211	10,158	10,611	20,769

Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the Number of the Patients transferred, Patients admitted [from 1891 inclusive] on fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Reception Section 38, and Patients admitted into Idiot Establishments).

Number of <i>first</i> Admissions since 1898 inclusive, <i>i.e.</i> , excluding Re-admissions of Patients who had been in an Institution before.			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.												Ratio [per 10,000] of <i>first</i> Admissions to Population.			YEAR.
			Private.			Pauper.			Criminal.			Total.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4'88	4'55	4'71	-	-	-	1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5'14	5'19	5'16	-	-	-	1879
-	-	-	'70	'70	'70	4'41	4'64	4'53	'10	'03	'06	5'21	5'37	5'29	-	-	-	1889
-	-	-	'69	'65	'67	5'12	5'08	5'10	'09	'02	'06	5'90	5'75	5'83	-	-	-	1892
-	-	-	'65	'66	'65	5'23	5'33	5'29	'09	'03	'06	5'97	6'02	6'00	-	-	-	1893
-	-	-	'66	'61	'63	5'11	5'26	5'19	'10	'02	'06	5'87	5'89	5'88	-	-	-	1894
-	-	-	'65	'69	'67	5'36	5'35	5'35	'11	'03	'07	6'12	6'07	6'09	-	-	-	1895
-	-	-	'60	'68	'64	5'39	5'33	5'36	'10	'03	'07	6'09	6'04	6'07	-	-	-	1896
-	-	-	'67	'66	'66	5'32	5'35	5'34	'10	'03	'07	6'09	6'04	6'07	-	-	-	1897
7,816	7,698	15,514	'64	'68	'66	5'42	5'43	5'42	'11	'03	'07	6'17	6'14	6'15	5'14	4'76	4'94	1898
7,835	7,917	15,752	63	'72	'68	5'37	5'33	5'35	'09	'02	'05	6'09	6'07	6'08	5'09	4'84	4'96	1899
8,075	8,117	16,192	'63	'69	'68	5'45	5'43	5'44	'10	'02	'06	6'23	6'14	6'18	5'19	4'61	5'05	1900
8,663	8,573	17,236	'79	'70	'75	5'57	5'61	5'59	'10	'03	'06	6'46	6'34	6'40	5'51	5'13	5'31	1901

TABLE IV.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 -	24,879	30,630	55,509	1,004	1,341	2,345	1,079	1,364	2,443	733	1,066	1,799	240	16	256
1893 -	25,883	31,635	57,518	1,003	1,357	2,360	1,100	1,362	2,462	768	1,007	1,775	240	-	240
1894 -	27,202	33,159	60,361	1,019	1,375	2,394	936	1,147	2,083	672	882	1,554	230	-	230
1895 -	28,023	33,885	61,908	1,008	1,368	2,376	962	1,284	2,246	693	1,023	1,716	227	-	227
1896 -	28,968	34,994	63,962	1,033	1,337	2,370	1,007	1,319	2,326	740	1,110	1,850	208	-	208
1897 -	30,192	36,524	66,716	1,033	1,373	2,406	967	1,342	2,309	747	1,134	1,881	215	-	215
1898 -	31,198	37,936	69,134	1,099	1,381	2,480	967	1,322	2,289	736	1,114	1,850	243	-	243
1899 -	32,453	39,342	71,795	1,088	1,414	2,502	1,005	1,343	2,348	744	1,137	1,881	246	-	246
1900 -	33,245	40,759	74,004	1,057	1,432	2,489	877	1,041	1,918	739	930	1,669	252	-	252
1901 -	34,270	41,645	75,915	1,062	1,470	2,532	818	1,056	1,874	712	944	1,656	242	-	242

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100) as a Hospital, but for

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

- - - - - UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
482	157	639	195	252	447	28,612	34,826	63,438	1,220	586	1,806	29,832	35,412	65,244	1892
481	159	640	187	250	437	29,662	35,770	65,432	1,199	605	1,804	30,861	36,375	67,236	1893
473	159	632	186	252	438	30,718	36,974	67,692	1,196	611	1,807	31,914	37,585	69,499	1894
484	165	649	188	240	428	31,585	37,965	69,550	1,177	588	1,765	32,762	38,553	71,315	1895
475	166	641	176	234	410	32,607	39,160	71,767	1,206	607	1,813	33,813	39,767	73,580	1896
481	165	646	172	249	421	33,807	40,787	74,594	1,201	628	1,829	35,008	41,415	76,423	1897
481	166	647	170	266	436	34,894	42,185	77,079	1,217	636	1,853	36,111	42,821	78,932	1898
481	165	646	166	249	415	36,183	43,650	79,833	1,212	627	1,839	37,395	44,277	81,672	1899
479	170	649	160	279	439	36,809	44,611	81,420	1,239	642	1,881	38,048	45,253	83,301	1900
482	170	652	157	294	451	37,743	45,579	83,322	1,214	652	1,866	38,957	46,231	85,188	1901

statistical purposes it was retained with Naval and Military Hospitals. It was closed in 1892.

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred and those Re-admitted on fresh Reception Order rendered

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 - - - - -	7,067	7,337	14,404	354	436	790	413	472	885	328	407	735	202	-	202
1893 - - - - -	7,394	7,885	15,279	359	446	805	344	444	788	280	391	671	177	-	177
1894 - - - - -	7,357	7,911	15,268	333	416	749	356	472	828	212	284	496	225	-	225
1895 - - - - -	7,764	8,134	15,898	369	452	821	380	441	821	274	420	694	152	-	152
1896 - - - - -	7,917	8,247	16,164	320	433	753	357	467	824	258	359	617	159	-	159
1897 - - - - -	7,973	8,474	16,447	366	444	810	336	374	710	230	319	549	206	-	206
1898 - - - - -	8,174	8,604	16,778	350	419	769	372	479	851	212	326	538	207	-	207
1899 - - - - -	8,229	8,668	16,897	323	464	787	331	477	808	205	242	447	211	-	211
1900 - - - - -	8,555	9,047	17,602	351	465	816	239	322	561	166	242	408	306	-	306
1901 - - - - -	8,771	9,188	17,959	363	423	786	335	542	877	211	369	580	419	-	419

Hospitals, &c., &c., in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

necessary by previous Reception Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			Number of <i>first</i> Admissions (see Table III.) excluding Idiot Establishments (since 1898 inclusive).			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
27	10	37	18	57	75	8,409	8,719	17,128	122	82	204	8,531	8,801	17,332	-	-	-	1892
29	13	42	21	40	61	8,604	9,219	17,823	133	93	226	8,737	9,312	18,049	-	-	-	1893
33	13	46	35	31	66	8,551	9,127	17,678	130	70	200	8,681	9,197	17,878	-	-	-	1894
36	13	49	31	47	78	9,006	9,507	18,513	188	93	281	9,194	9,600	18,794	-	-	-	1895
35	11	46	17	52	69	9,063	9,569	18,632	133	89	222	9,196	9,658	18,854	-	-	-	1896
41	14	55	23	48	71	9,175	9,673	18,848	129	68	197	9,304	9,741	19,045	-	-	-	1897
37	10	47	31	63	94	9,383	9,931	19,314	146	73	219	9,529	10,004	19,533	7,816	7,698	15,514	1898
30	10	40	31	68	99	9,360	9,929	19,289	147	84	231	9,507	10,013	19,520	7,835	7,917	15,752	1899
34	9	43	30	71	101	9,681	10,156	19,837	139	91	230	9,820	10,247	20,067	8,075	8,117	16,192	1900
25	24	49	34	65	99	10,158	10,611	20,769	115	89	204	10,273	10,700	20,973	8,653	8,573	17,236	1901

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, RegisteredTOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT (*i.e.*, the Number at the beginning of the Year, plus the

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 -	32,856	39,022	71,878	1,394	1,846	3,240	1,526	1,877	3,403	1,076	1,502	2,578	506	16	522
1893 -	34,270	40,551	74,821	1,417	1,846	3,263	1,479	1,831	3,310	1,109	1,506	2,615	417	-	417
1894 -	35,180	41,758	76,938	1,402	1,866	3,268	1,362	1,752	3,114	919	1,282	2,201	455	-	455
1895 -	36,926	43,034	79,960	1,423	1,864	3,287	1,419	1,788	3,207	982	1,461	2,443	381	-	381
1896 -	38,010	44,356	82,366	1,391	1,827	3,218	1,413	1,816	3,229	1,011	1,502	2,513	367	-	367
1897 -	39,278	46,388	85,666	1,453	1,874	3,327	1,339	1,767	3,106	1,086	1,612	2,698	423	-	423
1898 -	40,573	47,736	88,309	1,511	1,891	3,402	1,377	1,870	3,247	966	1,470	2,436	455	-	455
1899 -	42,096	49,696	91,792	1,467	1,939	3,406	1,353	1,865	3,223	1,016	1,515	2,561	458	-	458
1900 -	42,821	51,041	93,862	1,452	1,955	3,407	1,136	1,441	2,577	927	1,230	2,157	558	-	558
1901 -	44,577	53,105	97,682	1,473	1,952	3,425	1,180	1,638	2,818	941	1,387	2,328	661	-	661

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

Admissions, which include Transfers, but not the Re-admissions under Section 38) in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
515	167	682	236	320	556	38,109	44,750	82,859	1,342	668	2,010	39,451	45,418	84,869	1892
511	172	683	232	335	567	39,435	46,241	85,676	1,332	698	2,030	40,767	46,939	87,706	1893
508	172	680	244	312	556	40,070	47,142	87,212	1,326	681	2,007	41,396	47,823	89,219	1894
521	178	699	233	315	548	41,885	48,640	90,525	1,365	681	2,046	43,250	49,321	92,571	1895
512	177	689	207	327	534	42,911	50,005	92,916	1,339	696	2,035	44,250	50,701	94,951	1896
525	180	705	219	341	560	44,323	52,162	96,485	1,330	696	2,026	45,653	52,858	98,511	1897
520	177	697	217	370	587	45,619	53,514	99,133	1,363	709	2,072	46,982	54,223	101,205	1898
514	176	690	215	362	577	47,154	55,553	102,707	1,359	711	2,070	48,513	56,264	104,777	1899
513	179	692	207	408	615	47,614	56,254	103,868	1,378	733	2,111	48,992	56,987	105,979	1900
511	191	705	211	417	628	49,554	58,693	108,247	1,329	741	2,070	50,883	59,434	110,317	1901

TABLE IV.—*continued*.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 -	2,487	3,135	5,622	151	229	380	121	206	327	78	149	227	80	-	80
1893 -	2,525	3,173	5,698	152	236	388	137	203	340	127	213	340	56	-	56
1894 -	2,581	3,600	6,181	162	259	421	100	153	253	54	103	157	88	-	88
1895 -	2,641	3,355	5,996	166	262	428	116	176	292	76	164	240	77	-	77
1896 -	2,879	3,809	6,188	135	220	355	99	173	272	83	151	234	95	-	95
1897 -	2,760	3,429	6,189	136	232	368	110	162	272	97	159	256	118	-	118
1898 -	2,699	3,469	6,168	137	223	360	106	155	261	68	125	193	104	-	104
1899 -	2,933	3,636	6,569	156	264	420	110	153	263	74	122	196	102	-	102
1900 -	2,923	3,781	6,704	155	211	366	77	110	187	69	104	173	146	-	146
1901 -	3,020	3,650	6,670	142	230	372	87	160	247	58	122	180	230	-	230

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

- - - - - DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
10	7	17	7	10	17	2,934	3,736	6,670	-	-	-	2,934	3,736	6,670	1892
13	6	19	5	7	12	3,015	3,838	6,853	-	-	-	3,015	3,838	6,853	1893
7	4	11	6	9	15	2,998	4,128	7,126	3	1	4	3,001	4,129	7,130	1894
14	6	20	5	11	16	3,095	3,974	7,069	-	4	4	3,095	3,978	7,073	1895
12	9	21	2	11	13	3,305	3,873	7,178	-	-	-	3,305	3,873	7,178	1896
8	8	16	4	6	10	3,233	3,996	7,229	1	-	1	3,234	3,996	7,230	1897
6	7	13	8	14	22	3,128	3,993	7,121	-	-	-	3,128	3,993	7,121	1898
7	2	9	3	10	13	3,385	4,187	7,572	2	1	3	3,387	4,188	7,575	1899
12	4	16	2	17	19	3,384	4,227	7,611	1	-	1	3,385	4,227	7,612	1900
7	8	15	9	18	27	3,553	4,188	7,741	2	1	3	3,555	4,189	7,744	1901

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TABLE IV.—*continued.*—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred and those

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 -	1,528	1,623	3,151	152	207	359	130	145	275	168	299	467	169	16	185
1893 -	1,419	1,451	2,870	139	190	329	276	373	649	225	350	575	118	-	118
1894 -	1,353	1,624	2,977	155	184	339	176	218	394	112	115	227	120	-	120
1895 -	1,791	1,738	3,529	156	213	369	134	179	313	92	143	235	81	-	81
1896 -	1,661	1,722	3,383	133	177	310	203	186	389	111	156	267	42	-	42
1897 -	1,699	2,055	3,754	125	195	320	130	162	292	180	292	472	49	-	49
1898 -	1,791	1,706	3,497	174	260	374	136	255	391	86	144	230	82	-	82
1899 -	2,041	1,815	3,856	131	183	314	203	593	796	165	392	557	84	-	84
1900 -	1,630	1,887	3,517	131	218	349	145	182	327	93	139	232	142	-	142
1901 -	2,136	2,999	5,135	151	209	360	80	127	207	82	142	224	157	-	157

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

whose Reception Orders expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38).

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			(Of the Number Discharged not Recovered) . Transferred to other Institutions.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
8	—	8	35	51	86	2,190	2,341	4,531	106	35	141	2,296	2,376	4,672	1,088	1,205	2,293	1892
9	4	13	30	62	92	2,216	2,430	4,646	91	53	144	2,307	2,483	4,790	1,169	1,252	2,421	1893
7	—	7	40	55	95	1,963	2,196	4,159	105	59	164	2,068	2,255	4,323	801	1,041	1,842	1894
15	2	17	29	54	83	2,298	2,329	4,627	103	43	146	2,401	2,372	4,773	1,294	1,168	2,462	1895
8	2	10	19	59	78	2,177	2,302	4,479	99	49	148	2,276	2,351	4,627	1,241	1,276	2,517	1896
17	4	21	34	57	91	2,234	2,765	4,999	82	50	132	2,316	2,815	5,131	1,341	1,702	3,043	1897
18	1	19	33	95	128	2,320	2,401	4,721	116	64	180	2,436	2,465	4,901	1,342	1,398	2,740	1898
17	2	19	37	63	100	2,678	3,048	5,726	90	47	137	2,768	3,095	5,863	1,611	1,974	3,585	1899
7	—	7	32	76	108	2,180	2,502	4,682	120	58	178	2,300	2,560	4,860	1,124	1,487	2,611	1900
8	—	8	30	80	110	2,644	3,557	6,201	105	45	150	2,749	3,602	6,351	1,653	2,503	4,156	1901

TABLE IV.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892 -	3,016	2,683	5,699	95	66	161	184	170	354	74	69	143	17	-	17
1893 -	3,161	2,802	5,963	113	53	166	136	114	250	89	79	168	13	-	13
1894 -	3,250	2,677	5,927	81	60	141	131	103	234	68	56	124	20	-	20
1895 -	3,550	2,967	6,517	73	58	131	164	120	284	80	64	144	15	-	15
1896 -	3,304	2,819	6,123	92	61	153	147	122	269	74	79	153	15	-	15
1897 -	3,653	3,006	6,659	97	72	169	135	128	263	75	57	132	13	-	13
1898 -	3,672	3,236	6,908	114	62	176	135	123	258	72	70	142	23	-	23
1899 -	3,945	3,517	7,462	125	63	188	169	83	252	69	80	149	20	-	20
1900 -	4,018	3,748	7,766	107	66	173	97	99	196	57	53	110	28	-	28
1901 -	4,030	3,642	7,672	92	75	167	116	119	235	72	72	144	20	-	20

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -

1892 -	25,403	31,135	56,538	1,007	1,354	2,361	1,087	1,346	2,433	700	987	1,687	237	6	243
1893 -	26,744	32,433	59,177	1,013	1,370	2,383	1,053	1,348	2,401	751	1,043	1,794	233	-	233
1894 -	27,538	33,534	61,072	1,009	1,387	2,396	948	1,186	2,134	684	981	1,665	231	-	231
1895 -	28,374	34,368	62,742	1,035	1,364	2,399	998	1,297	2,295	727	1,079	1,806	214	-	214
1896 -	29,730	35,822	65,552	1,039	1,358	2,397	977	1,332	2,309	737	1,117	1,854	216	-	216
1897 -	30,649	37,259	67,908	1,062	1,382	2,444	978	1,327	2,305	746	1,114	1,860	229	-	229
1898 -	31,851	38,735	70,586	1,091	1,413	2,504	996	1,335	2,331	743	1,115	1,858	232	-	232
1899 -	32,858	40,128	72,986	1,088	1,432	2,520	1,008	1,211	2,219	753	1,045	1,798	231	-	231
1900 -	33,630	41,144	74,774	1,060	1,453	2,513	843	1,032	1,875	713	929	1,642	229	-	229
1901 -	34,900	42,270	77,170	1,075	1,459	2,534	855	1,158	2,013	717	979	1,696	238	-	238

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
16	1	17	17	12	29	3,419	3,001	6,420	37	28	65	3,456	3,029	6,485	1892
16	3	19	13	17	30	3,541	3,068	6,609	45	34	79	3,586	3,102	6,688	1893
10	3	13	10	10	20	3,570	2,909	6,479	41	33	74	3,611	2,942	6,553	1894
17	4	21	23	17	40	3,922	3,230	7,152	56	27	83	3,978	3,257	7,235	1895
11	1	12	14	9	23	3,657	3,091	6,748	39	19	58	3,696	3,110	6,806	1896
19	2	21	11	13	24	4,003	3,278	7,281	30	11	41	4,033	3,289	7,322	1897
15	4	19	11	13	24	4,042	3,508	7,550	34	18	52	4,076	3,526	7,602	1898
11	2	13	11	16	27	4,350	3,761	8,111	28	21	49	4,378	3,782	8,160	1899
12	5	17	16	22	38	4,335	3,993	8,328	43	23	66	4,378	4,016	8,394	1900
10	7	17	10	19	29	4,350	3,934	8,284	29	29	58	4,379	3,963	8,342	1901

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

480	159	639	190	250	440	29,104	35,237	64,341	1,209	585	1,794	30,313	35,822	66,135	1892
475	159	634	186	251	437	30,455	36,604	67,059	1,202	607	1,809	31,657	37,211	68,868	1893
476	162	638	187	246	433	31,073	37,496	68,569	1,184	595	1,779	32,257	38,091	70,348	1894
477	164	641	182	237	419	32,007	38,509	70,516	1,182	583	1,765	33,189	39,092	72,281	1895
478	166	644	174	242	416	33,351	40,037	73,388	1,198	614	1,812	34,549	40,651	75,200	1896
478	165	643	171	257	428	34,313	41,504	75,817	1,198	630	1,828	35,511	42,134	77,645	1897
481	164	645	168	257	425	35,562	43,019	78,581	1,202	625	1,827	36,764	43,644	80,408	1898
481	167	648	165	262	427	36,584	44,245	80,829	1,213	624	1,837	37,797	44,869	82,666	1899
476	169	645	158	286	444	37,109	45,013	82,122	1,201	631	1,832	38,310	45,644	83,954	1900
485	174	659	159	298	457	38,429	46,338	84,767	1,185	648	1,833	39,614	46,986	86,600	1901

TABLE V.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding Transfers, Re-Admissions [from 1891 and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in the following 10-year periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and
Total Number

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions. - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive -	35'58	44'33	39'98	39'61	51'62	45'99	26'79	32'17	29'71	31'26	37'76	34'64
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive -	35'82	44'27	40'16	39'53	53'26	47'24	29'36	40'26	35'11	31'09	40'43	36'44
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive -	35'07	41'94	38'61	41'59	53'54	48'29	30'98	39'01	35'40	31'87	41'15	37'30
1892 - - - - -	35'19	42'73	39'03	42'66	52'52	48'10	29'30	43'64	36'95	23'78	36'61	30'38
1893 - - - - -	34'15	40'24	37'29	42'34	52'91	48'20	39'83	45'72	43'15	45'36	54'48	50'67
1894 - - - - -	35'08	45'51	40'48	48'65	62'26	56'21	28'09	32'42	30'56	25'47	36'27	31'65
1895 - - - - -	34'01	41'24	37'71	44'98	57'96	52'13	30'52	39'90	35'56	27'73	39'04	34'58
1896 - - - - -	36'36	40'12	38'28	42'19	50'81	47'14	27'73	37'04	33'01	32'17	42'06	37'93
1897 - - - - -	34'62	40'46	37'63	37'16	52'25	45'43	32'74	43'32	38'31	42'17	49'84	46'63
1898 - - - - -	33'02	40'32	36'76	39'14	49'67	45'06	28'49	32'36	30'67	32'08	38'34	35'87
1899 - - - - -	35'64	41'94	38'88	48'30	56'30	53'37	33'23	32'08	32'55	36'10	50'41	43'85
1900 - - - - -	34'17	41'79	38'09	44'16	45'38	44'85	32'22	34'16	33'33	41'57	42'98	42'40
1901 - - - - -	34'43	39'73	37'14	39'12	54'37	47'33	25'97	29'52	28'16	27'49	33'06	31'03
Averages of the 10 years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive	34'67	41'41	38'13	42'87	53'50	48'78	30'81	37'02	34'23	33'39	42'31	38'55

inclusive] on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Reception Orders having expired under Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38, 1892 to 1901, and also in each of the Years 1892 to 1901, inclusive, together with the proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the under Treatment.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.

Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Number of Stated Recoveries to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
43'36	—	43'35	23'34	42'07	26'94	12'11	16'00	14'28	34'81	42'84	38'84	8'17	9'13	8'67	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
57'82	—	57'66	8'77	20'73	11'63	12'92	16'70	14'96	35'64	43'99	39'91	7'63	8'57	8'14	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
48'76	—	48'76	27'40	44'49	31'51	18'45	20'33	19'12	35'22	42'17	38'81	7'47	8'12	7'82	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
39'60	—	39'60	37'04	70'00	45'95	38'89	17'54	22'67	34'89	42'85	38'94	7'70	8'35	8'05	1892
31'64	—	31'64	44'83	46'15	45'24	23'81	17'50	19'67	35'04	41'63	38'45	7'65	8'30	8'00	1893
39'11	—	39'11	21'21	30'77	23'91	17'14	29'03	22'73	35'06	45'23	40'31	7'48	8'76	8'17	1894
50'65	—	50'65	38'88	46'15	40'81	16'12	23'40	20'51	34'36	41'80	38'18	7'39	8'17	7'81	1895
59'75	—	59'75	34'29	81'82	45'65	11'76	21'15	18'84	36'47	40'47	38'53	7'70	7'75	7'73	1896
57'28	—	57'28	19'51	57'14	29'09	17'39	12'50	14'08	35'24	41'31	38'35	7'29	7'66	7'49	1897
50'24	—	50'24	16'22	70'00	27'66	25'81	22'22	23'40	33'34	40'21	36'87	6'86	7'46	7'18	1898
48'34	—	48'34	23'30	20'00	22'50	9'68	14'71	13'13	36'16	42'17	39'26	7'18	7'54	7'37	1899
47'71	—	47'71	35'29	44'44	37'21	6'67	23'94	18'81	34'96	41'62	38'37	7'11	7'51	7'33	1900
54'89	—	54'89	28'00	33'33	30'61	26'47	27'69	27'27	34'98	39'47	37'27	7'17	7'14	7'15	1901
47'92	—	47'92	29'86	49'98	34'86	19'37	20'97	20'11	35'05	41'68	38'45	7'35	7'86	7'63	Averages of the 10 years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

(a) See Note to Table IV.

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily Average Number Resident in the following 10-Year

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - . - . -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. ((a))		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	13·00	8·61	10·63	10·73	6·36	8·36	12·55	9·07	10·71	10·79	7·40	8·99	9·38	·66	9·08
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	12·09	8·19	9·95	8·69	4·87	6·56	13·31	8·64	10·83	9·64	7·45	8·41	6·97	1·58	6·61
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	12·01	8·37	10·01	9·19	4·59	6·57	15·01	9·86	12·12	10·78	6·60	8·33	6·76	2·61	6·82
1892 - - - - -	11·87	8·62	10·08	9·43	4·87	6·82	16·93	12·63	14·55	10·57	6·99	8·48	7·17	-	7·00
1893 - - - - -	11·82	8·64	10·08	11·15	3·87	6·97	12·92	8·46	10·41	11·85	7·57	9·36	5·58	-	5·58
1894 - - - - -	11·80	7·98	9·70	8·03	4·33	5·88	13·82	8·68	10·97	9·94	5·71	7·45	8·66	-	8·66
1895 - - - - -	12·51	8·63	10·38	7·05	4·25	5·46	16·43	9·25	12·37	11·00	5·93	7·97	7·01	-	7·01
1896 - - - - -	11·11	7·87	9·34	8·85	4·49	6·38	15·05	9·16	11·65	10·04	7·07	8·25	6·94	-	6·94
1897 - - - - -	11·92	8·07	9·81	9·13	5·21	6·91	13·80	9·65	11·41	10·05	5·12	7·10	5·68	-	5·68
1898 - - - - -	11·53	8·35	9·79	10·45	4·39	7·03	13·55	9·21	11·07	9·69	6·28	7·64	9·91	-	9·91
1899 - - - - -	12·01	8·76	10·22	11·49	4·40	7·46	16·77	6·85	11·36	9·16	7·66	8·29	8·66	-	8·66
1900 - - - - -	11·95	9·11	10·39	10·09	4·54	6·88	11·51	9·59	10·45	7·99	5·71	6·70	12·23	-	12·23
1901 - - - - -	11·55	8·62	9·94	8·56	5·14	6·59	13·57	10·28	11·67	10·04	7·35	8·49	8·40	-	8·40
Averages of the 10 years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive.	11·81	8·47	9·97	9·42	4·55	6·64	14·44	9·38	11·59	10·03	6·54	7·97	8·02	-	8·01

(a) See note to Table IV.

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1892 to 1901 ; and also in each of the 10 years 1892 to 1901.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															YEAR.
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2·73	3·30	2·83	7·54	4·93	5·97	12·43	8·40	10·28	5·10	5·16	5·13	12·19	8·35	10·17	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
3·58	2·60	3·33	6·73	6·00	6·28	11·70	8·01	9·70	3·86	5·16	4·29	11·40	7·96	9·55	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3·37	1·50	2·91	7·12	5·41	6·13	11·79	8·29	9·82	3·35	4·33	3·67	11·47	8·13	9·66	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
3·33	·63	2·66	8·95	4·80	6·59	11·75	8·52	9·98	3·06	4·79	3·62	11·40	8·46	9·81	1892.
3·37	1·89	3·00	6·99	6·77	6·86	11·63	8·38	9·86	3·74	5·60	4·37	11·33	8·34	9·71	1893.
2·10	1·85	2·04	5·35	4·07	4·62	11·49	7·76	9·45	3·46	5·55	4·16	11·19	7·72	9·32	1894.
3·56	2·44	3·27	12·64	7·17	9·54	12·25	8·38	10·14	4·73	4·63	4·70	11·99	8·33	10·01	1895.
2·30	·60	1·86	8·05	3·72	5·53	10·97	7·72	9·19	3·26	3·09	3·20	10·70	7·65	9·05	1896.
3·97	1·21	3·27	6·43	5·06	5·61	11·67	7·90	9·60	2·50	1·75	2·24	11·36	7·81	9·43	1897.
3·12	2·44	2·95	6·55	5·06	5·65	11·37	8·15	9·61	2·83	2·83	2·85	11·09	8·08	9·45	1898.
2·29	1·20	2·01	6·67	6·11	6·32	11·89	8·50	10·03	2·31	3·37	2·67	11·58	8·43	9·87	1899.
2·52	2·96	2·64	10·13	7·69	8·56	11·68	8·87	10·14	3·58	3·65	3·60	11·43	8·80	10·00	1900.
2·06	4·02	2·58	6·29	6·38	6·35	11·32	8·49	9·77	2·45	4·48	3·16	11·05	8·43	9·63	1901.
2·86	1·92	2·63	7·81	5·68	6·56	11·60	8·27	9·78	3·19	3·93	3·46	11·31	8·21	9·63	Averages of the 10 years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total Number under Treatment in the following 10-Year

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.	9·89	6·78	8·23	7·49	4·49	5·88	8·86	6·30	7·50	7·76	5·27	6·44	5·48	·62	5·36
Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.	9·40	6·57	7·87	6·32	3·52	4·76	9·38	6·02	7·59	7·11	5·52	6·21	4·05	1·47	3·94
Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.	9·33	6·70	7·91	6·70	3·40	4·83	10·61	7·05	8·62	7·77	4·77	6·02	3·64	2·48	3·70
1892 - - - -	9·18	6·88	7·93	6·81	3·58	4·97	12·06	9·06	10·40	6·88	4·59	5·55	3·36	-	3·26
1893 - - - -	9·22	6·91	7·97	7·97	2·87	5·09	9·20	6·23	7·55	8·03	5·25	6·42	3·12	-	3·12
1894 - - - -	9·24	6·41	7·74	5·78	3·22	4·31	9·62	5·88	7·51	7·40	4·37	5·63	4·40	-	4·40
1895 - - - -	9·61	6·89	8·15	5·13	3·11	3·98	11·56	6·71	8·85	8·14	4·38	5·89	3·94	-	3·94
1896 - - - -	8·69	6·36	7·43	6·61	3·34	4·75	10·40	6·72	8·33	7·32	5·26	6·09	4·09	-	4·09
1897 - - - -	9·30	6·48	7·77	6·68	3·84	5·08	10·08	7·24	8·47	6·91	3·54	4·89	3·07	-	3·07
1898 - - - -	9·05	6·78	7·82	7·54	3·28	5·17	9·80	6·58	7·95	7·45	4·76	5·83	5·05	-	5·05
1899 - - - -	9·37	7·08	8·13	8·52	3·25	5·52	12·44	4·45	7·82	6·60	5·28	5·82	4·37	-	4·37
1900 - - - -	9·38	7·34	8·27	7·37	3·38	5·08	8·54	6·87	7·61	6·15	4·31	5·10	5·02	-	5·02
1901 - - - -	9·04	6·86	7·85	6·25	3·84	4·88	9·83	7·26	8·34	7·65	5·19	6·19	3·03	-	3·03
Averages of the 10 years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive.	9·21	6·80	7·91	6·87	3·37	4·88	10·35	6·70	8·28	7·25	4·69	5·74	3·95	-	3·94

(a) See Note to Table IV.

Periods, viz., 1869 to 1878, 1879 to 1888, 1889 to 1898, and 1892 to 1901; and also in each of the Years 1892 to 1901 inclusive.

Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			Y E A R.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2.50	2.95	2.59	5.45	3.53	4.30	9.33	6.48	7.84	4.36	4.40	4.38	9.19	6.46	7.76	Averages of the 10 years, 1869 to 1878, inclusive.
3.21	2.39	3.01	4.88	4.56	4.70	9.00	6.33	7.57	3.39	4.42	3.74	8.81	6.31	7.48	Averages of the 10 years, 1879 to 1888, inclusive.
3.10	1.39	2.68	5.62	4.09	4.72	9.08	6.49	7.69	2.98	3.78	3.25	8.89	6.45	7.58	Averages of the 10 years, 1889 to 1898, inclusive.
3.11	.60	2.49	7.20	3.75	5.22	8.97	6.71	7.75	2.76	4.19	3.23	8.76	6.67	7.64	1892.
3.13	1.74	2.78	5.60	5.07	5.29	8.98	6.63	7.71	3.38	4.86	3.89	8.80	6.61	7.63	1893.
1.97	1.74	1.91	4.10	3.21	3.60	8.91	6.17	7.43	3.09	4.85	3.69	8.72	6.15	7.34	1894.
3.26	2.25	3.00	9.87	5.39	7.30	9.36	6.64	7.90	4.10	3.96	4.10	9.19	6.60	7.81	1895.
2.15	.56	1.74	6.76	2.75	4.31	8.52	6.18	7.26	2.91	2.73	2.85	8.35	6.13	7.17	1896.
3.62	1.11	2.98	5.02	3.81	4.29	9.03	6.28	7.55	2.26	1.58	2.02	8.83	6.22	7.43	1897.
2.88	2.26	2.73	5.07	3.51	4.09	8.86	6.56	7.62	2.49	2.54	2.51	8.68	6.50	7.51	1898.
2.14	1.14	1.88	5.12	4.42	4.68	9.23	6.77	7.90	2.06	2.95	2.37	9.02	6.72	7.79	1899.
2.34	2.79	2.46	7.73	5.39	6.18	9.10	7.10	8.02	3.12	3.14	3.13	8.94	7.05	7.92	1900.
1.96	3.61	2.41	4.74	4.56	4.62	8.78	6.70	7.65	2.18	3.91	2.80	8.61	6.67	7.56	1901.
2.66	1.78	2.44	6.12	4.19	4.96	8.97	6.57	7.68	2.84	3.47	3.06	8.79	6.53	7.58	Averages of the 10 years, 1892 to 1901, inclusive.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of RECOVERIES TO ADMISSIONS, excluding Reception Orders having expired under Section 38 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, and Admissions Idiot Establishments); and of RECOVERIES TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (excluding and 1901 relating to Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Hospitals, Licensed Houses,

Year.	Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Admissions.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1873 - - -	32.46	41.34	36.96	34.78	42.75	38.78	12.27	8.26	10.16
1874 - - -	35.85	45.21	40.53				12.25	8.51	10.29
1875 - - -	36.10	42.77	39.44				13.15	8.80	10.85
1876 - - -	36.12	43.18	39.69				12.05	8.32	10.08
1877 - - -	33.39	41.25	37.30				12.03	8.01	9.90
1878 - - -	36.02	43.85	39.94	36.11	43.68	39.97	12.17	8.08	10.00
1879 - - -	37.25	43.54	40.50				12.30	8.88	10.47
1880 - - -	37.06	43.28	40.29				10.80	7.58	9.08
1881 - - -	34.85	44.46	39.72				11.33	7.43	9.24
1882 - - -	35.39	43.27	39.41				11.11	7.37	9.11
1883 - - -	34.79	42.00	38.50	35.55	44.47	40.11	11.67	7.60	9.47
1884 - - -	35.34	45.17	40.33				11.45	7.86	9.51
1885 - - -	38.14	45.56	41.99				10.70	8.24	9.37
1886 - - -	35.55	46.55	41.16				11.90	8.43	10.03
1887 - - -	33.93	43.05	38.56				11.14	8.20	9.56
1888 - - -	34.10	43.04	38.71	35.36	42.82	39.22	11.62	8.03	9.69
1889 - - -	35.57	41.78	38.81				11.59	8.00	9.65
1890 - - -	34.77	42.08	38.59				12.03	8.54	10.14
1891 - - -	37.49	44.36	41.04				12.03	8.33	10.02
1892 - - -	34.89	42.85	38.94				11.40	8.46	9.81
1893 - - -	35.04	41.63	38.45	35.23	42.09	38.76	11.33	8.34	9.71
1894 - - -	35.06	45.23	40.31				11.19	7.72	9.32
1895 - - -	34.36	41.80	38.18				11.99	8.33	10.01
1896 - - -	36.47	40.47	38.53				10.70	7.65	9.05
1897 - - -	35.24	41.31	38.35				11.36	7.81	9.43
1898 - - -	33.34	40.21	36.87	-	-	-	11.09	8.08	9.45
1899 - - -	36.16	42.17	39.26	-	-	-	11.58	8.43	9.87
1900 - - -	34.96	41.62	38.37	-	-	-	11.43	8.80	10.00
1901 - - -	34.98	39.47	37.27	-	-	-	11.05	8.43	9.63

sfers, Re-admissions (from 1891) on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Idiot Establishments; of DEATHS TO DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT (including Establishments) in Five-year Periods, from 1873 to 1897 inclusive, and in 1898, 1899, 1900, Asylums, and Private Single Patients.

Year.	Averages of each Five-Year Period.			Proportion (per Cent.) of Recoveries to Daily Average Number Resident.			Averages of each Five-Year Period.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
- - -	12·35	8·38	10·26	9·90	11·44	10·72	11·03	11·99	11·54
- - -				11·40	12·70	12·09			
- - -				11·62	12·14	11·90			
- - -				11·60	12·33	11·99			
- - -				10·63	11·32	11·00			
- - -	11·54	7·87	9·58	11·28	11·90	11·61	10·63	11·41	11·05
- - -				10·91	11·59	11·28			
- - -				10·66	11·41	11·07			
- - -				10·20	11·31	10·80			
- - -				10·09	10·84	10·50			
- - -	11·37	8·07	9·59	10·18	10·88	10·56	9·70	10·61	10·20
- - -				10·04	11·03	10·58			
- - -				9·76	10·49	10·16			
- - -				9·32	10·58	10·00			
- - -				9·19	10·08	9·68			
- - -	11·73	8·27	9·86	9·19	10·33	9·81	9·78	10·52	10·18
- - -				9·34	10·02	9·71			
- - -				9·65	10·57	10·15			
- - -				10·66	11·06	10·88			
- - -				10·08	10·60	10·37			
- - -	11·31	7·97	9·50	9·90	10·49	10·22	9·71	10·22	9·99
- - -				9·65	11·01	10·39			
- - -				9·67	10·32	10·02			
- - -				9·91	9·67	9·78			
- - -				9·42	9·63	9·53			
- - -	-	-	-	8·80	9·28	9·06	-	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	9·25	9·46	9·37	-	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	9·12	9·37	9·27	-	-	-
- - -	-	-	-	9·25	9·04	9·13	-	-	-

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES:									
Anglesey - - -	46	42	88	-	-	-	7	11	18
Beds - - -	188	206	394	1	1	2	10	17	27
Berks - - -	194	240	434	2	-	2	24	41	65
Brecknock - -	66	88	154	-	-	-	6	9	15
Bucks - - -	219	274	493	1	1	2	14	34	48
Cambridge - -	107	136	243	-	-	-	4	11	15
Isle of Ely - -	82	116	198	-	-	-	3	9	12
Cardigan - - -	61	68	129	-	-	-	13	22	35
Carmarthen - -	116	120	236	-	-	-	22	26	48
Carnarvon - -	90	92	182	-	-	-	14	25	39
Chester(a) - -	496	617	1,113	6	1	7	62	91	153
Cornwall - - -	349	422	771	4	3	7	34	68	102
Isles of Scilly -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Cumberland - -	248	227	475	5	1	6	77	46	123
Denbigh - - -	98	93	191	-	-	-	22	29	51
Derby(a) - - -	303	310	613	1	1	2	64	70	134
Devon - - -	448	610	1,058	15	11	26	90	103	193
Dorset - - -	285	307	592	3	2	5	30	38	68
Durham(a) - -	575	518	1,093	5	2	7	76	110	186
Essex - - -	611	972	1,583	10	6	16	55	91	146
Flint - - -	83	68	151	-	-	-	9	18	27
Glamorgan - -	577	472	1,049	1	2	3	40	32	72
Gloucester(a) -	382	473	855	3	4	7	58	86	144
Hereford - - -	173	185	358	5	5	10	17	32	49
Herts - - -	302	383	685	3	-	3	22	36	58
Hunts - - -	54	76	130	-	-	-	4	11	15
Kent - - -	886	1,171	2,057	1	4	5	130	140	270
Lancaster - -	1,252	1,459	2,711	24	12	36	387	401	788
Leicester - - -	193	258	451	1	-	1	32	43	75
Lincoln:									
Holland Division -	61	91	152	-	-	-	9	8	17
Kesteven Division -	66	104	170	-	-	-	22	19	41
Lindsey Division -	197	210	407	-	-	-	24	18	42

(a) Area altered in 1901. See Table XII.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st of January 1902.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendix B. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
19	29	48	72	82	154	1	—	1	73	82	155	Anglesey.
30	45	75	229	269	498	3	—	3	232	269	501	Beds.
14	18	32	234	299	533	4	—	4	238	299	537	Berks.
6	9	15	78	106	184	3	1	4	81	107	188	Brecknock.
21	30	51	255	339	594	3	1	4	258	340	598	Bucks.
16	28	44	127	175	302	2	—	2	129	175	304	Cambridge.
7	6	13	92	131	223	—	—	—	92	131	223	Isle of Ely.
29	51	80	103	141	244	3	—	3	106	141	247	Cardigan.
65	93	158	203	239	442	2	—	2	205	239	444	Carmarthen.
34	46	80	138	163	301	1	1	2	139	164	303	Carnarvon.
42	48	90	606	757	1,363	18	7	25	624	764	1,388	Chester.
14	26	40	401	519	920	5	1	6	406	520	926	Cornwall.
—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	Isles of Scilly.
9	19	28	339	293	632	12	3	15	351	296	647	Cumberland.
20	35	55	140	157	297	—	1	1	140	158	298	Denbigh.
38	47	85	406	428	834	1	1	2	407	429	836	Derby.
78	123	201	631	847	1,478	3	5	8	634	852	1,486	Devon.
27	56	83	345	403	748	4	1	5	349	404	753	Dorset.
24	33	57	680	663	1,343	13	5	18	693	668	1,361	Durham.
67	105	172	743	1,174	1,917	17	7	24	760	1,181	1,941	Essex.
11	9	20	103	95	198	1	1	2	104	96	200	Flint.
41	80	121	659	586	1,245	6	3	9	665	589	1,254	Glamorgan.
45	89	134	488	652	1,140	4	1	5	492	653	1,145	Gloucester.
31	44	75	226	266	492	1	—	1	227	266	493	Hereford.
8	21	29	335	440	775	7	1	8	342	441	783	Herts.
1	—	1	59	87	146	1	—	1	60	87	147	Hunts.
44	40	84	1,061	1,355	2,416	20	9	29	1,081	1,364	2,445	Kent.
36	52	88	1,699	1,924	3,623	134	105	239	1,833	2,029	3,862	Lancaster.
34	43	77	260	344	604	1	—	1	261	344	605	Leicester.
												Lincoln :
13	22	35	83	121	204	4	—	4	87	121	208	Holland Div.
6	24	30	94	147	241	2	—	2	96	147	243	Kesteven Div.
34	59	93	255	287	542	4	1	5	259	288	547	Lindsey Div.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>contd.</i>									
London - - -	6,099	8,714	14,813	371	325	696	2,859	3,093	5,952
Merioneth - - -	32	46	78	-	-	-	11	15	26
Middlesex - - -	659	950	1,609	7	46	53	35	41	76
Monmouth - - -	330	291	621	-	-	-	20	29	49
Montgomery - - -	62	83	145	-	2	2	14	16	30
Norfolk - - -	349	451	800	-	-	-	28	51	79
Northampton - - -	217	264	481	-	-	-	16	39	55
Soke of Peterborough	52	35	87	-	-	-	4	8	12
Northumberland - -	398	312	710	-	-	-	20	33	53
Notts - - -	187	183	370	2	-	2	28	44	72
Oxford - - -	186	229	415	-	-	-	17	35	52
Pembroke - - -	86	80	166	-	-	-	5	12	17
Radnor - - -	43	51	94	-	-	-	3	4	7
Rutland - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	2	1	3
Salop - - -	254	289	543	-	-	-	39	65	104
Somerset - - -	476	592	1,068	20	9	29	55	74	129
Southampton(a) - -	444	478	922	-	2	2	41	54	95
Isle of Wight - - -	91	146	237	1	-	1	10	10	20
Stafford - - -	712	663	1,375	4	2	6	147	243	390
Suffolk, East - - -	193	250	443	-	3	3	24	33	57
„ West - - -	99	113	212	-	-	-	18	14	32
Surrey - - -	425	618	1,043	8	5	13	44	85	129
Sussex, East - - -	258	328	586	1	-	1	31	38	69
„ West - - -	200	293	493	-	1	1	25	27	52
Warwick - - -	319	420	739	2	1	3	32	33	65
Westmorland - - -	50	52	102	1	-	1	28	23	51
Wilts - - -	397	488	885	2	-	2	57	63	120
Worcester - - -	382	500	882	-	-	-	42	64	106
York (East Riding) -	179	201	380	-	-	-	10	26	36
„ (North Riding) -	280	293	573	2	1	3	26	32	58
„ (West Riding)(a)	1,076	1,131	2,207	7	5	12	138	172	310
TOTAL (of Adminis- trative Counties) - }	23,363	28,977	52,340	520	458	978	5,210	6,172	11,382

(a.) Area altered in 1901. See Table XII.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
56	100	156	9,385	12,232	21,617	256	256	512	9,641	12,488	22,129	London.
7	12	19	50	73	123	1	—	1	51	73	124	Merioneth.
12	26	38	713	1,063	1,776	14	11	25	727	1,074	1,801	Middlesex.
21	39	60	371	359	730	4	3	7	375	362	737	Monmouth.
8	17	25	84	118	202	3	—	3	87	118	205	Montgomery.
47	75	122	424	577	1,001	5	—	5	429	577	1,006	Norfolk.
13	21	34	246	324	570	3	—	3	249	324	573	Northampton.
—	1	1	56	44	100	—	—	—	56	44	100	Soke of Peter- borough.
22	26	48	440	371	811	14	1	15	454	372	826	Northumberland.
19	22	41	236	249	485	1	—	1	237	249	486	Notts.
31	44	75	234	308	542	—	1	1	234	309	543	Oxford.
26	36	62	117	128	245	2	1	3	119	129	248	Pembroke.
8	7	15	54	62	116	—	—	—	54	62	116	Radnor.
1	2	3	23	27	50	—	—	—	23	27	50	Rutland.
18	17	35	311	371	682	2	1	3	313	372	685	Salop.
69	99	168	620	774	1,394	1	2	3	621	776	1,397	Somerset.
29	40	69	514	574	1,088	21	5	26	535	579	1,114	Southampton.
15	9	24	117	165	282	—	—	—	117	165	282	Isle of Wight.
85	117	202	948	1,025	1,973	11	5	16	959	1,030	1,989	Stafford.
36	59	95	253	345	598	1	—	1	254	345	599	Suffolk, East.
18	29	47	135	156	291	—	—	—	135	156	291	„ West.
19	23	42	496	731	1,227	14	8	22	510	739	1,249	Surrey.
8	22	30	298	388	686	3	—	3	301	388	689	Sussex, East.
9	24	33	234	345	579	—	1	1	234	346	580	„ West.
22	30	52	375	484	859	3	5	8	378	489	867	Warwick.
2	3	5	81	78	159	3	—	3	84	78	162	Westmorland.
34	58	92	490	609	1,099	4	—	4	494	609	1,103	Wilts.
21	37	58	445	601	1,046	2	—	2	447	601	1,048	Worcester.
12	16	28	201	243	444	4	1	5	205	244	449	York, E. Rid.
19	16	35	327	342	669	7	2	9	334	344	678	„ N. Rid.
60	86	146	1,281	1,394	2,675	23	11	34	1,304	1,405	2,709	„ W. Rid.
1,611	2,443	4,054	30,704	38,050	68,754	682	469	1,151	31,386	38,519	69,905	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Bor gh s specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH S.									
Barrow-in-Furness -	39	47	86	-	-	-	5	6	11
Bath - - -	68	107	175	-	-	-	25	41	66
Birkenhead - -	101	158	259	-	-	-	23	39	62
Birmingham - -	761	713	1,474	2	1	3	98	143	241
Blackburn - - -	86	119	205	1	2	3	96	61	157
Bolton - - - -	238	249	487	4	3	7	4	2	6
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	74	79	153	2	-	2	16	8	24
Bournemouth - -	44	46	90	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bradford - - -	262	277	539	1	2	3	70	70	140
Brighton - - -	201	267	468	-	-	-	51	35	86
Bristol - - - -	360	441	801	30	8	38	162	290	452
Burnley - - - -	70	104	174	5	1	6	50	31	81
Burton-on-Trent (a) -	25	46	71	7	2	9	21	17	38
Bury - - - - -	64	57	121	-	-	-	19	12	31
Canterbury - - -	30	1	31	8	21	29	6	5	11
Cardiff - - - -	265	315	580	3	3	6	5	8	13
Chester - - - -	18	41	59	-	-	-	33	32	65
Coventry - - - -	58	60	127	-	-	-	18	36	54
Croydon - - - -	3	38	41	97	127	224	8	15	23
Derby (b) - - -	127	143	270	-	-	-	10	9	19
Devonport - - -	59	68	127	-	-	-	14	13	27
Dudley - - - -	58	56	114	-	-	-	17	36	53
Exeter - - - -	80	100	180	4	2	6	9	21	30
Gateshead - - -	86	96	182	2	-	2	18	25	43
Gloucester - - -	42	54	96	-	-	-	1	2	3
Great Yarmouth -	39	43	82	1	1	2	31	54	85
Grimsby - - - -	68	47	115	-	-	-	6	8	14
Halifax - - - -	120	106	226	1	3	4	3	2	5
Hanley - - - -	63	58	121	-	-	-	20	16	36
Hastings - - - -	4	17	21	48	67	115	2	3	5
Huddersfield - -	76	102	178	-	-	-	17	20	37
Ipswich - - - -	77	100	177	2	-	2	14	10	24
Kingston-upon-Hall -	228	232	460	1	1	2	16	21	37
Leeds - - - - -	397	457	854	5	7	12	58	67	125
Leicester - - - -	271	306	577	-	-	-	26	32	58

(a) Made a County Borough in 1901.

(b) Area altered in 1901. See Table XII.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			COUNTY BOROUGH.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	3	3	44	56	100	-	-	-	44	56	100	Barrow-in-Furness.
2	3	5	95	151	246	-	-	-	95	151	246	Bath.
18	10	28	142	207	349	-	-	-	142	207	349	Birkenhead.
4	8	12	865	865	1,730	3	1	4	868	866	1,734	Birmingham.
-	1	1	183	183	366	1	-	1	184	183	367	Blackburn.
4	6	10	250	260	510	-	-	-	250	260	510	Bolton.
-	-	-	92	87	179	11	2	13	103	89	192	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
3	3	6	47	51	98	-	-	-	47	51	98	Bournemouth.
5	6	11	338	355	693	-	-	-	338	355	693	Bradford.
16	21	37	268	323	591	-	-	-	268	323	591	Brighton.
38	60	98	590	799	1,389	3	5	8	593	804	1,397	Bristol.
1	1	2	126	137	263	-	-	-	126	137	263	Burnley.
3	4	7	56	69	125	-	-	-	56	69	125	Burton-on-Trent.
1	1	2	84	70	154	-	-	-	84	70	154	Bury.
1	4	5	45	31	76	-	-	-	45	31	76	Canterbury.
14	32	46	287	358	645	21	7	28	308	365	673	Cardiff.
2	1	3	53	74	127	2	1	3	55	75	130	Chester.
-	-	-	76	105	181	-	-	-	76	105	181	Coventry.
-	3	3	108	183	291	-	-	-	108	183	291	Croydon.
3	4	7	140	156	296	-	-	-	140	156	296	Derby.
-	-	-	73	81	154	-	-	-	73	81	154	Devonport.
16	21	37	91	113	204	-	-	-	91	113	204	Dudley.
24	22	46	117	145	262	-	-	-	117	145	262	Exeter.
5	4	9	111	125	236	-	-	-	111	125	236	Gateshead.
2	2	4	45	58	103	-	-	-	45	58	103	Gloucester.
2	8	10	73	106	179	-	-	-	73	106	179	Great Yarmouth.
10	13	23	84	68	152	-	-	-	84	68	152	Grimsby.
3	7	10	127	118	245	1	-	1	128	118	246	Halifax.
9	10	19	92	84	176	-	-	-	92	84	176	Hanley.
-	-	-	54	87	141	-	-	-	54	87	141	Hastings
-	-	-	93	122	215	-	-	-	93	122	215	Huddersfield.
4	9	13	97	119	216	-	-	-	97	119	216	Ipswich.
13	9	22	258	263	521	12	5	17	270	268	538	Kingston-upon-Hull.
7	12	19	467	543	1,010	5	2	7	472	545	1,017	Leeds.
5	17	22	302	355	657	-	-	-	302	355	657	Leicester.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Borough, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES— <i>contd.</i>									
Lincoln - - -	55	57	112	1	1	2	16	13	29
Liverpool - - -	869	1,396	2,265	9	11	20	235	198	433
Manchester - - -	512	649	1,161	9	4	13	249	235	484
Middlesbrough - -	108	95	203	-	-	-	1	7	8
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	356	299	655	1	-	1	3	18	21
Newport (Mon.) - -	88	93	181	-	-	-	-	2	2
Northampton - - -	123	100	223	-	-	-	9	8	17
Norwich - - -	126	154	280	-	1	1	29	45	74
Nottingham - - -	301	344	645	3	-	3	104	110	214
Oldham - - -	103	105	208	5	3	8	77	85	162
Oxford - - -	50	94	144	1	1	2	10	8	18
Plymouth - - -	112	149	261	2	1	3	44	52	96
Portsmouth - - -	213	259	472	13	4	17	67	82	149
Preston - - -	78	133	211	-	-	-	79	73	152
Reading - - -	56	82	138	-	-	-	24	24	48
Rechdale - - -	79	103	182	2	2	4	33	39	72
St. Helens - - -	78	85	163	1	-	1	22	16	38
Salford - - -	222	185	407	7	5	12	141	150	291
Sheffield (a) - - -	298	355	653	-	-	-	159	146	305
Southampton - - -	105	133	238	-	-	-	66	40	106
South Shields (a) -	65	62	127	-	-	-	14	12	26
Stockport (a) - - -	109	125	234	3	1	4	41	53	94
Sunderland - - -	170	149	319	-	1	1	35	35	70
Swansea - - -	115	155	270	-	-	-	15	6	21
Walsall - - -	92	79	171	-	-	-	1	9	10
Warrington - - -	38	53	91	-	1	1	15	28	43
West Bromwich - -	74	70	144	-	-	-	39	30	69
West Ham - - -	330	392	722	-	-	-	14	24	38
Wigan - - -	57	55	112	-	1	1	31	33	64
Wolverhampton - -	128	138	266	-	-	-	30	33	63
Worcester - - -	61	75	136	-	-	-	7	13	20
York - - -	25	26	51	30	27	57	32	58	90
TOTAL (of County Boroughs) - - -	9,758	11,408	21,166	311	315	626	2,614	2,877	5,491

(a) Area altered in 1901. See Table XII.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTY BOROUGHES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
5	10	15	77	81	158	-	-	-	77	81	158	Lincoln.
6	12	18	1,119	1,617	2,736	78	66	144	1,197	1,683	2,880	Liverpool.
-	-	-	770	888	1,658	23	27	50	793	915	1,708	Manchester.
1	1	2	110	103	213	2	-	2	112	103	215	Middlesbrough.
10	11	21	370	328	698	-	-	-	370	328	698	Newcastle- upon-Tyne.
4	9	13	92	104	196	3	-	3	95	104	199	Newport(Mon.)
5	11	16	137	119	256	-	-	-	137	119	256	Northampton.
36	86	122	191	286	477	-	-	-	191	286	477	Norwich.
67	112	179	475	566	1,041	1	-	1	476	566	1,042	Nottingham.
2	1	3	187	194	381	-	-	-	187	194	381	Oldham.
3	-	3	64	103	167	-	-	-	64	103	167	Oxford.
29	46	75	187	248	435	-	-	-	187	248	435	Plymouth.
30	63	93	323	408	731	-	-	-	323	408	731	Portsmouth.
-	1	1	157	207	364	1	3	4	158	210	368	Preston.
1	2	3	81	108	189	-	-	-	81	108	189	Reading.
4	-	4	118	144	262	-	-	-	118	144	262	Rochdale.
9	7	16	110	108	218	-	-	-	110	108	218	St. Helens.
1	1	2	371	341	712	1	3	4	372	344	716	Salford.
18	41	59	475	542	1,017	2	1	3	477	543	1,020	Sheffield.
31	46	77	202	219	421	-	-	-	202	219	421	Southampton.
4	3	7	83	77	160	2	-	2	85	77	162	South Shields.
11	27	38	164	206	370	-	1	1	164	207	371	Stockport.
-	2	2	205	187	392	1	2	3	206	189	395	Sunderland.
17	28	45	147	189	336	-	-	-	147	189	336	Swansea.
21	21	42	114	109	223	-	-	-	114	109	223	Walsall.
2	2	4	55	84	139	1	-	1	56	84	140	Warrington.
4	13	17	117	113	230	-	-	-	117	113	230	West Brom- wich.
10	8	18	354	424	778	3	-	3	357	424	781	West Ham.
-	1	1	88	90	178	-	-	-	88	90	178	Wigan.
-	-	-	158	171	329	-	-	-	158	171	329	Wolverhamp- ton.
4	4	8	72	92	164	-	-	-	72	92	164	Worcester.
-	2	2	87	113	200	-	-	-	87	113	200	York.
550	876	1,426	13,233	15,476	28,709	177	126	303	13,410	15,602	29,012	TOTAL.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Chargeable to Union								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:									
Barnstaple - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	4	8	12
Bedford - -	35	39	74	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bury St. Edmunds -	15	26	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - -	57	80	137	4	1	5	-	2	2
Colchester - -	29	54	83	3	-	3	7	7	14
Doncaster - -	24	14	33	1	-	1	10	13	23
Grantham - -	13	22	35	4	-	4	7	6	13
Gravesend - -	33	45	78	-	-	-	3	4	7
Guildford - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	3	4	7
Hereford - -	31	54	85	-	-	-	3	8	11
King's Lynn - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	7	3	10
London, City of -	103	158	261	-	1	1	109	67	176
Newark - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newbury - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	1	2	3
Newcastle-under-Lyme	18	20	38	-	-	-	1	1	2
New Windsor - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	2	8	10
Shrewsbury - -	43	47	90	-	-	-	8	8	16
Tiverton - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - -	13	36	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock - -	29	30	59	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL (of Scheduled Boroughs) - -	542	747	1,289	12	2	14	166	143	309
GRAND TOTAL	33,663	41,132	74,795	343	775	1,618	7,990	9,192	17,182

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

and Parish Rates.						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.			GRAND TOTAL.			BOROUGHHS.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.						
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
-	-	-	17	29	46	-	-	-	17	29	46	Barnstaple.
-	-	-	35	40	75	-	2	2	35	42	77	Bedford.
1	4	5	16	30	46	-	-	-	16	30	46	Bury St. Ed- munds.
3	3	6	64	86	150	-	-	-	64	86	150	Cambridge.
5	8	13	44	69	113	-	-	-	44	69	113	Colchester.
3	1	4	38	28	66	-	-	-	38	28	66	Doncaster.
4	2	6	28	30	58	-	-	-	28	30	58	Grantham.
-	-	-	36	49	85	-	-	-	36	49	85	Gravesend.
-	-	-	19	27	46	-	-	-	19	27	46	Guildford.
3	10	13	37	72	109	-	-	-	37	72	109	Hereford.
4	12	16	21	28	49	-	-	-	21	28	49	King's Lynn.
-	2	2	212	228	440	29	7	36	241	235	476	London, City of.
5	2	7	19	14	33	-	-	-	19	14	33	Newark.
-	1	1	20	24	44	-	-	-	20	24	44	Newbury.
-	-	-	19	21	40	-	-	-	19	21	40	Newcastle- under-Lyme.
-	-	-	16	25	41	-	-	-	16	25	41	New Windsor.
-	-	-	51	55	106	-	-	-	51	55	106	Shrewsbury.
2	8	10	16	23	39	-	-	-	16	23	39	Tiverton.
-	-	-	13	36	49	-	-	-	13	36	49	Warwick.
2	4	6	31	35	66	-	-	-	31	35	66	Wenlock.
32	57	89	752	949	1,701	29	9	38	781	958	1,739	TOTAL.
2,193	3,376	5,569	44,689	54,475	99,164	888	604	1,492	45,577	55,079	100,656	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, 1884, 1889, and 1893—1902**, inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses (including, since 1870, Metropolitan District Asylums).	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56.18	25.36	18.46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58.07	25.05	16.88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61.12	23.93	14.95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59.77	27.64	12.59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63.92	25.97	10.11
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66.47	24.84	8.69
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69.01	23.15	7.84
1893	80,893	58,306	16,878	5,709	72.08	20.86	7.06
1894	83,025	60,457	16,869	5,699	72.82	20.32	6.86
1895	85,089	62,322	16,898	5,869	73.24	19.86	6.90
1896	87,417	64,548	16,945	5,924	73.84	19.38	6.78
1897	90,274	67,332	17,121	5,821	74.59	18.96	6.45
1898	92,760	69,719	17,120	5,921	75.16	18.46	6.38
1899	95,628	72,215	17,453	5,960	75.52	18.25	6.23
1900	97,028	73,721	17,460	5,847	75.98	18.00	6.02
1901	98,223	75,468	17,115	5,640	76.83	17.43	5.74
1902	100,779	78,028	17,182	5,569	77.49	17.05	5.53

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, and Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1901 and 1st January 1902; together with the Increase or Decrease in the Numbers on 1st January 1902, as compared with 1st January 1901.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1901.			1st January 1902.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES :												
Anglesey - - -	66	84	150	73	82	155	7	-	-	2	5	-
Bedford - - -	220	275	495	232	269	501	12	-	-	6	6	-
Berkshire - - -	228	292	520	238	299	537	10	7	-	-	17	-
Brecknock - - -	93	114	207	81	107	188	-	-	12	7	-	19
Bucks - - -	255	342	597	258	340	598	3	-	-	2	1	-
Cambridge - - -	120	177	297	129	175	304	9	-	-	2	7	-
Isle of Ely - - -	92	130	222	92	131	223	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cardigan - - -	110	140	250	106	141	247	-	1	4	-	-	3
Cardmarthen - - -	202	249	451	205	239	444	3	-	-	10	-	7
Cardnarvon - - -	132	157	289	139	164	303	7	7	-	-	14	-
Chester (a) - - -	620	754	1,374	624	764	1,388	4	10	-	-	14	-
Cornwall - - -	401	495	896	406	520	926	5	25	-	-	30	-
Isles of Scilly - - -	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland - - -	347	300	647	351	296	647	4	-	-	4	-	-
Denbigh - - -	141	169	310	140	158	298	-	-	1	11	-	12
Derby (b) - - -	416	429	845	407	429	836	-	-	9	-	-	9
Devon - - -	605	842	1,447	634	852	1,486	29	10	-	-	39	-
Dorset - - -	340	389	729	349	404	753	9	15	-	-	24	-
Durham (c) - - -	665	645	1,310	693	668	1,361	28	23	-	-	51	-
Essex - - -	738	1,109	1,847	760	1,181	1,941	22	72	-	-	94	-
Flint - - -	107	111	218	104	96	200	-	-	3	15	-	18
Glamorgan - - -	636	568	1,204	665	589	1,254	29	21	-	-	50	-
Gloucester - - -	476	641	1,117	492	653	1,145	16	12	-	-	28	-

(a) Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).

(b) Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to Sheffield County Borough. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).

(c) Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1901.			1st January 1902.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>													
Hereford - - -	233	259	492	227	266	493	-	7	6	-	1	-	
Herts - - -	346	433	779	342	441	783	-	8	4	-	4	-	
Hunts - - -	61	86	147	60	87	147	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Kent - - -	1,053	1,324	2,377	1,081	1,364	2,445	28	40	-	-	68	-	
Lancaster - - -	1,845	1,977	3,822	1,833	2,029	3,862	-	52	12	-	40	-	
Leicester - - -	253	354	607	261	344	605	8	-	-	10	-	22	
Lincoln :													
Holland Division -	92	124	216	87	121	208	-	-	5	3	-	88	
Kesteven Division -	89	136	225	96	147	243	7	11	-	-	18	-	
Lindsey Division -	239	300	539	259	288	547	20	-	-	12	8	-	
London - - -	9,341	12,013	21,354	9,641	12,488	22,129	300	475	-	-	775	-	
Merioneth - - -	53	73	126	51	73	124	-	-	2	-	-	22	
Middlesex - - -	677	1,042	1,719	727	1,074	1,801	50	32	-	-	82	-	
Monmouth - - -	367	353	720	375	362	737	8	9	-	-	17	-	
Montgomery - - -	92	124	216	87	118	205	-	-	5	6	-	111	
Norfolk - - -	426	575	1,001	429	577	1,006	3	2	-	-	5	-	
Northampton - - -	264	342	606	249	324	573	-	-	15	18	-	338	
Soke of Peter- borough.	47	49	96	56	44	100	9	-	-	5	4	-	
Northumberland - - -	420	342	762	454	372	826	34	30	-	-	64	-	
Notts - - -	237	249	486	237	249	486	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Oxford - - -	230	295	525	234	309	543	4	14	-	-	18	-	
Pembroke - - -	119	128	247	119	129	248	-	1	-	-	1	-	
Radnor - - -	53	63	116	54	62	116	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Rutland - - -	24	28	52	23	27	50	-	-	1	1	-	22	
Salop - - -	311	366	677	313	372	685	2	6	-	-	8	-	
Somerset - - -	595	781	1,376	621	776	1,397	26	-	-	5	21	-	
Southampton (d) - - -	528	579	1,107	535	579	1,114	7	-	-	-	7	-	
Isle of Wight - - -	115	165	280	117	165	282	2	-	-	-	2	-	

(d) Part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.	
	1st January 1901.			1st January 1902.									
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>													
Stafford (a) - -	972	1,060	2,032	959	1,030	1,989	-	-	13	30	-	43	
Stafford, East - -	243	332	575	254	345	599	11	13	-	-	24	-	
„ West - -	140	151	291	135	156	291	-	5	5	-	-	-	
Staffordshire - -	514	741	1,255	510	739	1,249	-	-	4	2	-	6	
Sussex, East - -	305	384	689	301	388	689	-	4	4	-	-	-	
„ West - -	228	345	573	234	346	580	6	1	-	-	7	-	
Warwick - -	364	484	848	378	489	867	14	5	-	-	19	-	
Westmorland - -	84	78	162	84	78	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Wiltshire - -	485	628	1,113	494	609	1,103	9	-	-	19	-	10	
Worcester - -	459	584	1,043	447	601	1,048	-	17	12	-	5	-	
York (East Riding) -	204	235	439	205	244	449	1	9	-	-	10	-	
„ (North Riding) -	328	351	679	334	344	678	6	-	-	7	-	1	
„ (West Riding) (b)	1,262	1,356	2,618	1,304	1,405	2,709	42	49	-	-	91	-	
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS:													
Barrow-in-Furness -	47	54	101	44	56	100	-	2	3	-	-	1	
Bath - -	94	142	236	95	151	246	1	9	-	-	10	-	
Birkenhead - -	150	195	345	142	207	349	-	12	8	-	4	-	
Birmingham - -	869	841	1,710	868	866	1,734	-	25	1	-	24	-	
Blackburn - -	177	165	342	184	183	367	7	18	-	-	25	-	
Bolton - -	223	244	467	250	260	510	27	16	-	-	43	-	
Bootle-cum-Linacre -	92	86	178	103	89	192	11	3	-	-	14	-	
Bournemouth (c) -	39	40	79	47	51	98	8	11	-	-	19	-	
Bradford - -	342	351	693	338	355	693	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Brighton - -	251	322	573	268	323	591	17	1	-	-	18	-	
Bristol - -	596	773	1,369	593	804	1,397	-	31	3	-	28	-	
Burnley - -	125	125	250	126	137	263	1	12	-	-	13	-	

(a) Part of Stafford County was transferred to Burton-on-Trent County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 50,386 (Census 1901).

(b) Part of York (W. R.) was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).

(c) Part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—*continued.*

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	1st January 1901.			1st January 1902.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>continued.</i>												
Burton-on-Trent (a) -	-	-	-	56	69	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bury - - -	84	75	159	84	70	154	-	-	-	5	-	3
Canterbury - -	46	28	74	45	31	76	-	3	1	-	2	-
Cardiff - - -	272	347	619	308	365	673	36	18	-	-	54	-
Chester - - -	55	76	131	55	75	130	-	-	-	1	-	1
Coventry - - -	65	101	166	76	105	181	11	4	-	-	15	-
Croydon - - -	88	179	267	108	183	291	20	4	-	-	24	-
Derby (b) - - -	125	145	270	140	156	296	15	11	-	-	26	-
Devonport - -	72	88	160	73	81	154	1	-	-	7	-	6
Dudley - - -	86	118	204	91	113	204	5	-	-	5	-	-
Exeter - - -	114	128	242	117	145	262	3	17	-	-	20	-
Gateshead - -	113	130	243	111	125	236	-	-	2	5	-	7
Gloucester - -	51	60	111	45	58	103	-	-	6	2	-	8
Great Yarmouth -	73	100	173	73	106	179	-	6	-	-	6	-
Grimsby - - -	71	53	124	84	68	152	13	15	-	-	28	-
Halifax - - -	121	114	235	128	118	246	7	4	-	-	11	-
Hanley - - -	84	76	160	92	84	176	8	8	-	-	16	-
Hastings - - -	46	91	137	54	87	141	8	-	-	4	4	-
Huddersfield - -	92	117	209	93	122	215	1	5	-	-	6	-
Ipswich - - -	102	118	220	97	119	216	-	1	5	-	-	4
Kingston-upon-Hull -	274	267	541	270	268	538	-	1	4	-	-	3
Leeds - - -	435	538	973	472	545	1,017	37	7	-	-	44	-
Leicester - - -	293	342	635	302	355	657	9	13	-	-	22	-
Lincoln - - -	77	78	155	77	81	158	-	3	-	-	3	-
Liverpool - - -	1,159	1,667	2,826	1,197	1,683	2,880	38	16	-	-	54	-
Manchester - - -	788	928	1,716	793	915	1,708	5	-	-	13	-	8
Middlesbrough - -	98	94	192	112	103	215	14	9	-	-	23	-
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	338	313	656	370	328	698	32	10	-	-	42	-
Newport (Mon.) -	83	93	176	95	104	199	12	11	-	-	23	-

(a) Burton-on-Trent was made a County Borough in 1901.

(b) Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901).

TABLE XI.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.—continued.

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.						Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.		
	1st January 1901.			1st January 1902.										
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS—continued.														
Northampton -	133	119	252	137	119	256	4	-	-	-	4	-		
Norwich -	203	291	494	191	286	477	-	-	12	5	-	17		
Nottingham -	475	576	1,051	476	566	1,042	1	-	-	10	-	9		
Oldham -	195	194	389	187	194	381	-	-	8	-	-	8		
Oxford -	67	101	168	64	103	167	-	2	3	-	-	1		
Plymouth -	179	225	404	187	248	435	8	23	-	-	31	-		
Portsmouth -	322	406	728	323	408	731	1	2	-	-	3	-		
Preston -	160	194	354	158	210	368	-	16	2	-	14	-		
Reading -	87	112	199	81	108	189	-	-	6	4	-	10		
Rochdale -	109	136	245	118	144	262	9	8	-	-	17	-		
St. Helens -	113	96	209	110	108	218	-	12	3	-	9	-		
Salford -	361	343	704	372	344	716	11	1	-	-	12	-		
Sheffield (a) -	464	506	970	477	543	1,020	13	37	-	-	50	-		
Southampton -	201	219	420	202	219	421	1	-	-	-	1	-		
South Shields (b) -	78	71	149	85	77	162	7	6	-	-	13	-		
Stockport (c) -	150	204	354	164	207	371	14	3	-	-	17	-		
Sunderland -	206	179	385	206	189	395	-	10	-	-	10	-		
Swansea -	142	163	305	147	189	336	5	26	-	-	31	-		
Walsall -	117	110	227	114	109	223	-	-	3	1	-	4		
Warrington -	69	87	156	56	84	140	-	-	13	3	-	16		
West Bromwich -	119	105	224	117	113	230	-	8	2	-	6	-		
West Ham -	298	359	657	357	424	781	59	65	-	-	124	-		
Wigan -	85	87	172	88	90	178	3	3	-	-	6	-		
Wolverhampton -	169	167	336	158	171	329	-	4	11	-	-	7		
Worcester -	66	87	153	72	92	164	6	5	-	-	11	-		
York -	82	110	192	87	113	200	5	3	-	-	8	-		
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890:														
Barnstaple -	18	25	43	17	29	46	-	4	1	-	3	-		
Bedford -	33	37	70	35	42	77	2	5	-	-	7	-		
Bury St. Edmunds -	17	28	45	16	30	46	-	2	1	-	1	-		
Cambridge -	61	80	141	64	86	150	3	6	-	-	9	-		
Colchester -	43	71	114	44	69	113	1	-	-	2	-	1		
Doncaster -	38	29	67	38	28	66	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Grantham -	27	26	53	28	30	58	1	4	-	-	5	-		
Gravesend -	36	44	80	36	49	85	-	5	-	-	5	-		
Guildford -	19	28	47	19	27	46	-	-	-	1	-	1		
Hereford -	29	67	96	37	72	109	8	5	-	-	13	-		
King's Lynn -	25	25	50	21	28	49	-	3	4	-	-	1		
London, City of -	237	257	494	241	235	476	4	-	-	22	-	18		
Newark -	18	16	34	19	14	33	1	-	-	2	-	1		
Newbury -	18	21	39	20	24	44	2	3	-	-	5	-		
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	27	24	51	19	21	40	-	-	8	3	-	11		
New Windsor -	15	26	41	16	25	41	1	-	-	1	-	-		
Shrewsbury -	50	52	102	51	55	106	1	3	-	-	4	-		
Tiverton -	15	23	38	16	23	39	1	-	-	-	1	-		
Warwick -	9	30	39	13	36	49	4	6	-	-	10	-		
Wenlock -	32	36	68	31	35	66	-	-	1	1	-	2		

(a) Part of Derby County was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901), and part of York W. R. was transferred thereto in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).

(b) Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).

(c) Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,985 (Census 1901).

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of England and Wales, in the numbers on 1st January 1902, as compared with 1st January 1897, and the

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1897.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1902.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.						
Anglesey - - - - -	70	84	154	73	82	155
Beds - - - - -	223	258	481	232	269	501
Berks - - - - -	219	293	512	238	299	537
Brecknock - - - - -	96	99	195	81	107	188
Bucks - - - - -	222	331	553	258	340	598
Cambridge - - - - -	104	149	253	129	175	304
Isle of Ely - - - - -	88	130	218	92	131	223
Cardigan - - - - -	107	145	252	106	141	247
Carmarthen - - - - -	204	225	429	205	239	444
Carnarvon - - - - -	132	163	295	139	164	303
Chester (b) - - - - -	562	657	1,219	624	764	1,388
Cornwall (c) - - - - -	370	493	863	406	520	926
Isles of Scilly - - - - -	2	2	4	1	1	2
Cumberland - - - - -	323	302	625	351	296	647
Denbigh - - - - -	137	173	310	140	158	298
Derby (d) - - - - -	387	372	759	407	429	836
Devon (e) - - - - -	597	784	1,381	634	852	1,486
Dorset - - - - -	325	357	682	349	404	753
Durham (f) - - - - -	605	617	1,222	693	668	1,361
Essex - - - - -	590	963	1,553	760	1,181	1,941
Flint - - - - -	116	135	251	104	96	200
Glamorgan - - - - -	520	481	1,001	665	539	1,254
Gloucester (g) - - - - -	540	681	1,221	492	653	1,145
Hereford - - - - -	214	274	488	227	266	493
Herts - - - - -	315	421	736	342	441	783
Hunts - - - - -	59	91	150	60	87	147
Kent (h) - - - - -	962	1,233	2,195	1,081	1,364	2,445
Lancaster (j) - - - - -	1,758	1,934	3,692	1,833	2,029	3,862
Leicester - - - - -	246	331	577	261	344	605
Lincoln—						
Holland Division - - - - -	91	113	204	87	121	208
Kesteven „ - - - - -	88	124	212	96	147	243
Lindsey „ - - - - -	193	257	450	259	288	547
London (h) (k) - - - - -	8,641	11,296	19,937	9,641	12,488	22,129
Merioneth - - - - -	57	75	132	51	73	124
Middlesex (h) - - - - -	556	857	1,413	727	1,074	1,801
Monmouth - - - - -	329	330	659	375	362	737
Montgomery - - - - -	100	124	224	87	118	205
Norfolk - - - - -	419	542	961	429	577	1,006
Northampton (l) - - - - -	253	348	601	249	324	573
Soke of Peterborough - - - - -	41	46	87	56	44	100

(a) Decrease.

(b) Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).

(c) Penzance Borough was added to Cornwall in 1897.

(d) Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901), and part was transferred to Sheffield County Borough. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901).

(e) Part of Devon was added to Exeter County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 8,184 (Census 1891).

(f) Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).

(g) Parts of Gloucester County added to Bristol County Borough in 1897. Population transferred was 58,864 (Census 1891).

Unsound Mind, in the various Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and and the Isles of Scilly, on the 1st January 1897 and 1902 ; together with the increase Average Annual Increase in the five years.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule 1V. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	(a)	1	1	—	—	Anglesey.
9	11	20	2	2	4	Beds.
19	6	25	4	1	5	Berks.
(a)	8	(a)	—	2	—	Brecknock.
36	9	45	7	2	9	Bucks.
25	26	51	5	5	10	Cambridge.
4	1	5	1	—	1	Isle of Ely.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Cardigan.
1	14	15	—	3	3	Carmarthen.
7	1	8	1	—	2	Carnarvon.
62	107	169	12	21	34	Chester.
36	27	63	7	5	13	Cornwall.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Isles of Scilly.
28	(a)	22	6	—	4	Cumberland.
3	(a)	(a)	1	—	—	Denbigh.
20	57	77	4	11	15	Derby.
37	68	105	7	14	21	Devon.
24	47	71	5	9	14	Dorset.
88	51	139	18	10	28	Durham.
170	218	388	34	44	78	Essex.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Flint.
145	108	253	29	22	51	Glamorgan.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Gloucester.
13	(a)	5	3	—	1	Hereford.
27	20	47	5	4	9	Herts.
1	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Hunts.
119	131	250	24	26	50	Kent.
75	95	170	15	19	34	Lancaster.
15	13	28	3	3	6	Leicester.
(a)	8	4	—	2	1	Lincoln—
8	23	31	2	5	6	Holland Division.
66	31	97	13	6	19	Kesteven "
1,000	1,192	2,192	200	238	438	Lindsey "
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	London.
171	217	388	34	43	78	Merioneth.
46	32	78	9	6	16	Middlesex.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Monmouth.
10	35	45	2	7	9	Montgomery.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Norfolk.
15	(a)	13	3	—	3	Northampton.
						Soke of Peterborough.

(h) Part of London County was added to Kent in 1900. Population transferred was 20,375 (Census 1891).

(j) Part of Lancaster County was added to Bolton County Borough in 1893. Population transferred was 31,485 (Census 1891). Part was also added to Rochdale County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 4,760 (Census 1891), and part was also given to Warrington County Borough, which was formed a County Borough in 1900. Population so given was 55,288 (Census 1891), and the numbers, 1 January 1902, as compared with 1 January 1897 were also reduced since January 1, 1900, in consequence of the Commissioners having discovered that about 100 sane epileptics in the Chorlton Workhouse (Lancaster County and Manchester County Borough) had previously been classed as lunatics.

(k) Part of Middlesex was added to London County in 1900. Population transferred was 16,892 (Census 1891).

(l) Part of Northampton County was added to Northampton County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 13,360 (Census 1891).

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1897.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1902.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES— <i>cont.</i>						
Northumberland - - - - -	397	336	733	454	372	826
Notts - - - - -	219	203	422	237	249	486
Oxford - - - - -	225	294	519	234	309	543
Pembroke - - - - -	120	138	258	119	129	248
Radnor - - - - -	48	58	106	54	62	116
Rutland - - - - -	30	28	58	23	27	50
Salop - - - - -	276	353	629	313	372	685
Somerset - - - - -	559	668	1,227	621	776	1,397
Southampton (<i>b</i>) - - - - -	507	577	1,084	535	579	1,114
Isle of Wight - - - - -	104	141	245	117	165	282
Stafford (<i>c</i>) - - - - -	916	909	1,825	959	1,030	1,989
Suffolk (East) - - - - -	243	307	550	254	345	599
„ (West) - - - - -	135	170	305	135	156	291
Surrey - - - - -	406	632	1,038	510	739	1,249
Sussex (East) (<i>d</i>) - - - - -	268	366	634	301	388	689
„ (West) - - - - -	194	264	458	234	346	580
Warwick - - - - -	325	477	802	378	489	867
Westmorland - - - - -	82	70	152	84	78	162
Wilts - - - - -	465	568	1,033	494	609	1,103
Worcester - - - - -	399	532	931	447	601	1,048
Yorks (E. Riding) - - - - -	183	233	416	205	244	449
„ (N. „) - - - - -	311	337	648	334	344	678
„ (W. „) (<i>e</i>) - - - - -	1,252	1,405	2,657	1,304	1,405	2,709
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs.						
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	37	46	83	44	56	100
Bath - - - - -	95	143	238	95	151	246
Birkenhead - - - - -	130	157	287	142	207	349
Birmingham - - - - -	834	800	1,634	868	866	1,734
Blackburn - - - - -	148	143	291	184	183	367
Bolton (<i>f</i>) - - - - -	162	196	358	250	260	510
Bootle-cum-Linacre - - - - -	90	74	164	103	89	192
Bournemouth (<i>g</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	47	51	98
Bradford (<i>h</i>) - - - - -	263	272	535	338	355	693
Brighton (<i>j</i>) - - - - -	269	322	591	268	323	591
Bristol (<i>k</i>) - - - - -	416	604	1,020	593	804	1,397
Burnley - - - - -	116	127	243	126	137	263
Burton on-Trent (<i>l</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	56	69	125
Bury - - - - -	70	84	154	84	70	154
Canterbury - - - - -	45	33	78	45	31	76
Cardiff - - - - -	191	245	436	308	365	673
Chester - - - - -	57	68	125	55	75	130
Coventry - - - - -	49	73	122	76	105	181
Croydon - - - - -	83	153	236	108	183	291
Derby (<i>m</i>) - - - - -	103	124	227	140	156	296
Devonport - - - - -	59	81	140	73	81	154
Dudley - - - - -	87	115	202	91	113	204

(a) Decrease.

(b) Part of Southampton County was given to Bournemouth County Borough, which was made a County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 37,785 (Census 1891), and part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).

(c) Part of Stafford County was transferred to Burton-on-Trent County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 50,386 (Census 1901).

(d) Parts of Sussex, E., added to Hastings County Borough in 1897. Population transferred was 10,849 (Census 1891).

(e) Part of York, W.R., was transferred to Bradford County Borough in 1899. Population transferred was 49,357 (Census 1891); and part to Halifax County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 5,926 (Census 1891); and part of York, W.R., was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
57	36	93	11	7	19	Northumberland.
18	46	64	4	9	13	Notts.
9	15	24	2	3	5	Oxford.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Pembroke.
6	4	10	1	1	2	Radnor.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Rutland.
37	19	56	7	4	11	Salop.
62	108	170	12	22	34	Somerset.
28	2	30	6	—	6	Southampton.
13	24	37	3	5	7	Isle of Wight.
43	121	164	9	24	33	Stafford.
11	38	49	2	8	10	Suffolk (East).
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	" (West).
104	107	211	21	21	42	Surrey.
33	22	55	7	4	11	Sussex (East).
40	82	122	8	16	24	" (West).
53	12	65	11	2	13	Warwick.
2	8	10	—	2	2	Westmorland.
29	41	70	6	8	14	Wilts.
48	69	117	10	14	23	Worcester.
22	11	33	4	2	7	York (E. Riding).
23	7	30	5	1	6	" (N. ").
52	—	52	10	—	10	" (W. ").
7	10	17	1	2	3	Barrow-in-Farness.
—	8	8	—	2	2	Bath.
12	50	62	2	10	12	Birkenhead.
34	66	100	7	13	20	Birmingham.
36	40	76	7	8	15	Blackburn.
88	64	152	18	13	30	Bolton.
13	15	28	3	3	6	Bootle-cum-Linacre.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Bournemouth.
75	83	158	15	17	32	Bradford.
(a)	1	—	—	—	—	Brighton.
177	200	377	35	40	75	Bristol.
10	10	20	2	2	4	Burnley.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Burton-on-Trent.
14	(a)	—	3	—	—	Bury.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Canterbury.
117	120	237	23	24	47	Cardiff.
(a)	7	5	—	1	1	Chester.
27	32	59	5	6	12	Coventry.
25	30	55	5	6	11	Croydon.
37	32	69	7	6	14	Derby.
14	—	14	3	—	3	Devonport.
4	(a)	2	1	—	—	Dudley.

(f) Parts of Lancaster County transferred to Bolton County Borough in 1898. Population transferred was 31,485.

(g) Bournemouth County Borough was formed in 1900 and part of Southampton County was transferred to Bournemouth County Borough in 1898. Population transferred was 12,759 (Census 1901).

(h) Part of York, W. R., was transferred to Bradford County Borough in 1899. Population transferred was 49,357.

(j) Decrease. See note, page 161, of 52nd Report.

(k) Parts of Gloucester County added to Bristol County Borough in 1897. Population transferred was 58,864.

(l) Burton-on-Trent was made a County Borough in 1901.

(m) Part of Derby County was transferred to Derby County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 8,936 (Census 1901).

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1897.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1902.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHS— <i>contd.</i>						
Exeter (<i>b</i>) - - - - -	93	100	193	117	145	262
Gateshead - - - - -	93	116	209	111	125	236
Gloucester - - - - -	44	53	97	45	58	103
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	70	93	163	73	106	179
Grimsby - - - - -	57	48	105	84	68	152
Halifax (<i>c</i>)- - - - -	119	111	230	128	118	246
Hanley - - - - -	72	69	141	92	84	176
Hastings (<i>d</i>) - - - - -	34	66	100	54	87	141
Huddersfield - - - - -	78	116	194	93	122	215
Ipswich - - - - -	76	95	171	97	119	216
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	255	226	481	270	268	538
Leeds - - - - -	376	444	820	472	545	1,017
Leicester - - - - -	276	330	606	302	355	657
Lincoln - - - - -	74	64	138	77	81	158
Liverpool - - - - -	981	1,520	2,501	1,197	1,683	2,880
Manchester (<i>e</i>) - - - - -	723	915	1,638	793	915	1,708
Middlesbrough - - - - -	74	84	158	112	103	215
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - - - -	305	306	611	370	328	698
Newport (Monmouth) - - - - -	68	76	144	95	104	199
Northampton (<i>f</i>) - - - - -	88	92	180	137	119	256
Norwich - - - - -	189	253	442	191	286	477
Nottingham - - - - -	487	521	1,008	476	566	1,042
Oldham - - - - -	163	164	327	187	194	381
Oxford - - - - -	62	108	170	64	103	167
Plymouth - - - - -	125	155	280	187	248	435
Portsmouth (<i>g</i>) - - - - -	297	426	723	323	408	731
Preston - - - - -	155	162	317	158	210	368
Reading - - - - -	73	92	165	81	108	189
Rochdale (<i>h</i>) - - - - -	94	113	207	118	144	262
St. Helens - - - - -	87	93	180	110	108	218
Salford - - - - -	338	335	673	372	344	716
Sheffield (<i>j</i>) - - - - -	432	441	873	477	543	1,020
Southampton - - - - -	147	161	308	202	219	421
South Shields (<i>k</i>) - - - - -	83	68	151	85	77	162
Stockport (<i>l</i>) - - - - -	118	199	317	164	207	371
Sunderland - - - - -	194	178	372	206	189	395
Swansea - - - - -	129	146	275	147	189	336
Walsall - - - - -	94	95	189	114	109	223
Warrington (<i>m</i>) - - - - -	—	—	—	56	84	140
West Bromwich - - - - -	94	88	182	117	113	230
West Ham - - - - -	256	303	559	357	424	781
Wigan - - - - -	76	83	159	88	90	178
Wolverhampton - - - - -	152	144	296	158	171	329
Worcester - - - - -	55	72	127	72	92	164
York - - - - -	64	98	162	87	113	200

(a) Decrease.
(b) Part of Devon was added to Exeter County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 8,184.
(c) Part of York, W.R., was added to Halifax County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 5,926.
(d) Parts of Sussex, E., added to Hastings County Borough in 1897. Population transferred was 10,849.
(e) The numbers, 1 January 1902, as compared with 1 January 1897, are reduced in consequence of the Commissioners having discovered in 1901 that about 100 sane epileptics in the Chorlton Workhouse (Lancaster County and Manchester County Borough) had previously been classed as lunatics.
(f) Part of Northampton County was added to Northampton County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 13,360.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
24	45	69	5	9	14	Exeter.
18	9	27	4	2	5	Gateshead.
1	5	6	—	1	1	Gloucester.
3	13	16	1	3	3	Great Yarmouth.
27	20	47	5	4	9	Grimsby.
9	7	16	2	1	3	Halifax.
20	15	35	4	3	7	Hanley.
20	21	41	4	4	8	Hastings.
15	6	21	3	1	4	Huddersfield.
21	24	45	4	5	9	Ipswich.
15	42	57	3	8	11	Kingston-upon-Hull.
96	101	197	19	20	39	Leeds.
26	25	51	5	5	10	Leicester.
3	17	20	1	3	4	Lincoln.
216	163	379	43	33	76	Liverpool.
70	—	70	14	—	14	Manchester.
38	19	57	8	4	11	Middlesbrough.
65	22	87	13	4	17	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
27	28	55	5	6	11	Newport (Monmouth).
49	27	76	10	5	15	Northampton.
2	33	35	—	7	7	Norwich.
(a)	45	34	—	9	7	Nottingham.
24	30	54	5	6	11	Oldham.
2	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Oxford.
62	93	155	12	19	31	Plymouth.
26	(a)	8	5	—	2	Portsmouth.
3	48	51	1	10	10	Preston.
8	16	24	2	3	5	Reading.
24	31	55	5	6	11	Rochdale.
23	15	38	5	3	8	St. Helens.
34	9	43	7	2	9	Salford.
45	102	147	9	20	29	Sheffield.
55	58	113	11	12	23	Southampton.
2	9	11	—	2	2	South Shields.
46	8	54	9	2	11	Stockport.
12	11	23	2	2	5	Sunderland.
18	43	61	4	9	12	Swansea.
20	14	34	4	3	7	Walsall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Warrington.
23	25	48	5	5	10	West Bromwich.
101	121	222	20	24	44	West Ham.
12	7	19	2	1	4	Wigan.
6	27	33	1	5	7	Wolverhampton.
17	20	37	3	4	7	Worcester.
23	15	38	5	3	8	York.

(g) See note, page 173, of 53rd Report.

(h) Part of Lancaster County was added to Rochdale County Borough in 1900. Population transferred was 4,760.

(j) Part of Derby County was transferred to Sheffield County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 10,828 (Census 1901); and part of York, W.R., was transferred thereto in 1901. Population transferred was 17,449 (Census 1901).

(k) Part of Durham County was transferred to South Shields County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 3,595 (Census 1901).

(l) Part of Chester County was transferred to Stockport County Borough in 1901. Population transferred was 13,935 (Census 1901).

(m) Warrington County Borough was formed in 1900.

TABLE XII.-- Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics,

Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1897.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1902.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.--BOROUGHS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890.						
Barnstaple - - - - -	18	22	40	17	29	46
Bedford - - - - -	28	36	64	35	42	77
Bury St. Edmunds - - - - -	16	29	45	16	30	46
Cambridge - - - - -	54	69	123	64	86	150
Colchester - - - - -	32	71	103	44	69	113
Doncaster - - - - -	35	19	54	38	28	66
Grantham - - - - -	25	23	48	28	30	58
Gravesend - - - - -	38	44	82	36	49	85
Guildford - - - - -	19	29	48	19	27	46
Hereford - - - - -	39	66	105	37	72	109
King's Lynn - - - - -	29	31	60	21	28	49
London, City of - - - - -	258	281	539	241	235	476
Newark - - - - -	9	18	27	19	14	33
Newbury - - - - -	24	19	43	20	24	44
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - - - -	16	21	37	19	21	40
New Windsor - - - - -	8	21	29	16	25	41
Shrewsbury - - - - -	37	45	82	51	55	106
Tiverton - - - - -	18	20	38	16	23	39
Warwick - - - - -	11	28	39	13	36	49
Wenlock - - - - -	25	40	65	31	35	66

(a) Decrease.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

Increase in the Five Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Five Years.			Administrative Counties, County Boroughs, and Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
(a)	7	6	—	1	1	Barnstaple.
7	6	13	1	1	3	Bedford.
—	1	1	—	—	—	Bury St. Edmunds.
10	17	27	2	3	5	Cambridge.
12	(a)	10	2	—	2	Colchester.
3	9	12	1	2	2	Doncaster.
3	7	10	1	1	2	Grantham.
(a)	5	3	—	1	1	Gravesend.
—	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	Guildford.
(a)	6	4	—	1	1	Hereford.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	King's Lynn.
(a)	(a)	(a)	—	—	—	London, City of.
10	(a)	6	2	—	1	Newark.
(a)	5	1	—	1	—	Newbury.
3	—	3	1	—	1	Newcastle-under-Lyme.
8	4	12	2	1	2	New Windsor.
14	10	24	3	2	5	Shrewsbury.
(a)	3	1	—	1	—	Tiverton.
2	8	10	—	2	2	Warwick.
6	(a)	1	1	—	—	Wenlock.

TABLE XIII.—Showing for *England and Wales* :—

(a) The Number of Patients in County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, those Institutions on 31st December 1900.

(b) The Number of Patients who died in those Institutions during the Year 1900.

(c) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths during 1900 to the Number of

(d) The Ratio (per 1,000) of the Number of Deaths amongst the whole Population General).

Arranged according to AGES.

	A G E S.							
	Under 5.		5—9.		10—14.		15—19.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(a) Number of Patients living, on 31st December 1900, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	4	5	118	81	327	179	865	717
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	1	—	3	—	13	15
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	1	—	1	1	2	—	8	4
Naval and Military Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
TOTAL	5	5	120	82	332	179	903	743
Idiot Establishments	2	1	88	42	275	163	284	158
GRAND TOTAL	7	6	208	124	607	347	1,187	901
(b) Number of Patients who died during the Year 1900 in—								
County and Borough Asylums	1	—	3	5	27	16	86	49
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval and Military Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	—	4	5	28	16	86	49
Idiot Establishments	—	—	1	—	13	4	11	7
GRAND TOTAL	1	—	5	5	41	20	97	56
(c) Ratio (per 1,000) of deaths during 1900, to Number of Patients living on 31st December 1900, in—								
County and Borough Asylums	*	—	25·4	61·7	82·6	89·4	99·4	68·3
Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments) . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	*	—	*	—	—	—
Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naval and Military Hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Criminal Asylum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	*	—	33·3	61·0	84·3	89·4	95·2	65·9
Idiot Establishments	—	—	11·4	—	47·3	23·8	38·7	44·3
GRAND TOTAL	*	—	24·0	40·3	67·5	57·6	81·7	62·2
(d) Ratio (per 1,000) of Deaths in the whole Population to the whole Population (estimated for the middle of the year) during the Year 1900	58·0	48·3	5·0	5·0	2·2	2·3	3·7	3·3

* The Ratios in these Divisions are not given, as, owing to the small number of patients in them, they are likely to mislead.

Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, and Licensed Houses, who were living in

Patients living, on 31st December 1900, in the same Institutions.
to the whole Population during the Year 1900 (kindly furnished by the Registrar

A G E S.																TOTAL.	
20—24.		25—34.		35—44.		45—54.		55—64.		65—74.		75—84.		85 and upwards.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1,818	1,837	6,698	6,644	8,578	9,483	7,321	9,566	5,202	7,454	2,557	4,138	731	1,401	51	140	34,270	41,645
42	46	176	196	244	333	233	308	180	302	130	193	42	75	6	10	1,062	1,470
36	34	100	107	157	205	204	253	186	225	87	144	28	62	3	11	818	1,056
25	11	97	98	171	176	164	250	126	186	81	144	35	63	1	11	712	944
17	—	55	—	45	—	29	—	45	—	27	—	18	—	2	—	242	—
8	2	66	24	109	52	129	43	88	27	61	15	14	7	3	—	482	170
1,946	1,930	7,192	7,069	9,304	10,249	8,080	10,420	5,827	8,194	2,943	4,634	868	1,608	66	172	37,586	45,285
191	89	182	99	104	48	55	29	30	15	3	3	—	—	—	—	1,214	652
2,137	2,019	7,374	7,168	9,408	10,297	8,135	10,449	5,857	8,209	2,946	4,637	868	1,608	66	172	38,800	45,937
136	125	466	420	817	614	794	682	679	667	647	673	324	420	38	77	4,018	3,748
—	2	9	4	21	5	26	10	17	13	25	16	8	13	1	3	107	66
1	1	12	9	21	8	19	12	12	18	19	20	7	24	4	7	97	99
1	—	6	2	11	8	14	10	5	10	7	14	13	7	—	2	57	53
—	—	5	—	5	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	5	—	2	—	28	—
—	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	12	5
138	128	500	435	876	636	855	715	725	709	703	724	358	465	45	89	4,319	3,971
5	7	10	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	43	23
143	135	510	439	877	637	855	715	726	709	704	724	358	465	45	89	4,362	3,994
74·8	68·0	69·6	63·2	95·2	64·7	108·5	71·3	130·5	89·5	253·0	162·6	443·2	299·8	745·1	550·0	117·2	90·0
—	43·5	51·1	20·4	86·1	15·0	111·6	32·5	94·4	43·0	192·3	82·9	190·5	173·3	*	*	100·8	44·9
*	*	120·0	84·1	133·8	39·0	93·1	47·4	64·5	80·0	218·4	138·9	*	387·1	*	*	118·6	93·8
*	—	61·9	20·4	64·3	45·5	85·4	40·0	39·7	53·8	86·4	97·2	*	111·1	—	*	80·1	56·1
—	—	90·9	—	111·1	—	*	—	133·3	—	*	—	*	—	*	—	115·7	—
—	—	30·3	—	9·2	19·2	—	23·3	68·2	*	32·8	*	*	*	—	—	24·9	29·4
70·9	66·3	69·5	61·5	94·2	62·1	105·8	68·6	124·4	86·5	238·9	156·2	412·4	289·2	681·8	517·4	114·9	87·7
26·2	78·7	54·9	40·4	9·6	20·8	—	—	*	—	*	—	—	—	—	—	35·4	35·3
66·9	66·9	69·2	61·2	93·2	61·9	105·1	68·4	124·0	86·4	239·0	156·1	412·4	289·2	681·8	517·4	112·4	86·9
5·4	4·4	7·1	6·1	12·5	9·9	20·8	15·6	38·9	30·7	71·4	61·8	155·8	142·8	301·4	270·6	19·5	17·0

COUNTY AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, AND LICENSED HOUSES.

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients who died in these Institutions during the Year 1901, together with the Number of Cases in which the Cause of Death was ascertained by Post-mortem Examination, and the Average Ages at Death.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP I.—CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES :						
Apoplexy - - - - -	123	110	233	181	62	62
Brain, Abscess of - - - - -	3	2	5	5	48	32
Brain, Aneurism of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	65
Brain, Atrophy of - - - - -	60	69	129	118	57	61
Brain, Congestion of - - - - -	-	2	2	1	-	72
Brain, Embolism of - - - - -	3	1	4	4	47	69
Brain, Organic Disease of - - - - -	89	91	180	131	56	55
Brain, Sclerosis of - - - - -	2	-	2	2	35	-
Brain, Softening of - - - - -	78	68	146	121	60	62
Brain, Tumour of - - - - -	25	16	41	38	43	43
Chorea - - - - -	-	3	3	1	-	52
Epilepsy - - - - -	221	178	399	305	54	42
Exhaustion: Maniacal or Melancholic - - - - -	124	196	320	194	45	48
Hemiplegia - - - - -	9	8	17	14	59	65
Hydrocephalus, Internal - - - - -	1	-	1	1	52	-
Locomotor Ataxy - - - - -	4	-	4	4	48	-
Mania, Acute Delirious - - - - -	1	2	3	2	6	38
Meningeal Hæmorrhage - - - - -	1	-	1	1	57	-
Meningitis, Cerebral - - - - -	20	38	58	46	37	39
Meningitis, Spinal - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	30
Myelitis - - - - -	1	3	4	2	43	55
Neuritis, Multiple - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	27
Pachymeningitis - - - - -	1	3	4	4	74	56
Paralysis, Agitans - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	55
Paralysis, Bulbar - - - - -	2	2	4	3	66	59
Paralysis, General, of the Insane - - - - -	1,201	304	1,505	1,115	43	40
Paralysis, Toxic - - - - -	2	6	8	6	43	47
Paraplegia - - - - -	2	2	4	2	61	39
Sclerosis, Spinal - - - - -	3	-	3	2	53	-
GROUP II.—THORACIC DISEASES :						
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	2	1	3	2	74	73
Asthma - - - - -	1	1	2	2	25	4
Bronchitis - - - - -	83	106	189	142	62	64

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP II., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Empyema - - - - -	5	2	7	6	29	23
Endocarditis - - - - -	12	6	18	17	45	33
Heart, Degeneration of - - - - -	120	161	281	239	59	61
Heart, Rupture of - - - - -	3	1	4	4	64	78
Heart, Rupture of Left Ventricle of - - - - -	2	-	2	2	84	-
Heart, Valvular Disease of - - - - -	223	301	524	424	64	58
Lung, Abscess of - - - - -	5	2	7	6	48	49
Lung, Apoplexy of - - - - -	1	1	2	2	41	51
Lung, Cirrhosis of - - - - -	2	1	3	3	54	63
Lung, Congestion of - - - - -	39	46	85	76	51	50
Lung, Embolism of - - - - -	3	-	3	2	62	-
Lung, Fibrosis of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	65	-
Lung, Gangrene of - - - - -	21	28	49	46	44	46
Lung, Œdema of - - - - -	1	-	1	-	41	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	8	6	14	12	48	51
Phthisis - - - - -	582	597	1,179	889	39	42
Pleurisy - - - - -	21	15	36	29	48	50
Pneumonia - - - - -	307	271	578	478	50	52
Pneumothorax - - - - -	2	-	2	2	56	-
Retro-pharyngeal Abscess - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	62
GROUP III.—ABDOMINAL DISEASES:						
Abdominal Tumour - - - - -	2	1	3	2	44	49
Ascaris Lumbricoides - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	19
Bladder, Rupture of (spontaneous) - - - - -	1	-	1	1	51	-
Bladder, Tumour of - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	67
Bowel, Obstruction of - - - - -	12	10	22	17	62	59
Bowel, Perforation of - - - - -	2	-	2	2	43	-
Bright's Disease, Acute - - - - -	7	7	14	13	53	46
Bright's Disease, Chronic - - - - -	119	163	282	260	64	59
Colitis - - - - -	71	107	178	163	52	56
Cystitis - - - - -	7	1	8	7	70	54
Diarrhœa - - - - -	8	16	24	14	54	52
Dysentery - - - - -	9	15	24	21	48	53
Enteritis - - - - -	10	11	21	17	46	50
Gall Stones - - - - -	3	4	7	7	59	60
Hernia, Strangulated - - - - -	2	5	7	7	61	65
Hydatid Cysts - - - - -	1	-	1	1	39	-
Kidney, Abscess of - - - - -	3	2	5	5	59	67
Kidneys, Cystic Disease of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	49	-
Kidneys, Degeneration of - - - - -	1	-	1	1	25	-
Kidney, Diseases of - - - - -	-	7	7	7	-	54
Liver, Diseases of - - - - -	18	15	33	29	49	63
Nephritis - - - - -	18	25	43	33	53	59
Ovarian Disease - - - - -	-	11	11	9	-	47

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Deaths in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP III., &c.—continued.						
Pancreatitis Suppurative - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	49
Pelvic Abscess - - - -	1	1	2	2	58	64
Peritonitis - - - -	22	15	37	36	42	48
Prostate, Disease of - - - -	1	—	1	1	56	—
Pylorus, Strictures of - - - -	1	1	2	2	57	72
Retro-Peritoneal Abscess - - - -	1	—	1	1	50	—
Spleen, Disease of - - - -	1	—	1	1	76	—
Stomach, non-Malignant Disease of - -	2	1	3	3	41	23
Supra Renal Capsules, Hæmorrhage into -	—	1	1	1	—	52
Typhlitis - - - -	2	4	6	6	58	48
Urethra, Stricture of - - - -	3	—	3	3	53	—
Uterine Disease (not Cancerous) - -	—	1	1	1	—	25
Volvulus - - - -	1	—	1	1	68	—
GROUP IV.—GENERAL DISEASES						
Anæmia, Pernicious - - - -	3	3	6	3	55	38
Aneurism - - - -	6	2	8	8	47	60
Aorta, Rupture of - - - -	1	1	2	2	69	72
Arterial Degeneration - - - -	1	1	2	2	81	56
Arterio Sclerosis - - - -	2	—	2	2	65	—
Atrophy - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	64
Cancer - - - -	74	119	193	167	60	61
Carbuncle - - - -	2	—	2	2	57	—
Dermatitis, Acute Exfoliative - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	63
Diabetes - - - -	9	7	16	10	56	56
Diphtheria - - - -	1	1	2	2	35	8
Elephantiasis - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	39
Enteric Fever - - - -	9	27	36	30	38	36
Erysipelas - - - -	4	11	15	11	58	62
Goitre, Exophthalmic - - - -	—	10	10	10	—	38
Hodgkins' Disease - - - -	—	1	1	1	—	76
Influenza and its Complications - - -	16	21	37	30	57	63
Leucocythaemia - - - -	1	—	1	1	68	—
Lupus and Rodent Ulcer - - - -	—	2	2	1	—	58
Lymphadenoma - - - -	1	1	2	2	57	36
Marasmus - - - -	2	—	2	2	11	—
Measles - - - -	1	—	1	—	8	—
Myxœdema - - - -	1	4	5	4	69	63
Parotitis - - - -	—	2	2	1	—	50
Pemphigus - - - -	1	—	1	—	53	—
Phlebitis - - - -	1	1	2	2	41	47
Purpura - - - -	—	1	1	—	—	65
Pyæmia - - - -	2	3	5	3	64	36
Raynaud's Disease - - - -	1	—	1	1	20	—
Rheumatic Fever - - - -	4	—	4	2	35	—
Rheumatism, Chronic - - - -	1	—	1	1	26	—

TABLE XIV.—Showing the Causes of Death in the Cases of all the Patients, &c.—*cont.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths.			Number ascertained by Post-mortem Examination.	Average Ages at Death.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.
GROUP IV., &c.— <i>continued.</i>						
Sarcoma - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	53
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	28
Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	1	1	22	-
Septicæmia - - - - -	1	9	10	6	46	40
Stomatitis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	33
Syncope - - - - -	8	14	22	15	59	47
Syphilis - - - - -	3	4	7	6	51	50
Tuberculosis - - - - -	59	64	123	92	40	33
Uraemia - - - - -	1	-	1	-	54	-
GROUP V.:						
Bones and Joints, Diseases of - - -	8	8	16	16	51	46
Cellulitis - - - - -	3	11	14	7	58	58
Gangrene of Leg, Foot, or Hand - -	14	9	23	17	74	63
Ischio-Rectal Abscess - - - - -	1	-	1	1	25	-
Otitis Media - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	42
Senile Decay - - - - -	334	479	813	566	76	80
GROUP VI.—ACCIDENT OR VIOLENCE:						
Accidental:						
Asphyxia by Choking - - - - -	5	3	8	8	43	42
Asphyxia by Suffocation - - - - -	4	3	7	6	36	31
Hæmoptysis - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	62
Other Injuries - - - - -	2	1	3	3	47	56
Poisoning - - - - -	-	3	3	3	-	33
Suicidal:						
Asphyxia by Drowning - - - - -	1	4	5	1	55	45
Asphyxia by Hanging - - - - -	7	5	12	10	41	37
Asphyxia by Strangulation - - - -	1	1	2	1	24	70
Burns or Scalds - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	49
Cut Throat - - - - -	4	2	6	3	27	28
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	40
Other Injuries - - - - -	2	-	2	-	47	17
Poisoning - - - - -	1	-	1	-	38	-
Precipitation - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	52
Run over by Train - - - - -	1	1	2	-	46	46
Shooting - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	50
Chloroform - - - - -	1	-	1	1	35	-
Fracture or Dislocation - - - - -	11	9	20	19	55	74
Rupture of Eyeball - - - - -	1	-	1	1	60	-
Scrotum, Extravasation of Blood into -	1	-	1	1	69	-
Shock caused by a fall - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	74
TOTAL - - - - -	4,369	3,944	8,313	6,463	49	50

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole POPULATION of England and Wales at the time of the Census of the 6th April 1891; the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of LUNATICS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the FIVE YEARS 1896 to 190 , inclusive; and the RATIO [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number Admitted during the FIVE YEARS to the whole Population on the 6th April 1891; arranged according to their PROFESSIONS or OCCUPATIONS.

Note.—The Groups in the following Table, first arranged for the Year 1880, and since continued, were compiled from the Population Table of the Census of 1871. Owing to the different arrangement of some portions of the Population Table of the Census of 1891, and for other reasons, the figures of the latter Census cannot be used for some of these Groups; but in the rest of the Groups the figures are taken from that Census. (Vol. III., Summary Table 5, p. xi, published in 1894.)

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1896-1900, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PROFESSIONAL.							
(I.) <i>Not including Army and Navy:</i>							
1	Clergymen (Established Church) - - -	24,232	-	30	-	12·4	—
2	Dissenting ministers, Roman Catholic priests, missionaries and Scripture readers, nuns, sisters of charity and mercy.	17,687	8,872	12	8	6·8	9·0
3	Physicians, surgeons, and general practi- tioners.	18,936	101	30	1	15·8	†
4	Medical assistants, medical students, dentists and midwives	*	*	20	15	*	
5	Barristers - - - - -	19,978	-	6	-	12·5	—
6	Solicitors and attorneys - - - - -			19	-		
7	Law clerks and law students - - - -	27,374	166	21	-	7·7	—
8	Civil Service, English, Indian, and Colonial (excluding telegraph and telephone ser- vice).	31,768	8,546	49	2	15·4	2·3
9	Civil engineers - - - - -	*	*	37	-	*	*
10	Architects, surveyors, and builders - -	51,280	213	34	-	6·6	—
11	Artists in painting and sculptors - -	*	*	18	5	*	*
12	Teachers, schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, governesses, professors, and lecturers.	50,628	144,393	35	140	6·9	9·7
13	Authors, editors, journalists, reporters, shorthand writers, translators, inter- preters, students in literature, and others connected with literary work.	*	*	23	5	*	*
14	Musicians and teachers of music - - -	19,495	19,111	26	24	13·3	12·6
15	Actors, conjurors, performers, and others engaged* in theatres, exhibitions, and shows.	13,717	5,192	14	10	10·2	19·3
16	Chemists and druggists - - - - -	20,590	340	28	-	13·6	—
17	Engravers and photographers - - - -	*	*	18	1	*	*

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.
† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1896-1900, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PROFESSIONAL.							
(II.) <i>Army and Navy:</i>							
18	Army officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(a)	—	16	—	—	—
19	Soldiers (non-commissioned officers and privates).	201,775(b)	—	263	—	13·0	—
20	Navy officers (effective, retired, and half-pay).	(a)	—	9	—	—	—
21	Seamen (Royal Navy) - - - - -	(a)	—	23	—	—	—
22	Royal Marines - - - - -	(a)	—	7	—	—	—
23	Army pensioners - - - - -	*	—	35	—	*	—
24	Coastguardsmen, Royal Naval Reserves, and navy pensioners.	*	*	35	—	*	—
COMMERCIAL.							
(I.) <i>Merchants and other Persons (Principals) in the Higher Branches of Business:</i>							
25	Merchants, bankers, shipowners - -	*	*	20	—	*	*
26	Wine and spirit merchants and agents . -	7,395	488	8	—	10·8	—
27	Woolstaplers, cloth, worsted, stuff, flannel, blanket, silk merchants and dealers, cotton and calico warehousemen and dealers, linen, lace, fustian, tape, thread dealers, Manchester warehousemen.	15,388	821	23	2	14·9	24·4
28	Corn, flour, and seed (esculent) merchants and dealers, corn millers, maltsters, brewers, hop merchants and dealers, timber, wood, cork, bark, merchants and dealers, hay and straw (not plait) chaff-cutters, dealers.	79,167	2,230	39	1	4·9	4·5
29	Coal merchants and dealers - -	22,407	1,392	13	—	5·8	—
30	Owners of coaches, omnibuses, and cabs; horse proprietors, breeders and dealers; livery stable keepers.	11,027	344	14	1	12·7	†
31	Brokers, agents (not estate, land, newspaper, book, wine, spirit, or shipping), factors, auctioneers, appraisers, valuers, house agents, pawnbrokers, furniture brokers and furniture dealers.	*	*	67	3	*	*
COMMERCIAL.							
(II.) <i>Subordinates:</i>							
32	Bank service, insurance and benefit society service, accountants, commercial clerks.	288,044	18,577	321	11	11·1	5·9
33	Railway and telegraph and telephone service (not including constructors, engine-drivers, or stokers), railway officers, clerks, stationmasters, attendants, servants, telegraph and telephone clerks, &c.	156,516	5,205	79	5	5·0	9·6
34	Commercial travellers - - - - -	43,890	165	78	—	17·8	—

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

(a) Census figures not applicable.

(b) Not Census figures. Information kindly supplied by the War Office, and relates to 1st April 1891.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1896-1900, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COMMERCIAL.							
(III.) Tradesmen :							
35	Booksellers, publishers, stationers and law stationers, librarians, music printers, publishers, and sellers.	24,102	11,292	14	5	5·8	4·4
36	Goldsmiths, silversmiths, and jewellers -	20,562	3,426	22	2	10·7	5·8
37	Drapers, linendrapers, mercers, hosiers, and haberdashers, with their assistants.	66,348	53,151	78	49	11·8	9·2
38	Butchers, meat salesmen, cheesemongers, buttermen, provision curers and dealers, poulterers, game dealers, fishmongers, greengrocers, fruit and vegetable dealers, cowkeepers, milk sellers, dairymen, grocers and tea dealers, coffee and chocolate makers, dealers.	331,189	77,078	237	17	7·2	2·2
39	Bakers, confectioners, and pastry cooks -	92,202	38,522	77	12	8·4	3·1
40	Tobacconists, tobacco and snuff workers and makers.	13,090	15,880	18	7	13·8	4·4
AGRICULTURAL.							
41	Farmers and graziers; farmers' sons, daughters, grandsons, granddaughters, brothers, sisters, nephews, and nieces (where these live with the farmer).	269,205	•	13	14	5·1	•
42	Agricultural labourers - - - -	709,283	24,150	480	17	6·9	10·4
43	Farm servants (indoor—engaged in farming occupations—not domestic servants).			8	8		
44	Shepherds (outdoor), woodmen, drovers, gamekeepers, and vermin destroyers (ratcatchers).			27	1		
45	Farm bailiffs and land surveyors - -	•	•	15	-	•	•
46	Gardeners, nurserymen, nurserywomen, seedsmen, florists.	•	•	101	4	•	•
47	Veterinary surgeons and farriers - -	•	•	9	-	•	•
48	Grooms (not in private service), horse-breakers, horsekeepers, riding masters, huntsmen, and jockeys.	•	•	47	-	•	•
PERSONS EMPLOYED CHIEFLY IN MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.							
49	Silk manufacture : silk, satin, ribbon, velvet, gauze, and crape workers and makers.	16,235	32,562	9	16	5·5	4·9
50	Cotton and flax manufacture : flax, linen, thread, tape, cotton, fustian, and muslin workers and makers, and lace and hosiery makers.	251,813	399,536	94	160	3·7	4·0
51	Woollen and worsted manufacture: woollen cloth, worsted stuff, flannel, blanket, felt, carpet, and rug makers and workers.	107,812	139,017	56	67	5·2	4·8
52	Paper makers - - - - -	12,014	8,029	6	11	5·0	13·7
53	Earthenware, china, porcelain, and glass makers, and tobacco pipe makers.	60,367	24,561	37	13	6·1	5·3

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1896-1900, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDICRAFTS.						
54	Engine and machine makers, weighing machine, scale, and measure makers, spinning and weaving machine makers, agricultural implement and machine makers, iron and steel manufacturers, whitesmiths, blacksmiths, nail makers, anchormsmiths, chainsmiths, ironmongers, hardware dealers, steel workers, press workers, staple, bolt, nut, rivet makers, screw cutters and makers, platers, plated ware makers, pewterers, workers in iron, steel, copper, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, bronze, and brass, coppersmiths, tin plate workers, tinmen, tinkers, braziers, locksmiths, bellhangers, gasfitters, wire workers, wire drawers and wire weavers, lacquerers, burnishers, type founders, gunmakers, gunsmiths, sword and bayonet makers, tool makers and dealers, file makers and dealers, saw makers and dealers, cutlers, scissors makers.	641,032	37,968	515	20	8.0	5.3
55	Millwrights, coach makers, carriage makers, wheelwrights, railway carriage and waggon makers, ship builders, shipwrights, boat and barge builders.	134,528	556	74	1	5.5	13.0
56	Cabinet makers, upholsterers, undertakers, carvers and gilders.	*	*	70	8	*	*
57	Carpenters and joiners - - - -	220,661	348	205	-	9.3	-
58	Sawyers, thatchers, lath, fence, and hurdle makers, wood turners and workers, box (wooden) and packing case makers, coopers, hoop makers and benders.	58,757	1,996	63	9	10.7	45.1
59	Musical instrument makers and dealers, toy makers and dealers, watch and clock makers, philosophical instrument makers, opticians, surgical instrument makers, needle makers, pin makers, artificial flower makers, fishing rod and tackle makers, steel pen makers, saddlers, harness and whip makers, sail makers, fancy goods makers and dealers, trimming makers and dealers, embroiderers, patten and clog makers, button makers, umbrella, parasol, and stick makers, leather case, portmanteau, and bag makers, india rubber, gutta percha makers and dealers, floor and oil cloth makers, cork cutters and manufacturers, bark workers, envelope makers, paper box and paper bag makers, pencil makers, leather strap makers, dealers.	*	*	105	35	*	*
60	Tailors and tailoresses - - - -	119,496	89,224	129	56	10.8	6.3
61	Shoemakers and bootmakers - - -	202,648	46,141	194	14	9.6	3.0
62	Hatters and hatmakers (not straw) - -	16,363	12,585	12	4	7.3	3.2
63	Hair dressers and wig makers - - -	24,063	1,274	31	1	12.9	7.8
64	Mat makers and sellers; cocoa fibre, hemp, and jute workers; rope, twine, cord, net, canvas, sailcloth, sacking, sack and bag (not leather or paper) makers and dealers.	13,715	8,701	8	5	5.8	5.7

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—*continued*.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1896-1900, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
PERSONS WORKING MOSTLY IN HANDI- CRAFTS— <i>continued.</i>							
65	Hair, bristle, bone, horn, and ivory workers; brush, broom, comb, straw hat, bonnet, plait makers and basket makers; tortoiseshell and whalebone workers and dealers; willow, cane, worker, dealer.	25,060	24,039	27	19	10·8	7·9
66	Paperhangers, plumbers, painters, glaziers	*	*	209	1	*	*
67	Furriers, skinnners, fellmongers, tanners, curriers, quill and feather dressers and dealers.	*	*	18	6	*	*
68	Milliners, dressmakers, shirtmakers, seam- stresses, staymakers, accoutrement makers.	6,623	468,904	3	391	4·5	8·3
69	Bookbinders, printers, lithographers, and lithographic printers.	102,082	19,125	88	14	8·6	7·8
70	Glove makers and leather gloves	2,756	9,199	8	6	10·9	6·5
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE HEAVIER KINDS OF MANUAL LABOUR.							
71	Miners: coal, iron, copper, tin, lead, jet, manganese, gold, alum, barytes miners, and persons engaged in mine service.	556,916	4,721	285	—	5·1	—
72	Quarriers: stone, slate, and limestone quarriers, and lime burners.	*	*	26	—	*	—
73	Coal heavers and labourers (not in mine service); coke burners and dealers; gas- works and waterworks service, charcoal, peat cutters and burners.	56,721	240	39	—	6·6	—
74	Bricklayers, masons, paviours, slaters, tilers, plasterers, whitewashers, stone cutters and stone dressers.	*	*	199	—	*	*
75	Clay, sand, gravel, chalk labourers and dealers, brick and tile makers, dealers.	48,956	2,743	27	1	5·5	3·6
76	Railway labourers, platelayers, navvies	72,606	—	43	—	5·9	—
77	Road labourers, scavengers, crossing sweepers.	*	*	38	—	*	*
DOMESTIC.							
78	Married and unmarried women engaged in household duties, and married women assisting in certain cases in their husbands' business, viz., wives of inn- keepers, of publicans, of beer sellers, of lodging and boarding house keepers, of shopkeepers, of farmers, of graziers, of shoemakers, and of butchers.	*	*	—	3,605	—	*
79	Domestic servants (general), coachmen, grooms, gardeners, housekeepers, cooks, housemaids, nurses, laundrymaids, college servants, office keepers (not Government), park, gate, and lodge keepers (not Government).	*	1,399,537	134	1,709	*	12·2
80	Inn and hotel servants, cooks (not domestic servants), charwomen.	51,274	158,349	57	318	11·1	20·1

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.

† This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.

TABLE XV.—Showing the whole Population of England and Wales, &c.—continued.

PROFESSIONS OR OCCUPATIONS.		POPULATION.		LUNATICS.		Ratio [per 10,000] of the Yearly Average of the Number of Lunatics in each Group, Admitted in the Five Years, to the whole Population in each Group, at the time of the Census of 1891.	
		Number of Persons, 6th April 1891.		YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Lunatics Admitted during the FIVE YEARS, 1896-1900, inclusive.			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
MISCELLANEOUS.							
81	Innkeepers, hotel keepers, publicans, beer sellers, ale, porter, cider dealers, lodging and boarding-house keepers, coffee and eating house keepers.	80,448	77,884	95	40	11·8	5·1
82	Police and prison officers - - - -	42,261	540	4	-	8·0	—
83	Sheriff officers, county, municipal, parish and union officers, toll collectors, turn- pike gate keepers.	13,988	5,243	9	-	6·4	—
84	Manufacturing chemist, chemical labourers, dye and colour manufacturers and makers, dyers, bleachers, scourers, calenderers, fullers, wool and woollen dyers, silk dyers and silk printers, calico and cotton printers and dyers, oil millers and refiners, sugar refiners, oil and colourmen, French polishers, japan- ners, paper stainers, ink makers, black- ing makers and dealers, match, firework, and fuzee makers, ginger beer, soda water, and mineral water makers.	*	*	64	10	*	*
85	Railway engine-drivers and stokers - -	40,008	-	51	-	12·7	—
86	Inland Navigation Service (without steam), bargemen, barge owners, lightermen, boatmen, and boat women (on inland waters).	30,848	648	25	2	8·1	†
87	Harbour and Dock Service, dock labourers, wharfingers, &c., warehousemen, ware- housewomen, meters, weighers.	88,326	3,064	59	3	6·7	9·8
88	Seamen (Merchant Service) - - -	107,445	389	150	-	14·0	—
89	Fishermen and fisherwomen - - -	24,895	330	24	2	9·6	†
90	Laundry keepers, washerwomen, washing and bathing service.	6,912	185,246	5	59	7·2	3·2
91	Government workmen, messengers and others (excluding telegraph service).	35,466	789	2	-	·6	—
92	Messengers, porters, errand boys and girls, cotton porters.	*	*	93	-	*	*
93	Coachmen (not in private service), cab- men and flymen.	*	*	57	-	*	*
94	Carmen, carriers, carters, draymen, hauliers	169,283	973	110	1	6·5	†
95	Chimney sweepers and soot merchants -	7,747	85	13	-	16·8	—
96	Hucksters, costermongers, hawkers, pedlars.	42,387	16,552	114	61	26·9	36·9
97	Persons of rank or property and persons of independent means.	*	*	39	127	*	*
98	Scholars and students under 15 years of age and children of no occupation.	*	*	85	36	*	*
99	Persons (over 15 years of age) of no occupation, or of occupation not defined in the preceding groups, and "Un- known."	*	*	2,650	2,536	*	*
TOTAL - - -		14,052,901 ‡	14,949,624 ‡	9,230	9,738	—	—

* These figures cannot be given. See Note at head of Table.
This percentage is not given, as the number in the "Population" column is too small to afford a reliable basis for the calculation.
† *Id est*, the Total Population of England and Wales, not the Total of the foregoing figures.

TABLE XVI.—Showing the AGES of ALL PERSONS in England and Wales at the time of the Census of 1891.
(Taken from Vol. III., Summary Table III.)

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,459,544	1,456,661	2,916,205	1,004,852	980,872	1,985,724	715,610	746,168	1,461,778
Married - -	-	-	-	5,560	28,860	34,420	240,399	414,354	654,753	1,348,422	1,493,676	2,842,098
Widowed - -	-	-	-	71	169	240	2,095	3,840	5,935	24,978	48,874	73,852
TOTAL -	5,071,792	5,100,443	10,172,235	1,465,175	1,485,690	2,950,865	1,247,346	1,399,066	2,646,412	2,089,010	2,288,718	4,377,728

TABLE XVII.—Showing the YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of PATIENTS in Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales AS TO MARRIAGE.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	143	90	233	438	424	861	803	727	1,530	1,359	1,131	2,490
Married - -	-	-	-	1	9	10	35	180	215	622	1,011	1,634
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	24	47	71
Unknown - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	4	19	6	25
TOTAL -	143	90	233	439	433	872	841	911	1,752	2,025	2,195	4,220

TABLE XVIII.—Showing the Ratio [per 10,000] of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of PATIENTS in Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses, in England and Wales at the time of the Census of 1891 ; arranged according to their AGES and CONDITION

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.	AGES. - - - - -											
	Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single - -	·3	·2	·2	3·0	2·9	3·0	8·0	7·4	7·7	19·0	15·2	17·0
Married - -	-	-	-	1·8	3·1	2·9	1·5	4·3	3·3	4·6	6·8	5·7
Widowed - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	4·8	5·2	5·1	9·6	9·6	9·6
TOTAL -	·3	·2	·2	3·0	2·9	3·0	6·7	6·5	6·6	9·7	9·6	9·6

Note.—It will be observed that in nearly all the above periods the proportions of the “single” considerably exceed nearly all the persons in the population under 20 years of age were “single ;” that three-quarters of the “single” population in asylums, &c., during the five years were relatively few. The above Table shows that, at the marriageable ages, and in

Time of the Census of **1891**, with their CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.
(of the Census of the 6th April 1891.)

35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
236,227	282,449	518,676	119,037	161,962	280,999	64,983	97,752	162,735	44,318	82,358	126,676	8,716,363	8,908,665	17,625,028
319,275	1,306,642	2,625,917	985,950	921,317	1,907,267	593,784	507,786	1,101,570	358,158	244,014	602,172	4,851,548	4,916,649	9,768,197
55,575	128,638	184,213	86,802	221,806	308,608	111,357	281,341	392,698	204,112	439,642	643,754	484,990	1,124,316	1,609,306
611,077	1,717,729	3,328,806	1,191,789	1,305,085	2,496,874	770,124	886,879	1,657,003	606,588	766,014	1,372,602	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525

ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and
during the Five Years **1896** to **1900**, inclusive, with their AGES and CONDITION

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
747	738	1,485	374	466	839	178	239	408	101	171	272	4,141	3,978	8,119
1,281	1,231	2,511	1,059	973	2,032	680	515	1,196	450	248	698	4,128	4,167	8,295
98	183	280	170	327	498	209	384	593	364	617	981	867	1,560	2,427
28	10	38	20	9	28	13	3	17	10	4	15	94	33	127
2,153	2,161	4,314	1,623	1,775	3,398	1,081	1,133	2,214	925	1,041	1,966	9,230	9,738	18,968

of PATIENTS ADMITTED into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals,
Wales during the Five Years **1896** to **1900**, inclusive, to the whole POPULATION
AS TO MARRIAGE.

AGES.												TOTAL.		
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.					
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
31·6	26·1	28·6	31·4	28·8	29·9	27·4	23·5	25·1	22·8	20·8	21·5	4·8	4·5	4·6
9·7	9·4	9·6	10·7	10·6	10·7	11·5	10·1	10·9	12·6	10·2	11·6	8·5	8·5	8·5
17·6	14·2	15·2	19·6	14·7	16·1	18·8	13·6	15·1	17·8	14·0	15·2	17·9	13·9	15·1
13·4	12·6	13·0	13·6	13·6	13·6	14·0	12·8	13·4	15·2	13·6	14·3	6·6	6·5	6·5

those of the " married " and " widowed," while in the total of all ages these ratios are reversed. This is due to the facts that were composed of persons under 20 years of age ; and that the numbers of patients under that age who were admitted into proportion to the general population, considerably more single than married or widowed persons were admitted.

TABLE XIX.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Number of Cases (exclusive stated to be the FIRST and NOT stated to be the FIRST in the Patients Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales, during the

	YEARLY AVERAGE of the Total Number of Patients (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity) Admitted during the Five Years.		
	M.	F.	T.
Into County and Borough Asylums - - - - -	7,570	8,180	15,749
Into Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylums, Metropolitan Licensed Houses (exclusive of Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall), and Provincial Licensed Houses (exclusive of Fisherton House) - - - - -	794	759	1,553
Into Bethnal, Camberwell, Hoxton, and Peckham Houses, and Grove Hall (Metropolitan), and Fisherton House (Provincial) - - - - -	311	393	704
TOTAL - - -	8,674	9,332	18,006

of Cases of Congenital Insanity) in which the ATTACK OF INSANITY was Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military FIVE YEARS **1896** to **1900**, inclusive.

Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years (excluding Cases of Congenital Insanity).						Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the YEARLY AVERAGE Number.					
YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was stated to be the FIRST.			YEARLY AVERAGE of the Number of Cases in which the Attack of Insanity was NOT stated to be the FIRST.			First Attack.			Not First Attack.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
5,555	5,723	11,278	2,015	2,457	4,472	73·4	70·0	71·6	26·6	30·0	28·4
628	481	1,109	166	278	444	79·1	63·4	71·4	20·9	36·6	28·6
236	284	520	74	110	184	76·0	72·1	73·9	24·0	27·9	26·1
6,419	6,488	12,907	2,255	2,844	5,099	74·0	69·5	71·7	26·0	30·5	28·3

TABLE XXI.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE, the Number of Patients having SUICIDAL PROPENSITY who were Admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales during the FIVE YEARS 1896 to 1900, inclusive, arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

C L A S S.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted during the Five Years.			Of the Total Number Admitted during the Five Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Yearly Average Number Admitted during the Five Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Private - - - - -	1,087	1,086	2,173	206	270	476	19'0	24'9	21'9
Pauper - - - - -	8,143	8,653	16,795	1,748	2,191	3,939	21'5	25'3	23'5
TOTAL - - - - -	9,230	9,738	18,968	1,954	2,460	4,414	21'2	25'3	23'3

TABLE XXII.—Showing, by a YEARLY AVERAGE,—

The Number of GENERAL PARALYTICS admitted into County and Asylum, and Licensed Houses during the FIVE YEARS 1896 to 1900,

The PROPORTION [per cent.] of the Yearly Average Number, as above, to period (see TABLE XVII.).

Arranged according to their AGES and

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE.		A G E S. - - - - -											
		Under 15.			15—19.			20—24.			25—34.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YEARLY AVERAGE Number of General Paralytics admitted during the Five Years :													
Single - - -		-	-	-	1	2	3	8	3	10	73	15	88
Married - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	131	39	170
Widowed - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Unknown - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL - - -		-	-	-	1	2	3	9	5	14	209	58	267
Proportion [per cent.] of the above Yearly Average to the Yearly Average of the whole Number of Patients admitted during the Five Years :													
Single - - -		-	-	-	·2	·5	·3	1·0	·4	·7	5·4	1·3	3·5
Married - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	5·7	1·1	1·9	21·1	3·9	10·4
Widowed - - -		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12·5	6·4	8·5
TOTAL - - -		-	-	-	·2	·5	·3	1·1	·5	·8	10·3	2·6	6·3

Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State inclusive.

the Yearly Average of the **WHOLE** Number of Patients admitted during the same

CONDITION as to **MARRIAGE**.

- - - - - A G E S. - - - - -														
35—44.			45—54.			55—64.			65 and upwards.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
103	16	118	41	6	46	7	1	8	1	—	1	233	42	275
375	70	445	197	44	241	45	6	51	4	—	5	753	163	916
20	12	33	32	12	44	11	3	14	2	1	3	68	31	99
2	1	3	2	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	2	11
500	100	600	272	62	334	64	11	75	7	1	8	1,063	238	1,301
13·8	2·2	7·9	11·0	1·3	5·5	3·9	·4	2·0	1·0	—	·4	5·6	1·1	3·4
29·3	5·7	17·7	18·6	4·5	11·9	6·6	1·2	4·3	·9	—	·7	18·2	3·9	11·0
20·4	6·6	11·8	18·8	3·7	8·8	5·3	·8	2·4	·5	·2	·3	7·8	2·0	4·1
23·2	4·6	13·9	16·8	3·5	9·8	5·9	1·0	3·4	·8	·1	·4	11·5	2·4	6·9

TABLE XXIII.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1896** to **1900**, inclu-
[The Yearly Average Number of these Admissions during the Five

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number assigned during			
	As Predisposing Cause. †		As Exciting Cause. †	
	M.	F.	M	F.
MORAL:				
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) - - - - -	85	112	249	634
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) - -	94	62	442	266
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork -	71	66	376	418
Religious Excitement - - - - -	11	16	86	114
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - -	7	18	39	147
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	8	8	48	132
PHYSICAL:				
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	214	75	1,713	783
" Sexual - - - - -	13	8	60	32
Venereal Disease - - - - -	154	28	88	28
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	18	4	150	16
Over-exertion - - - - -	5	5	28	17
Sunstroke - - - - -	59	3	65	6
Accident or Injury - - - - -	117	14	235	46
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	9	-	77
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - -	-	25	-	483
Lactation - - - - -	-	18	-	101
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	10	-	46
Puberty - - - - -	54	37	40	60
Change of Life - - - - -	-	191	-	245
Fevers - - - - -	26	8	73	58
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	15	20	74	55
Old Age - - - - -	358	412	137	218
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - -	266	241	760	736
Previous Attacks - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	-	-	-	-
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	22	42	38	41
Unknown - - - - -	-	-	-	-

* These "Causes" are not taken from the "Statements" in the papers of admission of the patients, but are those which have been verified by the Medical Officers of the Asylums.

† With reference to the above distinction between "Predisposing" and "Exciting" causes, it must be understood that no cause is enumerated more than once in the case of any patient.

CAUSES OF INSANITY* in the cases of all Patients admitted into Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and Wales.

Years, inclusive, was 9,230 of the Male and 9,738 of the Female Sex.]

of Instances in which each Cause was the Five Years.				Proportion [per Cent.] to the	
As Predisposing or Exciting Cause (where these could not be distinguished). †		TOTAL. ‡		YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31	75	365	821	3·9	8·4
70	48	606	376	6·6	3·9
77	91	525	575	5·7	5·9
17	21	114	151	1·2	1·6
5	21	51	186	·6	1·9
6	14	62	154	·7	1·6
205	93	2,133	951	23·1	9·8
14	8	87	47	·9	·5
36	7	278	63	3·0	·6
26	3	193	23	2·1	·2
4	2	37	23	·4	·2
15	2	138	11	1·5	·1
44	8	396	67	4·3	·7
—	6	—	91	—	·9
—	41	—	550	—	5·6
—	9	—	129	—	1·3
—	6	—	63	—	·6
5	8	98	105	1·1	1·1
—	69	—	505	—	5·2
7	6	106	71	1·1	·7
14	12	103	87	1·1	·9
136	161	630	791	6·8	8·1
228	213	1,254	1,190	13·6	12·2
—	—	1,509	2,242	16·3	23·0
—	—	1,779	2,424	19·3	24·9
—	—	519	379	5·6	3·9
29	24	89	107	1·0	1·1
—	—	1,588	1,487	17·2	15·3

† These totals represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with other causes) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The aggregate of these totals (including "Unknown") of course exceeds the whole number of patients admitted; the excess is owing to the combinations.

TABLE XXIV.—Showing by a YEARLY AVERAGE the Assigned Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Wales during the FIVE YEARS **1896—1900**, inclusive,

CAUSES OF INSANITY.	YEARLY AVERAGE Number of was Assigned during	
	PRIVATE.	
	The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 1,087 Males and 1,086 Females.	
	M.	F.
MORAL :		
Domestic Trouble (including loss of relatives and friends).	43	117
Adverse Circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties).	91	44
Mental Anxiety and "Worry" (not included under the above two heads), and Overwork.	159	122
Religious Excitement - - - - -	12	29
Love Affairs (including Seduction) - - -	10	35
Fright and Nervous Shock - - - - -	7	24
PHYSICAL :		
Intemperance, in Drink - - - - -	215	103
" Sexual - - - - -	25	5
Venereal Disease - - - - -	65	4
Self-abuse (Sexual) - - - - -	46	9
Over-exertion - - - - -	6	7
Sunstroke - - - - -	27	3
Accident or Injury - - - - -	27	7
Pregnancy - - - - -	-	7
Parturition and the Puerperal State - - -	-	56
Lactation - - - - -	-	6
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders - - - - -	-	14
Puberty - - - - -	6	11
Change of Life - - - - -	-	95
Fevers - - - - -	13	15
Privation and Starvation - - - - -	3	2
Old Age - - - - -	47	56
Other Bodily Diseases or Disorders - - -	96	123
Previous Attacks - - - - -	144	285
Hereditary Influence ascertained - - -	205	281
Congenital Defect ascertained - - - - -	39	16
Other ascertained causes - - - - -	13	18
Unknown - - - - -	174	85

CAUSES of INSANITY in the Patients Admitted into County and Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses in England and arranged according to the CLASS of the Patients.

Instances in which each Cause the Five Years.		Proportion [per Cent.] to the YEARLY AVERAGE Number of Patients in each Class Admitted during the Five Years.			
PAUPER.		PRIVATE.		PAUPER.	
The YEARLY AVERAGE Number Admitted during the Five Years was 8,143 Males and 8,653 Females.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
321	704	4'0	10'8	3'9	8'1
514	332	8'4	4'1	6'3	3'8
365	453	14'6	11'2	4'5	5'2
102	122	1'1	2'7	1'3	1'4
41	151	'9	3'2	'5	1'7
55	130	'6	2'2	'7	1'5
1,917	848	19'8	9'5	23'5	9'8
62	42	2'3	'5	'8	'5
213	59	6'0	'4	2'6	'7
147	15	4'2	'8	1'8	'2
31	16	'6	'6	'4	'2
111	8	2'5	'3	1'4	'1
370	60	2'5	'6	4'5	'7
—	85	—	'6	—	1'0
—	494	—	5'2	—	5'7
—	123	—	'6	—	1'4
—	49	—	1'3	—	'6
92	94	'6	1'0	1'1	1'1
—	410	—	8'8	—	4'7
93	56	1'2	1'4	1'1	'6
100	85	'3	'2	1'2	1'0
583	735	4'3	5'2	7'2	8'5
1,158	1,067	8'8	11'3	14'2	12'3
1,365	1,957	13'2	26'2	16'8	22'6
1,574	2,142	18'9	25'9	19'3	24'8
480	363	3'6	1'5	5'9	4'2
76	89	1'2	1'7	'9	1'0
1,414	1,401	16'0	7'8	17'4	16'2

TABLE XXV. — Showing by a Yearly Average the FORMS of MENTAL Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Asylum, and Licensed Houses the Patients.

FORMS OF MENTAL DISORDER.	Yearly Average of the Total Number of Patients Admitted					
	Private.			Pauper.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital, or infantile mental deficiency -	38	20	57	568	436	1,004
Mania, either acute, chronic, or recurrent -	356	493	848	3,471	3,875	7,346
Melancholia, either acute, chronic, or recur- rent - - - - - }	317	411	728	1,831	2,936	4,766
Delusional Insanity - - - - -	104	105	209	289	268	556
General Paralysis of the Insane - - -	114	10	124	890	210	1,100
Primary Dementia - - - - -	102	22	124	251	254	505
Secondary Dementia - - - - -	30	17	47	412	284	696
Senile Dementia - - - - -	36	35	71	429	472	901
Organic Dementia - - - - -	10	6	16	108	71	178
TOTAL - - -	1,104	1,117	2,221	8,247	8,804	17,051

DISORDER in the Patients admitted into County and Borough Asylums, Registered during the two YEARS **1899** and **1900** ; arranged according to the CLASS of

during the two Years.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total of the Number, under each Form and in each Sex, Admitted during the Year.								
TOTAL.			Private.			Pauper.			TOTAL.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
606	456	1,061	3'4	1'8	2'5	6'9	5'0	5'9	6'5	4'6	5'5
3,827	4,368	8,194	32'2	44'1	38'2	42'1	44'0	43'1	40'9	44'0	42'5
2,147	3,347	5,494	28'7	36'8	32'7	22'2	33'3	27'9	23'0	33'7	28'5
393	373	765	9'4	9'4	9'4	3'5	3'0	3'3	4'2	3'8	4'0
1,004	220	1,223	10'3	'9	5'6	10'8	2'4	6'4	10'7	2'2	6'3
353	276	629	9'2	1'9	5'6	3'0	2'9	3'0	3'8	2'8	3'3
442	300	742	2'7	1'5	2'1	5'0	3'2	4'1	4'7	3'0	3'9
464	507	971	3'2	3'1	3'2	5'2	5'4	5'3	5'0	5'1	5'0
117	77	194	'9	'5	'7	1'3	'8	1'0	1'2	'8	1'0
9,351	9,921	19,272	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Appendix B.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales*, and in *Isles of Scilly*, on the 1st January 1902, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 33 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

Note.—Abbreviations: Co. = Administrative County; C.B. = County Borough; B. = Borough specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890. The Councils of all the preceding are Local Authorities within the meaning of that Act, and are charged with the duty of providing Asylum accommodation for their Pauper Lunatics.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES.															
ANGLESEY:															
Anglesey - - - - -	22	17	39	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	7	10	26	26	52
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) -	8	11	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	12	18	15	24	39
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	3	8
Holyhead - - - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	5	8	13	6	8	14	26	29	55
TOTAL - - -	46	42	88	-	-	-	7	11	18	19	29	48	72	82	154
BEDS:															
Amphthill - - - - -	38	31	69	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	40	34	74
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Bedford B.) - - - - -	26	32	58	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	26	39	65
Biggleswade - - - - -	44	50	94	-	1	1	8	3	11	24	36	60	76	90	166
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	14	12	26
Luton - - - - -	53	73	129	1	-	1	-	4	4	5	6	11	62	83	145
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Hunts and Cambridge Co.) -	7	9	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	10	17
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	4	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5
TOTAL - - -	188	206	394	1	1	2	10	17	27	30	45	75	229	269	498
BERKS:															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Oxford C. B.) -	26	24	50	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	3	7	34	27	61
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	17	22	39	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	18	27	45
Easthampstead - - - - -	18	27	45	1	-	1	-	11	11	1	1	2	20	39	59
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Oxford Co.)	17	20	37	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	19	20	39
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	11	12	23
Maidenhead - - - - -	25	36	61	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	7	9	30	49	79
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Newbury B.) - - - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	14	22	36
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	-	1	19	18	37
Wantage - - - - -	22	23	45	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	4	6	28	28	56
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Windsor B.) - -	8	17	25	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	11	21	32
Wokingham - - - - -	25	29	54	1	-	1	2	5	7	2	2	4	30	36	66
TOTAL - - -	194	240	434	2	-	2	24	41	65	14	18	32	234	299	533

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
BRECKNOCK:															
Brecknock - - - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	22	33	55
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	12	12	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	-	1	20	31	51
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	9	14	23	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	5	6	13	22	35
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	5	4	9
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	66	88	154	-	-	-	6	9	15	6	9	15	78	106	184
BUCKS:															
Amersham - - - - -	36	41	77	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	37	46	83
Aylesbury - - - - -	23	34	57	-	-	-	1	4	5	9	4	13	33	42	75
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicester (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buckingham - - - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	13	20	33
Eton - - - - -	45	54	99	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	5	7	50	61	111
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
Leighton Buzzard (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	19	17	36
Newport Pagnell - - - - -	35	32	67	-	-	-	1	8	9	1	1	2	37	41	78
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	7	12
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - - - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	3	5	3	12	15
Winslow - - - - -	9	4	13	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	11	8	19
Wycombe - - - - -	39	61	100	-	-	-	1	14	15	5	7	12	45	82	127
TOTAL - - -	219	274	493	1	1	2	14	34	48	21	30	51	255	339	594
CAMBRIDGE:															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	9	13	17	26	43
Chesterton - - - - -	35	48	83	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	5	9	40	54	94
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	17	26	43	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	8	14	23	36	59
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> West Suffolk) - - - - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	21	27	48
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	2	4	19	27	46
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	5	12
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Hunts) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	107	136	243	-	-	-	4	11	15	16	28	44	127	175	302
ISLE OF ELY:															
Ely - - - - -	31	31	62	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	33	34	67
North Witchford - - - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	2	4	33	36	69
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Lincoln, Holland D.).	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Whittlesey - - - - -	6	18	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	9	19	28
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	13	36	49	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	15	40	55
TOTAL - - -	82	116	193	-	-	-	3	9	12	7	6	13	92	131	223

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
CARDIGAN :															
Aberayron - - - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	9	18	19	19	38
Aberystwith - - - - -	28	31	59	-	-	-	6	12	18	4	16	20	38	59	97
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke) - - - - -	3	10	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	16	22
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	2	6	8	10	18
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Merioneth).	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co. and Pembroke Co.).	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	11	16	10	21	31
Tregaron - - - - -	11	4	15	-	-	-	6	5	11	4	7	11	21	16	37
TOTAL - - -	61	68	129	-	-	-	13	22	35	29	51	80	103	141	244
CARMARTHEN :															
Carmarthen - - - - -	29	31	60	-	-	-	14	10	24	7	24	31	50	65	115
Lampeter (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	8	7	9	16
Llandilo Fawr - - - - -	21	17	38	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	6	12	28	25	53
Llandovery - - - - -	7	14	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	2	7	14	19	33
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - - -	47	44	91	-	-	-	4	9	13	39	50	89	90	103	193
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Pembroke Co.) - - - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	10	8	18
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Pembroke Co.).	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	7	4	10	14
TOTAL - - -	116	120	236	-	-	-	22	26	48	65	93	158	203	239	442
CARNARVON :															
Bangor and Beaumaris (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - -	19	26	45	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	5	6	23	32	55
Carnarvon (part, <i>see</i> Anglesey) - - - - -	24	28	52	-	-	-	4	2	6	15	16	31	43	46	89
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	3	6	9	2	5	7	27	33	60
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	4	7	8	15
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	8
Pwllheli - - - - -	16	8	24	-	-	-	4	15	19	12	19	31	32	42	74
TOTAL - - -	90	92	182	-	-	-	14	25	39	34	46	80	138	163	301
CHESTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - -	44	60	104	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	45	65	110
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Birkenhead C. B.) - - -	48	60	108	1	1	2	5	7	12	-	-	-	54	68	122
Bucklow - - - - -	53	66	119	-	-	-	7	19	26	1	-	1	61	85	146
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester C. B.) - - - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	1	3	15	22	37
Congleton - - - - -	29	43	72	-	-	-	3	6	9	5	6	11	37	55	92
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	4	7
Macclesfield - - - - -	74	93	167	1	-	1	16	21	37	4	2	6	95	116	211
Nantwich - - - - -	65	79	144	-	-	-	11	4	15	11	11	22	87	94	181
Northwich - - - - -	41	39	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	20	35	56	59	115
Runcorn - - - - -	29	39	68	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	-	1	30	44	74
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Stockport C. B.)	64	78	142	4	-	4	17	19	36	2	3	5	87	100	187

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
CHESTER—<i>continued.</i>															
Tarvin - - - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6	10	20	30
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co. and Salop) - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Wirral - - - - -	24	24	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	48
TOTAL - - - - -	496	617	1,113	6	1	7	62	91	153	42	48	90	606	757	1,363
CORNWALL :															
Bodmin - - - - -	25	25	50	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	2	5	30	23	58
Camelford - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	4	5	7	12	19
Falmouth - - - - -	27	34	61	-	-	-	4	4	8	1	3	4	32	41	73
Helston - - - - -	11	29	40	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	1	3	18	36	54
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	11	17	28
Liskeard - - - - -	38	42	80	-	-	-	2	9	11	-	1	1	40	52	92
Penzance - - - - -	44	39	83	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	47	46	93
Redruth - - - - -	54	60	114	-	-	-	7	10	17	-	-	-	61	70	131
St. Austell - - - - -	45	56	101	-	-	-	4	15	19	1	-	1	50	71	121
St. Columb Major - - - - -	10	17	27	1	-	1	-	4	4	1	-	1	12	21	33
St. Germans - - - - -	22	26	48	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	23	29	52
Stratton - - - - -	14	12	26	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	14	29
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	6	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	17	24
Truro - - - - -	36	48	84	3	1	4	5	6	11	4	10	14	48	65	113
TOTAL - - - - -	349	422	771	4	3	7	34	63	102	14	26	40	401	519	920
ISLES OF SCILLY - - - - -															
	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
CUMBERLAND :															
Alston-with-Garrigill - - - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	8	5	13
Bootle - - - - -	8	10	18	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	10	12	22
Brampton - - - - -	15	8	23	-	-	-	11	2	13	1	3	4	27	13	40
Carlisle - - - - -	46	56	102	-	-	-	20	5	25	-	-	-	66	61	127
Cockermouth - - - - -	67	41	108	3	1	4	12	14	26	3	5	8	85	61	146
Longtown - - - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	8	6	14
Penrith - - - - -	18	26	44	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	2	3	23	31	54
Whitehaven - - - - -	61	53	114	-	-	-	21	13	34	3	5	8	85	71	156
Wigton - - - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	3	4	27	33	60
TOTAL - - - - -	248	227	475	5	1	6	77	46	123	9	19	28	339	293	632
DENBIGH :															
Conway (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	3	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	6	10
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth) - - - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	13	9	22
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery) - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	8	6	6	12
Llanrwst (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	10	7	17
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	7
Ruthin - - - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	8	10	22	32	44
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	8	19	27	-	-	-	4	8	12	4	6	10	16	33	49
Wrexham - - - - -	46	39	85	-	-	-	15	19	34	6	11	17	67	69	136
TOTAL - - - - -	98	93	191	-	-	-	22	29	51	20	35	55	140	157	297

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
DERBY:															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	21	12	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	-	2	27	16	43
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4
Bakewell - - - - -	34	26	60	-	1	1	-	1	1	3	5	8	37	33	70
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	5	10	24	30	54
Belper - - - - -	43	59	102	-	-	-	7	5	12	5	2	7	55	66	121
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Burton-on-Trent C.B.)	13	21	34	1	-	1	7	7	14	3	7	10	24	35	59
Chapel-en-le-Frith - - - - -	16	12	28	-	-	-	4	7	11	1	-	1	21	19	40
Chesterfield - - - - -	92	84	176	-	-	-	23	27	55	11	16	27	131	127	258
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby C. B.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Sheffield C. B.) - -	6	7	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	8	8	16
Glossop - - - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	16	21	36
Hayfield (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	1	2	9	7	16
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	8	12	16	22	38
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Leicester Co.) -	24	31	55	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	27	36	63
Utttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W. R.) - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	9	7	16
TOTAL - - -	303	310	613	1	1	2	61	70	134	38	47	85	406	428	834
DEVON:															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Dorset) - - - - -	15	21	36	-	-	-	2	11	13	2	1	3	19	33	52
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Barnstaple B.) - - - -	27	42	69	-	-	-	3	5	8	11	5	16	41	52	93
Bideford - - - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	3	6	21	29	50
Crediton - - - - -	15	24	39	-	-	-	8	11	19	5	6	11	28	41	69
East Stonehouse - - - - -	15	16	31	1	-	1	4	2	6	1	1	2	21	19	40
Holsworthy (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	8	9	17
Honiton - - - - -	24	48	72	-	-	-	5	3	8	12	9	21	41	60	101
Kingsbridge - - - - -	10	14	24	2	-	2	7	1	8	5	7	12	24	22	46
Launceston (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
Newton Abbot - - - - -	94	111	205	3	1	4	17	30	47	10	37	47	124	179	303
Okehampton - - - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	3	7	23	29	52
Plympton St. Mary - - - - -	20	27	47	1	-	1	6	9	15	2	2	4	29	38	67
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Exeter C.B.) - - - -	55	94	149	1	2	3	6	9	15	3	18	21	65	123	188
South Molton - - - - -	18	23	41	1	1	2	4	4	8	2	5	7	25	33	58
Tavistock (part, <i>see</i> Cornwall) - - - - -	24	30	54	4	2	6	2	2	4	2	1	3	32	35	67
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Tiverton B.) - - - - -	33	20	53	1	1	2	-	1	1	5	10	15	39	32	71
Torrington - - - - -	16	15	31	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	19	16	35
Totnes - - - - -	43	62	105	1	4	5	9	7	16	9	12	21	62	85	147
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	3	8	10	18
TOTAL - - -	448	610	1,058	15	11	26	90	103	193	78	123	201	631	847	1,478
DORSET:															
Axminster (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Beaminster - - - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	1	3	4
Blandford - - - - -	19	25	44	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	5	9	25	23	48
Bridport - - - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	5	2	7	3	2	5	24	33	57
										2	8	10	24	29	53

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
DORSET—<i>continued.</i>															
Cerne - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	13	22
Dorchester - - - - -	17	27	44	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	5	8	22	37	59
Poole - - - - -	42	38	80	-	-	-	9	12	21	6	7	13	57	57	114
Shaftesbury - - - - -	26	25	51	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	16	18	30	42	72
Sherborne - - - - -	25	24	49	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	6	9	29	33	62
Sturminster - - - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	3	15	10	25
Wareham and Purbeck - - - - -	28	26	54	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	4	5	31	33	64
Weymouth - - - - -	47	49	96	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	52	53	105
Wimborne and Cranborne - - - - -	25	34	59	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	26	37	63
TOTAL - - -	285	307	592	3	2	5	30	38	68	27	56	83	345	403	748
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - - - -	90	61	151	3	1	4	8	9	17	5	3	8	106	74	180
Chester-le-Street - - - - -	36	24	60	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	-	-	37	31	68
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	46	40	86	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	1	1	50	49	99
Durham - - - - -	40	53	93	-	-	-	6	8	14	5	3	8	51	64	115
Easington - - - - -	42	36	78	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-	48	39	87
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Gateshead C. B.) - - - - -	42	30	72	2	1	3	11	6	17	1	1	2	56	38	94
Hartlepool - - - - -	50	56	106	-	-	-	12	14	26	-	-	-	62	70	132
Houghton-le-Spring - - - - -	29	28	57	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	6	7	30	37	67
Lanchester - - - - -	43	38	81	-	-	-	4	13	17	-	-	-	47	51	98
Sedgefield - - - - -	18	16	34	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	17	35
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> South Shields C. B.) - - - - -	44	39	83	-	-	-	6	9	15	-	2	2	50	50	100
Stockton - - - - -	49	49	98	-	-	-	3	10	13	7	4	11	59	63	122
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Sunderland C. B.) - - - - -	20	23	43	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	27	27	54
Teesdale (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	6	7	13	1	-	1	14	22	36
Weardale - - - - -	19	10	29	-	-	-	2	8	10	4	13	17	25	31	56
TOTAL - - -	575	518	1,093	5	2	7	76	110	186	24	33	57	680	663	1,343
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - - - -	17	36	53	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	10	22	42	64
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	8	23	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	10	29	39
Braintree - - - - -	23	57	80	-	-	-	9	16	25	2	6	8	34	79	113
Chelmsford - - - - -	33	59	92	-	-	-	6	3	9	18	14	32	57	76	133
Dunmow - - - - -	24	24	48	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	2	5	27	28	55
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Middlesex) - - - - -	8	11	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	12	22
Epping - - - - -	30	48	78	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	4	4	31	58	89
Halstead - - - - -	19	35	54	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	5	22	40	62
Lexden and Winstree - - - - -	21	35	56	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	3	5	27	47	74
Linton (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldon - - - - -	23	42	65	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	2	6	30	50	80
Ongar - - - - -	6	19	25	-	1	1	5	2	7	6	7	13	17	29	46
Orsett - - - - -	20	36	56	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	2	2	22	48	70
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	4	5	9
Rochford - - - - -	24	31	55	-	-	-	1	5	6	2	6	8	27	42	69
Romford - - - - -	67	106	173	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	6	9	72	114	186

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
ESSEX—<i>continued.</i>															
Saffron Walden - - - - -	14	30	44	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	5	8	21	39	60
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	10	12	22
Tendring - - - - -	30	57	87	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	6	8	37	69	106
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> West Ham C. B.) - - - - -	234	310	544	9	5	14	10	17	27	10	23	33	263	355	618
TOTAL - - -	611	972	1,583	10	6	16	55	91	146	67	105	172	743	1,174	1,917
FLINT :															
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	5	9
Hawarden - - - - -	16	8	24	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	20	10	30
Holywell - - - - -	51	33	84	-	-	-	3	12	15	7	6	13	61	51	112
St. Asaph (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	2	5	17	29	46
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Salop) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
TOTAL - - -	83	68	151	-	-	-	9	18	27	11	9	20	103	95	198
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - - - -	82	70	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	85	76	161
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Cardiff C. B.) - - - - -	60	66	126	1	1	2	5	-	5	10	7	17	76	74	150
Gower - - - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	-	3	3	6	6	12	18	24	42
Llanelly (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	7	8	9	17
Merthyr Tydfil (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	113	94	207	-	-	-	14	10	24	3	9	12	130	113	243
Neath (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	84	72	156	-	-	-	1	7	8	15	35	50	100	114	214
Pontardawe (part, <i>see</i> Brecknock Co.) - - - - -	20	13	33	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	25	16	41
Pontypridd - - - - -	186	124	310	-	1	1	12	9	21	1	5	6	199	139	338
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Swansea C. B.) - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	7	8	18	21	39
TOTAL - - -	577	472	1,049	1	2	3	40	32	72	41	80	121	659	586	1,245
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - - - - -	12	17	29	-	1	1	1	4	5	2	2	4	15	24	39
Cheltenham - - - - -	56	87	143	1	2	3	23	27	50	10	17	27	90	133	223
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	13
Chipping Sodbury - - - - -	20	14	34	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	22	18	40
Cirencester - - - - -	30	30	60	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	3	3	36	38	74
Dursley - - - - -	9	26	35	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	2	3	13	28	41
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Worcester) - - - - -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	6	10
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester C. B.) - - - - -	7	19	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	28
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	2	3	5	8	14	22	31	39	70
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	19	25	24	45	69
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	6	14	20	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	1	2	10	16	26
Northleach - - - - -	15	5	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	15	6	21
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	3	4
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	8	20
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	5	5	14	21	35

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
GLOUCESTER—<i>continued.</i>															
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co. and Worcester Co.).	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Stroud - - - - -	53	71	124	—	—	—	9	15	24	8	10	18	70	96	166
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Wilts) - - - - -	10	11	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11	21
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	11	14	25	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	2	2	12	20	32
Thornbury - - - - -	21	36	57	1	1	2	1	7	8	2	—	2	25	44	69
Westbury-on-Severn - - - - -	40	24	64	1	—	1	2	3	5	5	3	8	48	30	78
Wheatenhurst - - - - -	7	11	18	—	—	—	3	3	6	—	4	4	10	18	28
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	8	10	18	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	1	1	9	15	24
TOTAL - - -	382	473	855	3	4	7	58	86	144	45	89	134	488	652	1,140
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - - - -	12	25	37	1	2	3	2	2	4	—	—	—	15	29	44
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - - - -	20	18	38	—	—	—	3	5	8	3	5	8	26	28	54
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford B.) - - - - -	26	34	60	2	—	2	2	4	6	3	2	5	33	40	73
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Radnor) - - - - -	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	5	4	9
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Radnor) - - - - -	14	19	33	—	—	—	2	6	8	—	1	1	16	26	42
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor and Salop) - - - - -	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	20	19	39	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	8	12	25	29	54
Leominster - - - - -	20	20	40	2	2	4	1	3	4	5	12	17	28	37	65
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	10
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Monmouth Co.).	3	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	8	8	7	15
Ross (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	32	21	53	—	1	1	4	7	11	6	12	18	42	41	83
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop, and Worcester Co.) - - - - -	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Weobley - - - - -	15	14	29	—	—	—	2	3	5	2	1	3	19	18	37
TOTAL - - -	173	185	358	5	5	10	17	32	49	31	44	75	226	266	492
HERTS :															
St. Albans - - - - -	33	43	76	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	7	7	34	53	87
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	23	37	60	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	25	37	62
Berkhampstead (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	16	22	38	—	—	—	1	2	3	2	6	8	19	30	49
Bishop Stortford (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	29	27	56	—	—	—	3	6	9	1	—	1	33	33	66
Buntingford - - - - -	3	7	10	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	5	8	13
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex and Essex) - - - - -	14	22	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	22	36
Hatfield - - - - -	12	16	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	16	28
Hemel Hempstead - - - - -	23	20	43	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	—	—	26	24	50
Hertford - - - - -	28	30	58	1	—	1	4	7	11	1	3	4	34	40	74
Hitchin - - - - -	37	41	78	—	—	—	2	4	6	—	—	—	39	45	84
Royston (part, <i>see</i> Cambs) - - - - -	8	17	25	—	—	—	1	5	6	2	3	5	11	25	36
Ware - - - - -	28	32	60	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	1	1	32	33	65
Watford - - - - -	42	60	102	—	—	—	2	5	7	1	—	1	45	65	110
Welwyn - - - - -	6	9	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	15
TOTAL - - -	302	383	685	3	—	3	22	36	58	8	21	29	335	440	775

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
HUNTS :															
Caxton and Arrington (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Huntingdon -	21	27	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22	27	49
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Lincoln, Holland D., and Isle of Ely).	7	11	18	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	8	13	21
St. Ives (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) -	13	12	25	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	15	16	31
St. Neots (part, <i>see</i> Beds and Cambridge Co.) -	13	19	32	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	14	24	38
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, Kesteven D., Rut- land, Northampton Co., and Soke of Peter- borough).	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL - - -	54	76	130	-	-	-	4	11	15	1	-	1	59	87	146
KENT :															
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	33	25	58	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	37	28	65
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Canterbury C. B.) -	19	20	39	-	-	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	23	22	45
Bromley -	52	74	126	-	-	-	18	15	33	-	-	-	70	89	159
Cranbrook -	8	26	34	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	-	2	13	27	40
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Surrey and Croydon C.B.) -	15	32	47	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	20	35	55
Dartford -	89	94	183	-	2	2	12	10	22	9	2	11	110	108	218
Dover -	51	55	106	-	-	-	8	10	18	8	4	12	67	69	136
E. Ashford -	12	19	31	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	17	22	39
Eastry -	43	51	94	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	43	57	100
Elham -	43	54	97	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	47	62	109
Faversham -	29	28	57	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	31	30	61
Hollingbourne -	21	8	29	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	22	14	36
Hoo -	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	4	12
Isle of Thanet -	75	110	185	-	-	-	8	10	18	2	3	5	85	123	208
Maidstone -	40	73	113	-	1	1	22	25	47	1	-	1	63	99	162
Malling -	31	40	71	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	34	44	78
Medway -	115	160	276	-	-	-	14	16	30	8	5	13	138	181	319
Milton -	22	28	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	5	22	34	56
Romney Marsh -	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	15
Sevenoaks -	28	40	68	-	-	-	5	1	6	2	-	-	35	41	76
Sheppey -	32	27	59	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	2	38	31	69
Strood -	28	44	72	-	-	-	3	3	6	5	2	4	36	51	87
Tenterden -	11	14	25	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	4	9	13	21	34
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Sussex E.) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tonbridge -	58	97	155	1	1	2	6	2	8	2	13	15	67	113	180
W. Ashford -	16	40	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	16	41	57
TOTAL - - -	886	1,171	2,057	1	4	5	130	140	270	44	40	84	1,061	1,355	2,416
LANCASTER :															
Ashton-under-Lyne (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) -	74	80	154	1	-	1	25	20	45	1	-	1	101	100	201
Barton-upon-Irwell -	52	65	117	2	1	3	55	54	109	-	-	-	109	120	229
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Blackburn C. B.) -	57	99	156	2	-	2	31	24	55	-	1	1	90	124	214
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Bolton C. B.) -	97	99	196	3	-	3	1	5	6	-	-	-	101	104	205
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Burnley C. B.) -	65	96	161	-	1	1	19	19	38	1	5	6	85	121	206

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LANCASTER—<i>continued.</i>															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Bury C. B.) - - - - -	66	82	148	-	-	-	27	31	58	-	3	3	93	116	209
Chorley - - - - -	45	49	94	-	-	-	16	9	25	1	2	3	62	60	122
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - - - - -	44	83	127	1	-	1	21	16	37	2	3	5	68	102	170
Clitheroe (part, <i>see</i> York W. R.) - - - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	20	16	36
Fylde - - - - -	47	62	109	-	-	-	3	7	19	1	1	2	51	70	121
Garstang - - - - -	12	7	19	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	14	8	22
Haslingden - - - - -	61	83	144	-	-	-	19	53	72	5	3	8	85	139	224
Lancaster - - - - -	54	65	119	2	3	5	3	2	5	1	-	1	60	70	130
Leigh - - - - -	65	52	117	2	3	5	10	14	24	2	2	4	79	71	150
Lunesdale - - - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	10	15	25
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Oldham C. B.) - - - - -	56	50	106	4	3	7	36	42	78	-	-	-	96	95	191
Ormskirk - - - - -	57	86	143	2	-	2	23	19	42	-	1	1	82	106	188
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> St. Helens C. B.) - - - - -	90	57	147	2	-	2	16	14	30	9	5	14	117	76	193
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Preston C. B.) - - - - -	16	34	50	-	-	-	10	4	14	-	-	-	26	38	64
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Manchester C. B.) - - - - -	14	13	27	1	-	1	6	8	14	-	-	-	21	21	42
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Rochdale C. B.) - - - - -	30	43	73	-	-	-	13	15	28	1	-	1	44	58	102
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Salford C. B.) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	4	5
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co., and Stockport C. B.) - - - - -	10	12	22	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	-	1	14	17	31
Ulverston - - - - -	61	64	125	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	8	12	67	73	140
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Warrington C. B.) - - - - -	28	16	44	1	1	2	8	1	9	-	-	-	37	13	55
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Bootle C. B., and Liverpool C. B.) - - - - -	47	58	105	1	-	1	9	8	17	-	-	-	57	66	123
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Wigan C. B.) - - - - -	78	75	153	-	-	-	24	23	47	7	18	25	109	116	225
TOTAL - - -	1,252	1,459	2,711	24	12	36	327	401	788	36	52	88	1,699	1,924	3,623
LEICESTER:															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	36	26	62	-	-	-	1	4	5	6	6	12	43	36	79
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Barrow-on-Soar - - - - -	18	34	52	-	-	-	3	11	14	9	14	23	30	59	89
Billesdon - - - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	1	2	10	11	21
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Blaby - - - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	2	4	6	12	10	22	26	36	62
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, Kesteven D., and Grantham B.) - - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Hinckley - - - - -	8	21	29	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	3	6	14	29	43
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	31	36	67	-	-	-	3	8	11	1	7	8	35	51	86
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	15	22	37	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	18	23	41
Market Bosworth - - - - -	13	15	28	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	17	16	33
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - - - -	14	30	44	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	1	2	18	34	52
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	23	23	46	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	25	24	49
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Rutland) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Notts) - - - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	6	2	8	-	1	1	15	10	25
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Rutland). - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	4	7
TOTAL - - -	198	258	451	1	-	1	32	43	75	34	43	77	260	344	604

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
LINCOLN (HOLLAND DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey D.) - - - -	38	42	80	-	-	-	5	6	11	8	16	24	51	64	115
Holbeach - - - - -	12	26	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	27	39
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Soke of Peterborough, Hunts, and Isle of Ely). - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Spalding - - - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	5	10	19	29	48
TOTAL - - -	61	91	152	-	-	-	9	8	17	13	22	35	83	121	204
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN DIVISION):															
Bourne - - - - -	18	35	53	-	-	-	8	3	11	1	3	4	27	41	68
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Grantham B.)	16	19	35	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	1	1	20	21	41
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lindsey Division and Lincoln C. B.)	8	12	20	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	11	11	15	27	42
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Newark B.) - - -	3	14	17	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	3	19	22
Sleaford - - - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	2	4	6	5	8	13	21	29	50
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Rutland, Northampton Co., Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough). - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	8	10	18
TOTAL - - -	66	104	170	-	-	-	22	19	41	6	24	30	94	147	241
LINCOLN (LINDSEY DIVISION):															
Boston (part, <i>see</i> Holland D.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	6	7
Caistor - - - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	11	16	24	34	58
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Notts) - - - - -	34	35	69	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	8	11	38	45	83
Glanford Brigg - - - - -	36	40	76	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	40	45	85
Goole (part, <i>see</i> York W. R.) - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Grimsby C. B.) - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	12	22
Horncastle - - - - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	3	7	25	23	48
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Kesteven D. and Lincoln C. B.)	5	12	17	-	-	-	7	3	10	2	9	11	14	24	38
Louth - - - - -	34	37	71	-	-	-	7	4	11	9	14	23	50	55	105
Spilsby - - - - -	35	27	62	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	4	11	44	34	78
Thorne (part, <i>see</i> York W. R.) - - - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	8	14
TOTAL - - -	197	210	407	-	-	-	24	18	42	34	59	93	255	287	542
LONDON:															
Bethnal Green - - - - -	241	257	498	42	39	81	101	113	214	-	5	5	384	414	798
Camberwell - - - - -	278	426	704	20	13	33	178	212	390	-	-	-	476	651	1,127
Chelsea - - - - -	128	189	317	6	1	7	52	59	111	-	-	-	186	249	435
Fulham - - - - -	127	192	319	1	6	7	47	31	78	-	-	-	175	229	404
George's, St. - - - - -	127	241	368	18	17	35	71	66	137	-	-	-	216	324	540
George-in-the-East, St. - - - - -	71	102	173	2	2	4	57	60	117	-	-	-	130	164	294
Giles, St., and St. George - - - - -	68	88	156	1	-	1	42	55	97	-	-	-	111	143	254
Greenwich - - - - -	161	284	445	3	1	4	100	97	197	3	8	11	267	390	657
Hackney - - - - -	382	582	964	65	67	132	89	103	192	5	8	13	541	760	1,301
Hammersmith - - - - -	120	162	282	1	1	2	45	43	88	-	-	-	166	203	372
Hampstead - - - - -	42	74	116	-	3	3	21	27	48	-	-	-	63	104	167
Holborn - - - - -	293	432	725	1	5	6	184	211	395	-	5	5	478	653	1,131

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
LONDON—<i>continued.</i>															
Islington - - - - -	368	539	907	29	14	43	114	104	218	5	5	10	516	662	1,178
Kensington - - - - -	232	432	664	7	7	14	52	69	151	-	-	-	321	508	829
Lambeth - - - - -	384	560	944	64	35	99	231	281	512	-	3	3	679	879	1,558
Lewisham - - - - -	94	163	257	1	1	2	39	40	79	2	1	3	136	205	341
Marylebone, St. - - - - -	254	391	645	1	3	4	101	109	210	4	8	12	360	511	871
Mile End Old Town - - - - -	175	252	427	10	9	19	74	78	152	3	5	8	262	344	606
Olave, St. - - - - -	228	283	511	1	1	2	110	117	227	-	1	1	339	402	741
Paddington - - - - -	117	234	351	16	15	31	49	40	89	-	-	-	182	289	471
Pancras, St. - - - - -	367	534	901	12	5	17	295	383	678	-	-	-	674	922	1,596
Poplar - - - - -	270	295	565	1	4	5	96	142	238	9	16	25	376	457	833
Saviour's, St. (now Southwark, <i>q.v.</i>). - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoreditch - - - - -	228	253	481	9	10	19	116	115	231	-	-	-	353	378	731
Southwark (late St. Saviour's). - - - - -	471	577	1,048	14	6	20	169	159	328	24	31	55	678	773	1,451
Stepney - - - - -	100	117	217	2	1	3	42	48	90	-	-	-	144	166	310
Strand - - - - -	89	72	161	1	-	1	37	46	83	-	-	-	127	118	245
Wandsworth and Clapham - - - - -	322	525	847	40	53	93	137	109	246	1	3	4	500	690	1,190
Westminster - - - - -	61	93	154	1	3	4	60	63	123	-	-	-	122	159	281
Whitechapel - - - - -	172	192	364	2	-	2	69	69	138	-	-	-	243	261	504
Woolwich - - - - -	129	173	302	-	3	3	51	44	95	-	1	1	180	221	401
TOTAL - - -	6,099	8,714	14,813	371	325	696	2,859	3,093	5,952	56	100	156	9,385	12,232	21,617
CITY OF LONDON (see III.—Boroughs specified in Schedule IV. of the Lunacy Act, 1890).															
MERIONETH:															
Bala - - - - -	4	9	13	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	1	3	7	13	20
Corwen (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	3	8	11	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	5	11	16
Dolgelly - - - - -	9	11	20	-	-	-	-	5	5	4	7	11	13	23	36
Festiniog (part, <i>see</i> Carnarvon Co.) - - - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	9	5	14	-	2	2	23	20	43
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	8
TOTAL - - -	32	46	78	-	-	-	11	15	26	7	12	19	50	73	123
MIDDLESEX:															
Barnet (part, <i>see</i> Herts) - - - - -	20	32	52	2	4	6	2	-	2	2	1	3	26	37	63
Brentford - - - - -	216	316	532	1	9	10	17	23	40	8	14	22	242	362	604
Edmonton (part, <i>see</i> Herts and Essex) - - - - -	215	303	518	4	21	25	13	-	13	-	-	-	232	324	556
Hendon - - - - -	30	48	78	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	4	30	53	83
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	18	24	42	-	1	1	-	4	4	-	1	1	18	30	48
Staines - - - - -	35	54	89	-	1	1	2	6	8	-	-	-	37	61	98
Uxbridge - - - - -	39	60	99	-	1	1	1	8	9	2	6	8	42	75	117
Willesden - - - - -	86	113	199	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	121	207
TOTAL - - -	659	950	1,609	7	46	53	35	41	76	12	26	38	713	1,063	1,776

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - - - -	60	59	119	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	8	12	65	72	137
Bedwelty - - - - -	117	80	197	-	-	-	8	11	19	4	7	11	129	98	227
Chepstow (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	1	1	21	25	46
Crickhowell (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	9	7	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7	16
Dore (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	4	6
Monmouth (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Hereford Co.) - - - - -	22	20	42	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	14	18	28	34	62
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Newport C. B.) - - - - -	51	49	100	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	7	11	57	57	114
Pontypool - - - - -	54	56	110	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	1	4	60	62	122
TOTAL - - -	330	291	621	-	-	-	20	29	49	21	39	60	371	359	730
MONTGOMERY:															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Shrewsbury B.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	7	4	11	-	-	-	22	19	41
Llanfyllin (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	24	30	54	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	6	8	30	43	73
Machynlleth (part, <i>see</i> Merioneth and Cardigan Co.) - - - - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	5	11	16
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	16	27	43	-	2	2	2	2	4	5	10	15	23	41	64
TOTAL - - -	62	83	145	-	2	2	14	16	30	8	17	25	84	118	202
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - - - -	24	25	49	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	6	8	27	34	61
Blofield - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	4	8	14	18	32
Depwade - - - - -	34	39	73	-	-	-	4	9	13	4	4	8	42	52	94
Docking - - - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	13	18	31
Downham - - - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	2	3	24	29	53
Erpingham - - - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	1	2	22	35	57
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Great Yarmouth C. B.) - - - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	30
Forehoe - - - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	4	6	16	25	41
Freebridge Lynn - - - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	3	6	15	19	34
Guiltcross - - - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	16	29	45
Henstead - - - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	11	16	19	35	54
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> King's Lynn B.) - - - - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Loddon and Clavering - - - - -	21	29	50	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	3	3	22	37	59
Mitford and Launditch - - - - -	24	45	69	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	15	20	29	63	92
St. Faith's - - - - -	17	9	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	5	6	18	15	33
Smallburgh - - - - -	26	15	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	7	30	20	50
Swaffham - - - - -	22	24	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	22	25	47
Theirford (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	1	4	17	25	42
Walsingham - - - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	22	29	51
Wayland - - - - -	8	22	30	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	7	11	16	32	48
Wisbech (part, <i>see</i> Isle of Ely) - - - - -	15	17	32	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	-	7	23	19	42
TOTAL - - -	349	451	800	-	-	-	28	51	79	47	75	122	424	577	1,001

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION or PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
NORTHAMPTON :															
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Warwick Co.) -	2	8	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	8	12
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks and Oxford Co.) -	18	23	41	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1	18	27	45
Brixworth - - - - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	1	1	11	26	37
Daventry - - - - -	26	29	55	-	-	-	2	5	7	3	4	7	31	38	69
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C.B.) -	14	12	26	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	17	15	32
Kettering - - - - -	35	41	76	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	37	47	84
Market Harborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	5	11
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton C. B.) -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	9	8	17
Oundle (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	11	22	33
Potterspury (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	1	5	11	13	24
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, Kesteven D., Rutland, Hunts, and Soke of Peterborough).	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Thrapston (part, <i>see</i> Hunts) - - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	20	27	47
Towcester - - - - -	11	21	32	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	13	22	35
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Rutland) -	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	3	6
Wellingborough (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - - -	51	51	102	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	54	58	112
TOTAL - - -	217	264	481	-	-	-	16	30	55	13	21	34	246	324	570
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH :															
Peterborough (part, <i>see</i> Hunts, Lincoln [Holland D.], and Isle of Ely).	45	32	77	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	48	40	88
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, Kesteven D., Northamp- ton Co., Rutland Co., and Hunts).	7	3	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	4	12
TOTAL - - -	52	35	87	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	1	1	56	44	100
NORTHUMBERLAND :															
Alnwick - - - - -	34	24	58	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	35	30	65
Belford - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	4	7
Bellingham - - - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8	5	13
Berwick-on-Tweed - - - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	2	5	25	38	63
Castle Ward - - - - -	30	38	68	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	2	2	31	43	74
Glendale - - - - -	8	9	17	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	3	8	15	14	29
Haltwhistle - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	3	7
Hexham - - - - -	44	26	70	-	-	-	4	6	10	7	9	16	55	41	96
Morpeth - - - - -	41	23	64	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	1	4	48	28	76
Newcastle-on-Tyne (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-on-Tyne C. B.).	14	16	30	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	14	19	33
Rothbury - - - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	9	5	14
Tynemouth - - - - -	186	132	318	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	5	9	193	141	334
TOTAL - - -	398	312	710	-	-	-	20	33	53	22	26	48	440	371	811

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
NOTTS :															
Basford (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	69	52	121	2	-	2	3	8	11	7	3	10	81	63	144
Bingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	8	12	20	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	9	13	22
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> York W. R. and Don- caster B.).	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	3
East Retford - - - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	4	5	17	32	49
Gainsborough (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Lindsey D.]) -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Loughborough (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	2	5	7
Mansfield (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	52	41	93	-	-	-	14	13	27	4	4	8	70	58	128
Melton Mowbray (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln [Kesteven D.] and Newark B.).	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	8	14
Shardlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Leicester Co.) -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	9
Southwell - - - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	23	31	54
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and York W. R.) -	10	16	26	-	-	-	3	9	12	5	8	13	18	33	51
TOTAL - - -	187	183	370	2	-	2	28	44	72	19	22	41	236	249	485
OXFORD :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford C. B.) - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Warwick Co.).	31	40	71	-	-	-	-	9	9	7	5	12	38	54	92
Bicester (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	1	1	13	22	35
Brackley (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co. and Bucks) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - -	20	26	46	-	-	-	5	2	7	8	6	14	33	34	67
Faringdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Gloucester Co.) -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford C. B.) - - - -	13	25	38	-	-	-	3	3	6	3	3	6	19	31	50
Henley (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	30	29	59	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	4	31	33	64
Thame (part, <i>see</i> Bucks) - - - - -	6	16	22	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	3	7	12	24	36
Wallingford (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	6	10	16	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	1	1	8	15	23
Witney - - - - -	32	31	63	-	-	-	2	8	10	5	10	15	39	49	88
Woodstock - - - - -	27	23	50	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	12	15	31	36	67
TOTAL - - -	186	229	415	-	-	-	17	35	52	31	44	75	234	308	542
PEMBROKE :															
Cardigan (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co.) - - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	7	11	17	18	35
Haverfordwest - - - - -	33	36	69	-	-	-	1	6	7	10	14	24	44	56	100
Narberth (part, <i>see</i> Carmarthen Co.) - - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	11	15	17	24	41
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (part, <i>see</i> Cardigan Co. and Carmarthen Co.).	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Pembroke - - - - -	28	20	48	-	-	-	1	3	4	8	4	12	37	27	64
TOTAL - - -	86	80	166	-	-	-	5	12	17	26	36	62	117	128	245

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
RADNOR :															
Builth (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	9
Hay (part, <i>see</i> Brecon and Hereford Co.) - - -	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	8	12
Kington (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	11	15
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) - -	20	22	42	-	-	-	2	2	4	3	1	4	25	25	50
Rhayader (part, <i>see</i> Brecon) - - - - -	12	9	21	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	2	6	17	13	30
TOTAL - - -	43	51	94	-	-	-	3	4	7	8	7	15	54	62	116
RUTLAND :															
Oakham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	3	12	16	28
Stamford (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, Kesteven D., Soke of Peterborough, Northampton Co., and Hunts).	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Uppingham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Northampton Co.).	10	9	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	9	19
TOTAL - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	23	27	50
SALOP :															
Atecham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Shrews- bury B.).	38	31	69	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	-	-	42	37	79
Bridgnorth - - - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	14	24	38
Church Stretton - - - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	9	10	19
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	7	7	14
Clun (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	9	22	31	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	3	4	10	28	38
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	18	11	29	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	18	12	30
Ellesmere (part, <i>see</i> Flint Co.) - - - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	13	22	35
Forden (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co.) - - - - -	2	6	8	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	8	11
Knighton (part, <i>see</i> Radnor Co. and Hereford Co.) -	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	3	6
Ludlow (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	18	34	52	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	23	36	59
Madeley (part, <i>see</i> Wenlock B.) - - - - -	11	11	22	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	13	12	25
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	17	17	34	-	-	-	1	7	8	-	2	2	18	26	44
Oswestry (part, <i>see</i> Denbigh Co.) - - - - -	33	30	63	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	3	4	37	39	76
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - - -	15	13	28	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	1	6	21	14	35
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co. and Worcester Co.)	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Wellington - - - - -	34	34	68	-	-	-	11	13	24	7	8	15	52	55	107
Wem - - - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	1	8	9	2	-	2	13	18	31
Whitchurch (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Flint Co.) -	11	15	26	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	13	19	32
TOTAL - - -	254	289	543	-	-	-	39	65	104	18	17	35	311	371	682
SOMERSET :															
Axbridge - - - - -	46	60	106	3	2	5	2	1	3	6	8	14	57	71	128
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Bath C. B.) - - - - -	21	27	48	-	-	-	4	10	14	2	1	3	27	38	65
Bridgwater - - - - -	40	52	92	-	-	-	2	1	3	7	9	16	49	62	111
Chard - - - - -	30	32	62	1	-	1	3	2	5	7	7	14	41	41	82
Clutton - - - - -	39	41	80	4	2	6	4	5	9	5	4	9	52	52	104
Dulverton - - - - -	5	4	9	1	-	1	2	2	4	1	3	4	9	9	18
Frome - - - - -	42	46	88	1	1	2	14	13	27	1	6	6	58	65	123
Keynsham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	8	11	19	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	6	8	11	19	30

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
SOMERSET—<i>continued.</i>															
Langport - - - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	11	18	23	34	57
Long Ashton - - - - -	24	35	59	3	-	3	12	13	25	1	2	3	40	50	90
Shepton Mallet - - - - -	20	33	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	8	21	40	61
Taunton - - - - -	47	54	101	3	2	5	1	5	6	5	8	13	56	69	125
Wellington (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	18	31	49	-	-	-	5	6	11	9	10	19	32	47	79
Wells - - - - -	26	29	55	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	6	30	32	62
Williton - - - - -	31	26	57	1	1	2	3	11	14	4	6	10	39	44	83
Wincanton - - - - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	2	3	5	3	8	27	36	63
Yeovil - - - - -	42	57	99	2	1	3	1	1	2	3	6	9	48	65	113
TOTAL - - -	476	592	1,068	20	9	29	55	74	129	69	99	168	620	774	1,394
SOUTHAMPTON:															
Alresford - - - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	22
Alton - - - - -	25	25	50	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	4	8	30	35	65
Alverstoke - - - - -	35	36	71	-	-	-	11	6	17	-	-	-	46	42	88
Andover - - - - -	22	30	52	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	24	38	62
Basingstoke - - - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	23	22	45
Catherington - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	6	13
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Bournemouth C. B.) - - - - -	7	11	18	-	-	-	3	1	4	2	2	4	12	14	26
Droxford - - - - -	16	19	35	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	19	21	40
Fareham - - - - -	41	39	71	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4	45	31	76
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - - -	29	16	45	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	31	17	48
Fordingbridge - - - - -	8	13	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	13	12	23	35
Hartley Wintney - - - - -	40	39	79	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	4	8	46	46	92
Havant - - - - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	20	17	37
Hursley - - - - -	4	5	9	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	7	6	13
Kingsclere - - - - -	22	16	38	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	23	17	40
Lymington - - - - -	12	26	38	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1	3	15	28	43
New Forest - - - - -	15	27	42	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	18	28	46
New Winchester (now Winchester, q.v.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petersfield - - - - -	11	15	26	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	12	17	29
Ringwood - - - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	4	8	12
Romsey - - - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	12	22	34
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton C. B.) - - - - -	29	31	60	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	31	35	66
Stockbridge - - - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	17	16	33
Whitechurch - - - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	12	22
Winchester (late New Winchester) - - - - -	36	46	82	-	2	2	1	2	3	5	9	14	42	59	101
TOTAL - - -	444	478	922	-	2	2	41	54	95	29	40	69	514	574	1,088
ISLE OF WIGHT:															
Isle of Wight - - - - -	91	146	237	1	-	1	10	10	20	15	9	24	117	165	282

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
STAFFORD:															
Ashbourne (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - -	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Burton-on-Trent, C.B.) - - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	3	4	11	11	22
Cannock - - - - -	39	30	69	1	-	1	10	11	21	3	2	5	53	43	96
Cheadle - - - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	4	5	9	3	1	4	21	31	52
Drayton (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Dudley C. B.) - - - - -	75	72	147	-	-	-	30	41	71	27	44	71	132	157	289
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and Birmingham C. B.). - - - - -	38	33	71	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	1	2	42	39	81
Leek - - - - -	34	33	67	-	-	-	6	6	12	2	2	4	42	41	83
Lichfield - - - - -	30	32	62	3	2	5	7	10	17	2	5	7	42	49	91
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Newcastle-under-Lyme B.). - - - - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	6	14
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	7	7	14
Seisdon (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	28	18	46	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	6	8	32	25	57
Shifnal (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Stafford - - - - -	45	32	77	-	-	-	4	21	25	4	3	7	53	56	109
Stoke-upon-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Hanley C. B.) - - - -	104	78	182	-	-	-	21	37	58	6	13	19	131	128	259
Stone - - - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	4	1	5	5	3	8	21	20	41
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - - - -	30	30	60	-	-	-	17	25	42	9	12	21	56	67	123
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3	4	16	19	35
Uttoxeter (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	17	20	37
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Walsall C. B.) - - - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	4	4	8	6	4	10	27	22	49
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co. and West Bromwich C. B.). - - - - -	57	55	112	-	-	-	12	23	40	2	2	4	71	85	156
Wolstanton and Burslem - - - - -	66	67	133	-	-	-	6	14	20	6	11	17	78	92	170
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Wolverhampton C. B.) -	69	70	139	-	-	-	9	24	33	4	1	5	82	95	177
TOTAL - - -	712	663	1,375	4	2	6	147	243	390	85	117	202	948	1,025	1,973
SUFFOLK, EAST:															
Blything - - - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	27	23	50
Bosmere and Claydon - - - - -	13	23	36	-	-	-	3	2	5	9	11	20	25	36	61
Hartismere - - - - -	17	20	37	-	1	1	2	7	9	10	15	25	29	43	72
Hoxne - - - - -	7	18	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	12	23	35
Mutford and Lothingland - - - - -	36	40	76	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	11	11	36	56	92
Plomesgate - - - - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	4	5	9	6	6	12	35	50	85
Samford - - - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	1	2	18	21	39
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk, W.) - - - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	4	6	16	24	40
Wangford - - - - -	15	23	38	-	1	1	3	1	4	2	1	3	20	26	46
Woodbridge - - - - -	34	37	71	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	6	35	43	78
TOTAL - - -	193	250	443	-	3	3	24	33	57	36	59	95	253	345	598
SUFFOLK, WEST:															
Cosford - - - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	2	4	18	17	35
Mildenhall - - - - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	10	13	12	15	27
Newmarket (part, <i>see</i> Cambridge Co.) - - - - -	6	13	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	14	21
Risbridge (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	8	9	20	38	58
Stow (part, <i>see</i> Suffolk E.) - - - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	2	8	16	17	33
Sudbury (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	29	30	59	-	-	-	8	3	11	2	5	7	39	38	77
Thetford (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - - -	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	8	10
Thingoe - - - - -	14	12	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	16	14	30
TOTAL - - -	99	113	212	-	-	-	18	14	32	18	29	47	135	156	291

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
SURREY:															
Chertsey - - - - -	39	54	93	1	1	2	2	12	14	2	2	4	44	69	113
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Croydon C. B.) - -	16	28	44	-	-	-	8	11	19	-	2	2	24	41	65
Dorking - - - - -	15	25	40	8	2	5	-	3	3	-	-	-	18	30	48
Epsom - - - - -	46	70	116	-	-	-	9	7	16	-	3	3	55	80	135
Farnham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - - -	24	26	50	1	-	1	3	2	5	-	1	1	28	29	57
Godstone - - - - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	3	25	27	52
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Guildford B.) - - -	49	68	117	1	-	1	8	6	14	9	7	16	67	81	148
Hambleton - - - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	1	2	19	30	49
Kingston (part, <i>see</i> Middlesex) - - - - -	102	138	240	-	-	-	9	26	35	2	5	7	113	169	282
Reigate - - - - -	34	56	90	2	2	4	1	8	9	1	1	2	38	67	105
Richmond - - - - -	52	83	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	83	135
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and New Windsor B.) -	10	22	32	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	1	2	13	25	38
TOTAL - - -	425	618	1,043	8	5	13	44	85	129	19	23	42	496	731	1,227
SUSSEX, EAST:															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - - -	21	22	43	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	22	24	46
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W.) - - - -	34	46	80	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	-	1	39	51	90
Eastbourne - - - - -	41	48	89	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	3	5	46	53	99
East Grinstead - - - - -	14	25	39	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	4	5	17	33	50
Hailsham - - - - -	18	17	35	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	5	6	21	26	47
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Hastings C. B.) - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Lewes - - - - -	32	30	62	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	1	1	39	37	76
Newhaven - - - - -	14	10	24	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	15	13	28
Rye - - - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	3	3	15	19	34
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, W., and Brighton C. B.)	31	69	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	32	70	102
Ticehurst (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	27	22	49	1	-	1	3	1	4	1	2	3	32	25	57
Uckfield - - - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	2	8	10	1	3	4	19	34	53
TOTAL - - -	258	328	586	1	-	1	31	38	69	8	22	30	298	388	686
SUSSEX, WEST:															
Chichester - - - - -	21	25	46	-	-	-	5	5	10	-	-	-	26	30	56
Cuckfield (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
East Preston - - - - -	37	66	103	-	-	-	2	-	2	3	8	11	42	74	116
Horsham - - - - -	44	52	96	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	6	6	47	61	108
Midhurst - - - - -	16	31	47	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	31	48
Petworth - - - - -	11	20	31	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2	4	15	23	38
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E., and Brighton C. B.)	18	26	44	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	3	6	26	36	62
Thakeham - - - - -	11	16	27	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	-	1	14	19	33
Westbourne - - - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	13	22	35
West Hampnett - - - - -	31	41	72	-	1	1	2	2	4	-	4	4	33	48	81
TOTAL - - -	200	293	493	-	1	1	25	27	52	9	24	33	234	345	579

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued.</i>															
WARWICK :															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	14	39	53	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	1	2	16	42	58
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Birmingham C. B.) - - -	105	108	213	-	-	-	9	7	16	-	1	1	114	116	230
Atherstone (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	6	10	16	2	1	3	2	2	4	2	-	2	12	13	25
Banbury (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co. and Northampton Co.)	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	7	11
Chipping Norton (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	2
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Coventry C. B.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foleshill - - - - -	16	14	30	-	-	-	7	4	11	3	11	14	26	29	55
Lutterworth (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co.) - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Meriden - - - - -	10	19	29	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	1	3	12	23	35
Nuneaton - - - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	6	8	16	28	44
Rugby (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - - -	23	41	64	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	26	41	67
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	10	12	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	11	14	25
Solihull (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	20	16	36	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	22	17	39
Southam - - - - -	9	16	25	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	2	6	17	21	38
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Worcester Co.).	35	47	82	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	3	4	38	53	91
Tamworth (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - -	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15	8	23
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick B.) - - -	40	64	104	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	2	4	44	70	114
TOTAL - - -	319	420	739	2	1	3	32	33	65	22	30	52	375	484	859
WESTMORELAND :															
East Ward - - - - -	18	9	27	-	-	-	4	4	8	2	2	4	24	15	39
Kendal - - - - -	29	41	70	1	-	1	20	15	35	-	1	1	50	57	107
West Ward - - - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	7	6	13
TOTAL - - -	50	52	102	1	-	1	28	23	51	2	3	5	81	78	159
WILTS :															
Amesbury - - - - -	9	15	24	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	12	17	29
Bradford-on-Avon - - - - -	26	18	44	-	-	-	10	8	18	4	-	4	40	26	66
Calne - - - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	1	6	7	1	4	5	19	31	50
Chippenham - - - - -	40	45	85	1	-	1	11	3	14	-	2	2	52	50	102
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett - - - - -	10	17	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	5	7	13	23	36
Devizes - - - - -	43	43	86	-	-	-	6	10	16	3	-	3	52	53	105
Hungerford and Ramsbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	6	12	11	23
Malmesbury - - - - -	11	23	34	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	3	3	13	27	40
Marlborough - - - - -	10	15	25	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	12	20	32
Mere - - - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	1	3	12	14	26
Pewsey - - - - -	26	23	49	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	29	24	53
Salisbury - - - - -	38	53	91	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	9	11	43	66	109
Swindon and Highworth - - - - -	76	72	148	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	2	5	82	79	161
Tetbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tisbury - - - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	2	2	16	23	39
Trowbridge and Melksham - - - - -	18	34	52	1	-	1	1	10	11	3	9	12	23	53	76
Warminster - - - - -	16	28	44	-	-	-	4	1	5	4	7	11	24	36	60
Westbury and Whorwellsdown - - - - -	19	22	41	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	10	13	25	32	57
Wilton - - - - -	10	22	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	11	24	35
TOTAL - - -	397	488	885	2	-	2	57	63	120	34	58	92	490	609	1,099

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—<i>continued</i>.															
WORCESTER:															
Alcester (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	14	13	27
Bromsgrove - - - - -	36	57	93	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	6	8	44	64	108
Cleobury Mortimer (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Droitwich - - - - -	31	44	75	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	4	5	34	51	85
Evesham (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	13	26	39	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	16	26	42
Kidderminster - - - - -	63	61	124	-	-	-	9	10	19	-	1	1	72	72	144
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Birmingham C. B.).	30	46	76	-	-	-	6	10	16	1	2	3	37	58	95
Ledbury (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Martley - - - - -	16	26	42	-	-	-	3	5	8	4	-	4	23	31	54
Newent (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Pershore - - - - -	18	23	41	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	5	7	21	34	55
Shipston-on-Stour (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.).	6	10	16	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	10	17
Schlifford (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	14	23	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	23	37
Stourbridge (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	69	71	140	-	-	-	5	14	19	5	13	18	79	98	177
Stow-on-the-Wold (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stratford-on-Avon (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co. and Warwick Co.).	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Tenbury (part, <i>see</i> Salop and Hereford Co.) - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	9	13	22
Tewkesbury (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	6
Upton-on-Severn - - - - -	32	46	78	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	34	52	86
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and West Bromwich C. B.).	27	33	60	-	-	-	5	10	15	2	2	4	34	45	79
Winchcomb (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester C. B.) - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - -	382	500	882	-	-	-	42	64	106	21	37	58	445	601	1,046
YORK, EAST RIDING:															
Beverley - - - - -	33	33	66	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	-	2	37	37	74
Bridlington - - - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	23	28	51
Driffield - - - - -	31	27	58	-	-	-	-	8	8	5	7	12	36	42	78
Howden - - - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	1	5	6	3	2	5	19	26	45
Malton (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - - -	8	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	9	17
Patrington - - - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	25
Polkington - - - - -	20	18	38	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	-	1	22	25	47
Scarborough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	6	11
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> Kingston-upon-Hull C. B.) -	15	29	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	15	30	45
Selby (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6
Skirlaugh - - - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	14	13	27
York (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	5	9	14	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	10	18
TOTAL - - - -	179	201	380	-	-	-	10	26	36	12	16	28	201	243	444
YORK, NORTH RIDING:															
Aysgarth - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3
Bedale - - - - -	8	18	26	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	9	20	29
Darlington (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Easingwold - - - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	8	16	24

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
YORK, NORTH RIDING—continued.															
Guisborough	23	22	45	1	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	25	23	48
Helmsley	8	6	14	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	9	10	19
Kirkby Moorside	7	12	19	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	8	14	22
Leyburn	10	12	22	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	13	12	25
Malton (part, see York, E. R.)	12	14	26	—	—	—	2	2	4	—	2	2	14	18	32
Middlesbrough (part, see Middlesbrough C. B.)	57	40	97	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	59	42	101
Northallerton	15	13	28	—	—	—	3	3	6	2	1	3	20	17	37
Pickering	7	3	10	—	—	—	4	3	7	—	—	—	11	6	17
Reoth	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	2	6	8
Richmond	12	9	21	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	2	15	10	25
Ripon (part, see York, W. R.)	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	3
Scarborough (part, see York, E. R.)	44	59	103	—	—	—	4	2	6	7	5	12	55	66	121
Stokesley	7	11	18	—	—	—	2	1	3	2	—	2	11	12	23
Teesdale (part, see Durham Co.)	2	5	7	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	6	8
Thirsk	17	16	33	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	1	4	22	18	40
Whitby	34	27	61	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	2	2	34	33	67
York (part, see York, E. R. and W. R., and York C. B.).	5	3	8	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	—	6	6	12
TOTAL	280	293	573	2	1	3	26	32	58	19	16	35	327	342	669
YORK, WEST RIDING :															
Barnsley	72	77	149	—	1	1	5	8	13	10	19	29	87	105	192
Bramley (part, see Leeds C. B.)	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	3
Clitheroe (part, see Lancaster Co.)	5	5	10	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	6	7	13
Dewsbury	138	123	261	1	1	2	2	5	7	—	1	1	141	130	271
Doncaster (part, see Notts and Doncaster B.)	31	38	69	2	—	2	11	13	24	3	6	9	47	57	104
Goole (part, see Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	16	15	31	1	—	1	2	4	6	—	—	—	19	19	38
Great Ouseburn	8	11	19	—	1	1	5	2	7	—	—	—	13	14	27
Halifax (part, see Halifax C. B.)	101	122	223	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	1	5	105	126	231
Hemsworth	8	7	15	—	—	—	3	6	9	—	—	—	11	13	24
Holbeck (part, see Leeds C. B.)	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	3	7
Huddersfield (part, see Huddersfield C. B.)	46	58	104	—	—	—	16	5	21	—	1	1	62	64	126
Hunslet (part, see Leeds C. B.)	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Keighley	59	75	134	—	1	1	7	15	22	1	1	2	67	92	159
Knaresborough	32	36	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	33	39	72
Leeds (part, see Leeds C. B.)	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	4
North Bierley (part, see Bradford C. B.)	60	76	136	1	—	1	14	22	36	5	7	12	80	105	185
Pateley Bridge	6	2	8	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	8	2	10
Penistone	16	16	32	—	—	—	1	2	3	3	—	3	20	18	38
Pontefract	34	50	84	—	—	—	3	12	15	—	3	3	37	65	102
Ripon (part, see York, N. R.)	11	20	31	—	—	—	1	4	5	2	3	5	14	27	41
Rotherham	104	82	186	1	1	2	27	23	50	12	11	23	144	117	261
Saddleworth	11	13	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	13	24
Sedbergh	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Selby (part, see York, E. R.)	12	12	24	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	1	12	16	28
Settle	10	8	18	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	5	13	11	24
Sheffield (part, see Sheffield C. B.)	5	4	9	—	—	—	2	1	3	1	1	2	8	6	14
Skipton	51	44	95	—	—	—	2	8	10	—	1	1	53	53	106
Tadcaster	15	23	38	—	—	—	1	3	4	3	2	5	19	28	47
Thorne (part, see Lincoln [Lindsey D.])	6	3	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	3	10
Todmorden	36	32	68	—	—	—	6	8	14	—	—	—	42	40	82
Wakefield	92	61	153	—	—	—	10	8	18	5	5	10	107	74	181
Wetherby	16	19	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	19	35

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
I.—ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTIES—continued.															
YORK, WEST RIDING—continued.															
Wharfedale - - - - -	35	52	87	1	-	1	7	8	15	1	3	4	44	63	107
Worksop (part, <i>see</i> Notts and Derby Co.) - -	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	8	7	15
Wortley - - - - -	25	32	57	-	-	-	9	3	12	3	9	12	37	44	81
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E.R. and N.R., and York C.B.)	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
TOTAL - - -	1,076	1,131	2,207	7	5	12	138	172	310	60	86	146	1,281	1,394	2,675
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES.															
BARROW-IN-FURNESS:															
Barrow-in-Furness - - - - -	39	47	86	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	3	3	44	56	100
BATH:															
Bath (part, <i>see</i> Somerset) - - - - -	68	107	175	-	-	-	25	41	66	2	3	5	95	151	246
BIRKENHEAD:															
Birkenhead (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - -	101	158	259	-	-	-	23	39	62	18	10	28	142	207	349
BIRMINGHAM:															
Aston (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	183	202	385	-	-	-	24	64	88	2	1	3	209	267	476
Birmingham - - - - -	514	440	954	2	1	3	70	74	144	-	3	3	586	518	1,104
King's Norton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	64	71	135	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	4	6	70	80	150
TOTAL - - -	761	713	1,474	2	1	3	98	143	241	4	8	12	865	865	1,730
BLACKBURN:															
Blackburn (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	86	119	205	1	2	3	96	61	157	-	1	1	183	183	366
BOLTON:															
Bolton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - - -	238	249	487	4	3	7	4	2	6	4	6	10	250	260	510
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE:															
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Liverpool C.B.).	74	79	153	2	-	2	16	8	24	-	-	-	92	87	179
BOURNEMOUTH:															
Christchurch (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) - -	44	46	90	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	6	47	51	98
BRADFORD:															
Bradford - - - - -	213	224	437	1	2	3	64	57	121	1	4	5	279	287	566
North Bierley (part, <i>see</i> York, W.R.) - - -	49	53	102	-	-	-	6	13	19	4	2	6	59	68	127
TOTAL - - -	262	277	539	1	2	3	70	70	140	5	6	11	338	355	693

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES—<i>continued.</i>															
BRIGHTON :															
Brighton - - - - -	190	248	438	-	-	-	50	35	85	16	21	37	256	304	560
Steyning (part, <i>see</i> E. and W. Sussex) - - -	11	19	30	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	19	31
TOTAL - - -	201	267	468	-	-	-	51	35	86	16	21	37	268	323	591
BRISTOL :															
Bristol - - - - -	360	441	801	30	8	38	162	290	452	38	60	98	590	799	1,389
BURNLEY :															
Burnley (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	70	104	174	5	1	6	50	31	81	1	1	2	126	137	263
BURTON-ON-TRENT :															
Burton-on-Trent (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co. and Stafford Co.)	25	46	71	7	2	9	21	17	38	3	4	7	56	69	125
BURY :															
Bury (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	64	57	121	-	-	-	19	12	31	1	1	2	84	70	154
CANTERBURY :															
Blean (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	4	-	4	2	4	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	8	4	12
Bridge (part, <i>see</i> Kent) - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Canterbury - - - - -	25	1	26	6	16	22	5	5	10	-	4	4	36	26	62
TOTAL - - -	30	1	31	8	21	29	6	5	11	1	4	5	45	31	76
CARDIFF :															
Cardiff (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - - -	265	315	580	3	3	6	5	8	13	14	32	46	287	358	645
CHESTER :															
Chester (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co.) - - - -	18	41	59	-	-	-	33	32	65	2	1	3	53	74	127
COVENTRY :															
Coventry (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - -	58	69	127	-	-	-	18	36	54	-	-	-	76	105	181

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHES—continued.															
CROYDON:															
Croydon (part, <i>see</i> Kent and Surrey Co.) - -	3	38	41	97	127	224	8	15	23	-	3	3	108	133	291
DERBY:															
Derby (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - - - - -	127	143	270	-	-	-	10	9	19	3	4	7	140	150	290
DEVONPORT:															
Devonport - - - - -	59	68	127	-	-	-	14	13	27	-	-	-	73	81	154
DUDLEY:															
Dudley (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	58	56	114	-	-	-	17	36	53	16	21	37	91	113	204
EXETER:															
Exeter - - - - -	71	81	152	3	2	5	8	16	24	20	20	40	102	119	221
St. Thomas (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	9	19	28	1	-	1	1	5	6	4	2	6	15	26	41
TOTAL - - -	80	100	180	4	2	6	9	21	30	24	22	46	117	145	262
GATESHEAD:															
Gateshead (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	86	96	182	2	-	2	18	25	43	5	4	9	111	125	236
GLOUCESTER:															
Gloucester (part, <i>see</i> Gloucester Co.) - - -	42	54	96	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	2	4	45	58	103
GREAT YARMOUTH:															
Flegg, E. and W. (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Great Yarmouth - - - - -	39	43	82	1	1	2	31	54	85	2	8	10	73	106	179
TOTAL - - -	39	43	82	1	1	2	31	54	85	2	8	10	73	106	179
GRIMSBY:															
Grimsby (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln, Lindsey D.) - -	68	47	115	-	-	-	6	8	14	10	13	23	84	68	152
HALIFAX:															
Halifax (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	120	106	226	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	7	10	127	118	245
HANLEY:															
Stoke upon Trent (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	63	58	121	-	-	-	20	16	36	9	10	19	92	84	176

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>continued.</i>															
HASTINGS :															
Battle (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hastings (part, <i>see</i> Sussex, E.) - - - -	3	17	20	48	67	115	2	3	5	-	-	-	53	87	140
TOTAL - - -	4	17	21	48	67	115	2	3	5	-	-	-	54	87	141
HUDDERSFIELD :															
Huddersfield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - -	76	102	178	-	-	-	17	20	37	-	-	-	93	122	215
IPSWICH :															
Ipswich - - - - -	77	100	177	2	-	2	14	10	24	4	9	13	97	119	216
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL :															
Kingston-upon-Hull - - - - -	109	98	207	-	-	-	9	10	19	-	-	-	118	108	226
Sculcoates (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R.) - - - -	119	134	253	1	1	2	7	11	18	13	9	22	140	155	295
TOTAL - - -	228	232	460	1	1	2	16	21	37	13	9	22	258	263	521
LEEDS :															
Bramley (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	50	56	106	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	4	6	52	65	117
Holbeck (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	20	22	42	-	1	1	4	2	6	-	-	-	24	25	49
Hunslet (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	45	51	96	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	49	56	105
Leeds (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	282	328	610	3	5	8	53	58	111	4	6	10	342	397	739
TOTAL - - -	397	457	854	5	7	12	58	67	125	7	12	19	467	543	1,010
LEICESTER :															
Leicester - - - - -	271	306	577	-	-	-	26	32	58	5	17	22	302	355	657
LINCOLN :															
Lincoln (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln Co., Kesteven D., and Lindsey D.).	55	57	112	1	1	2	16	13	29	5	10	15	77	81	158
LIVERPOOL :															
Liverpool - - - - -	300	453	753	6	7	13	46	68	114	3	1	4	355	529	884
Toxteth Park - - - - -	139	191	330	1	3	4	86	57	143	2	9	11	228	260	488
West Derby (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co. and Bootle C. B.)	430	752	1,182	2	1	3	103	73	176	1	2	3	536	828	1,364
TOTAL - - -	869	1,396	2,265	9	11	20	235	198	433	6	12	18	1,119	1,617	2,736

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>															
MANCHESTER :															
Chorlton (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	238	372	610	9	2	11	91	97	188	-	-	-	338	471	809
Manchester - - - - -	172	176	348	-	-	-	115	104	219	-	-	-	287	280	567
Prestwich (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	102	101	203	-	2	2	43	34	77	-	-	-	145	137	282
TOTAL - - -	512	649	1,161	9	4	13	249	235	484	-	-	-	770	888	1,658
MIDDLESBROUGH :															
Middlesbrough (part, <i>see</i> York, N. R.) - - -	108	95	203	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	1	2	110	103	213
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE :															
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (part, <i>see</i> Northumberland) -	356	299	655	1	-	1	3	18	21	10	11	21	370	328	698
NEWPORT (MON.) :															
Newport (part, <i>see</i> Monmouth Co.) - - -	88	93	181	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	13	92	104	196
NORTHAMPTON :															
Hardingstone (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12
Northampton (part, <i>see</i> Northampton Co.) - -	114	97	211	-	-	-	9	8	17	5	11	16	128	116	244
TOTAL - - -	123	100	223	-	-	-	9	8	17	5	11	16	137	119	256
NORWICH :															
Norwich - - - - -	126	154	280	-	1	1	29	45	74	36	86	122	191	286	477
NOTTINGHAM :															
Nottingham - - - - -	301	344	645	3	-	3	104	110	214	67	112	179	475	566	1,041
OLDHAM :															
Oldham (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	103	105	208	5	3	8	77	85	162	2	1	3	187	194	381
OXFORD :															
Abingdon (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Oxford Co.) - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Headington (part, <i>see</i> Oxford Co.) - - -	21	41	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	24	41	65
Oxford - - - - -	29	53	82	1	1	2	10	8	18	-	-	-	40	62	102
TOTAL - - -	50	94	144	1	1	2	10	8	18	3	-	3	64	103	167

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGHs— <i>continued.</i>															
PLYMOUTH :															
Plymouth - - - - -	112	149	261	2	1	3	44	52	96	29	46	75	187	248	435
PORTSMOUTH :															
Portsmouth - - - - -	213	259	472	13	4	17	67	82	149	30	63	93	323	408	731
PRESTON :															
Preston (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	78	133	211	-	-	-	79	73	152	-	1	1	157	207	364
READING :															
Reading - - - - -	56	82	138	-	-	-	24	24	48	1	2	3	81	108	189
ROCHDALE :															
Rochdale (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	79	103	182	2	2	4	33	39	72	4	-	4	118	144	262
ST. HELENS :															
Prescot (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	78	85	163	1	-	1	22	16	38	9	7	16	110	108	218
SALFORD :															
Salford (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - - -	222	185	407	7	5	12	141	150	291	1	1	2	371	341	712
SHEFFIELD :															
Ecclesall Bierlow (part, <i>see</i> Derby Co.) - -	98	138	236	-	-	-	56	58	114	-	1	1	154	197	351
Sheffield (part, <i>see</i> York, W. R.) - - - -	200	217	417	-	-	-	103	88	191	18	40	58	321	345	666
TOTAL - - -	298	355	653	-	-	-	159	146	305	18	41	59	475	542	1,017
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Southampton - - - - -	68	78	146	-	-	-	63	39	102	25	38	63	156	155	311
South Stoneham (part, <i>see</i> Southampton Co.) -	37	55	92	-	-	-	3	1	4	6	8	14	46	64	110
TOTAL - - -	105	133	238	-	-	-	66	40	106	31	46	77	202	219	421

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
II.—COUNTY BOROUGH— <i>continued.</i>															
SOUTH SHIELDS :															
South Shields (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	65	62	127	-	-	-	14	12	26	4	3	7	83	77	160
STOCKPORT :															
Stockport (part, <i>see</i> Chester Co. and Lancaster Co.)	109	125	234	3	1	4	41	53	94	11	27	38	164	206	370
SUNDERLAND :															
Sunderland (part, <i>see</i> Durham Co.) - - -	170	149	319	-	1	1	35	35	70	-	2	2	205	187	392
SWANSEA :															
Swansea (part, <i>see</i> Glamorgan Co.) - - -	115	155	270	-	-	-	15	6	21	17	28	45	147	189	336
WALSALL :															
Walsall (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - - - -	92	79	171	-	-	-	1	9	10	21	21	42	114	109	223
WARRINGTON :															
Warrington (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - - -	38	53	91	-	1	1	15	28	43	2	2	4	55	84	139
WEST BROMWICH :															
West Bromwich (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co. and Worcester Co.).	74	70	144	-	-	-	39	30	69	4	13	17	117	113	230
WEST HAM :															
West Ham (part, <i>see</i> Essex) - - - - -	330	392	722	-	-	-	14	24	38	10	8	18	354	424	778
WIGAN :															
Wigan (part, <i>see</i> Lancaster Co.) - . - -	57	55	112	-	1	1	31	33	64	-	1	1	88	90	178
WOLVERHAMPTON :															
Wolverhampton (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) - -	128	138	266	-	-	-	30	33	63	-	-	-	158	171	329
WORCESTER :															
Worcester (part, <i>see</i> Worcester Co.) - - -	61	75	136	-	-	-	7	13	20	4	4	8	72	92	164
YORK :															
York (part, <i>see</i> York, E. R., N. R., and W. R.) -	25	26	51	30	27	57	32	58	90	-	2	2	87	113	200

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued*.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890 :															
BARNSTAPLE :															
Barnstaple (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	17	29	46
BEDFORD :															
Bedford (part, <i>see</i> Beds) - - - -	35	39	74	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	35	40	75
BURY ST. EDMUNDS :															
Bury St. Edmunds - - - -	15	26	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	16	30	46
CAMBRIDGE :															
Cambridge - - - -	57	80	137	4	1	5	-	2	2	3	9	6	64	86	150
COLCHESTER :															
Colchester - - - -	29	54	83	3	-	3	7	7	14	5	8	13	44	69	113
DONCASTER :															
Doncaster (part, <i>see</i> Notts and York, W.R.) - -	24	14	38	1	-	1	10	13	23	3	1	4	38	28	66
GRANTHAM :															
Grantham (part, <i>see</i> Leicester Co. and Lincoln Co., Kesteven D.).	13	22	35	4	-	4	7	6	13	4	2	6	28	30	58
GRAVESEND :															
Gravesend and Milton - - - -	33	45	78	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	36	49	85
GUILDFORD :															
Guildford (part, <i>see</i> Surrey) - - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	19	27	46
HEREFORD :															
Hereford (part, <i>see</i> Hereford Co.) - - - -	31	54	85	-	-	-	3	8	11	3	10	13	37	72	109
KING'S LYNN :															
King's Lynn (part, <i>see</i> Norfolk) - - - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	7	3	10	4	12	16	21	28	49

TABLE I.—Showing the Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—*continued.*

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
III.—BOROUGHES SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE IV. OF THE LUNACY ACT, 1890— <i>continued.</i>															
LONDON, CITY OF :															
London, City of - - - - -	103	158	261	-	1	1	109	67	176	-	2	2	212	228	440
NEWARK :															
Newark (part, <i>see</i> Lincoln Co., Kesteven D., and Notts).	13	12	25	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	7	19	14	33
NEWBURY :															
Newbury (part, <i>see</i> Berks) - - - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	20	24	44
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME :															
Newcastle-under-Lyme (part, <i>see</i> Stafford Co.) -	18	20	38	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	19	21	40
NEW WINDSOR :															
Windsor (part, <i>see</i> Berks and Surrey) - - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	-	-	16	25	41
SHREWSBURY :															
Atcham (part, <i>see</i> Montgomery Co. and Salop) -	43	47	90	-	-	-	8	8	16	-	-	-	51	55	106
TIVERTON :															
Tiverton (part, <i>see</i> Devon) - - - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	16	23	39
WARWICK :															
Warwick (part, <i>see</i> Warwick Co.) - - - - -	13	36	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	36	49
WENLOCK :															
Mapelay (part, <i>see</i> Salop) - - - - -	29	30	59	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	31	35	66

Appendix B.

TABLE II.—Showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND, chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1902.

COUNTY or BOROUGH.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.			In Rochester House Asylum (Opened during 1901).			TOTAL.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London County	Bethnal Green - - -	36	59	95	14	6	20	41	45	86	1	1	2	92	111	203
	Camberwell - - -	31	38	69	68	77	145	59	69	128	4	5	9	162	189	351
	Chelsea - - -	7	4	11	16	26	42	24	23	47	-	-	-	47	53	100
	Fulham - - -	6	6	12	17	13	30	20	9	29	3	-	3	46	28	74
	George's, St. - - -	10	8	18	25	31	56	32	25	57	1	1	2	68	65	133
	George's, St., in the East - -	25	27	52	5	4	9	23	24	47	1	-	1	54	55	109
	Giles, St., and St. George -	4	5	9	24	33	57	7	7	14	-	-	-	35	45	80
	Greenwich - - -	7	9	16	47	32	79	42	50	92	2	4	6	98	95	193
	Hackney - - -	31	48	79	12	14	26	43	35	78	1	-	1	87	97	184
	Hammersmith - - -	11	8	19	17	19	36	16	14	30	-	-	-	44	41	85
	Hampstead - - -	9	16	25	1	-	1	10	10	20	1	1	2	21	27	48
	Holborn - - -	31	28	59	95	136	231	46	34	80	3	4	7	175	202	377
	Islington - - -	32	43	75	10	12	22	60	39	99	2	2	4	104	96	200
	Kensington - - -	26	20	46	13	21	34	31	20	51	-	1	1	70	62	132
	Lambeth - - -	22	27	49	119	166	285	84	77	161	4	6	10	229	276	505
	Lewisham - - -	2	6	8	15	17	32	16	17	33	2	-	2	35	40	75
	Marylebone, St. - - -	64	64	128	7	11	18	29	34	63	1	-	1	101	109	210
	Mile End Old Town - - -	31	37	68	13	10	23	27	25	52	-	1	1	71	73	144
	Olave's, St. - - -	15	10	25	47	73	120	37	25	62	-	-	-	99	108	207
	Paddington - - -	19	15	34	2	6	8	26	13	39	2	2	4	49	36	85
	Pancras, St. - - -	125	193	318	77	85	162	79	76	155	1	1	2	282	355	637
	Poplar - - -	31	53	84	16	42	58	40	39	79	1	5	6	88	139	227
	Shoreditch - - -	51	68	119	13	4	17	42	35	77	1	1	2	107	108	215
	Southwark - - -	17	22	39	79	75	154	70	59	129	3	3	6	169	159	328
	Stepney - - -	21	25	46	4	8	12	15	10	25	-	2	2	40	45	85
	Strand - - -	4	8	12	17	18	35	10	7	17	1	1	2	32	34	66
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	11	18	29	55	49	104	68	38	106	1	3	4	135	108	243
	Westminster - - -	7	4	11	32	30	62	13	6	19	-	1	1	52	41	93
	Whitechapel - - -	35	39	74	5	6	11	27	17	44	-	3	3	67	65	132
	Woolwich - - -	3	4	7	17	14	31	26	21	47	2	4	6	48	4	91
	TOTAL - - -	724	912	1,636	882	1,038	1,920	1,063	903	1,966	38	52	90	2,707	2,905	5,612
City of London -	City of London - - -	87	44	131	4	6	10	9	10	19	2	2	4	102	62	164
Cornwall - -	Falmouth - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Norwich County Borough.	Norwich - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
GRAND TOTAL - - -		811	956	1,767	887	1,045	1,932	1,072	913	1,985	40	54	94	2,810	2,968	5,778

TABLE III.

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1901 will be found in Appendix B., Table IV. (2.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.																	
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
											Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).																			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.																																												
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - -	3	5	8	415	502	917	925	128	163	291	3	-	3	-	-	-	14	20	34	25	55	80	-	-	-	45	66	111	2	1	3	31	52	83	1	-	1							
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	2	3	5	286	355	641	646	86	95	181	4	-	4	-	-	-	7	11	18	25	28	53	1	-	1	29	31	60	1	-	1	22	29	51	1	-	1							
Bucks - - - - -	9	7	16	220	258	478	494	50	62	112	-	4	4	2	-	2	4	15	19	1	2	3	-	-	-	17	34	51	-	3	3	11	27	38	-	3	3							
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.	2	-	2	244	326	(a)570	572	66	78	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	18	35	3	3	6	-	-	-	25	69	94	1	-	1	22	31	53	1	-	1							
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	19	21	40	310	283	593	633	57	52	109	6	5	11	-	-	-	6	4	10	3	18	21	1	-	1	24	20	44	5	3	8	17	18	35	3	2	5							
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :																																												
Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	452	490	942	943	119	131	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	19	32	20	18	38	-	-	-	54	49	103	-	-	-	49	43	92	-	-	-							
Parkside - - - - -	14	17	31	305	415	720	751	90	89	179	4	3	7	3	1	4	12	16	28	3	2	5	-	1	1	35	56	91	1	-	1	14	30	44	-	-	-							
Cornwall - - - - -	24	24	48	352	400	752	800	60	85	145	4	7	11	1	-	1	10	16	26	5	3	8	-	-	-	37	40	77	2	5	7	22	31	53	2	2	4							
Cumberland and Westmorland -	23	37	60	317	288	605	665	100	75	175	10	10	20	-	-	-	26	21	47	3	1	4	-	-	-	77	55	132	5	11	16	53	43	96	4	6	10							
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	30	16	46	328	343	671	717	84	79	163	5	4	9	1	2	3	17	13	30	3	4	7	-	-	-	41	49	90	3	3	6	26	28	54	2	2	4							
Derby C. - - - - -	-	-	-	356	315	671	671	110	132	242	2	1	3	-	2	2	13	12	25	10	44	54	-	-	-	45	59	104	1	-	1	30	42	72	-	-	-							
Devon and Devonport C.B. - -	2	1	3	471	668	1,139	1,142	133	123	256	3	1	4	-	-	-	25	32	57	7	12	19	-	-	-	55	60	115	-	1	1	44	43	87	-	1	1							
Dorset - - - - -	41	60	101	311	306	617	718	69	69	138	18	24	42	-	-	-	5	14	19	9	9	18	4	4	8	32	41	73	7	16	23	22	28	50	3	10	13							
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	4	2	6	732	679	1,411	1,417	204	154	358	1	2	3	-	-	-	24	35	59	11	5	16	-	-	-	63	85	148	2	1	3	52	78	130	2	-	2							
Essex and Colchester B. - -	14	30	44	795	1,242	2,037	2,081	428	479	907	-	1	1	1	1	2	49	94	143	69	28	97	-	-	-	410	589	999	2	3	5	133	166	299	-	-	-							
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. -	16	16	32	829	797	1,626	1,658	308	252	560	9	4	13	-	-	-	49	38	87	7	3	10	-	-	-	107	103	210	3	1	4	78	66	144	2	-	2							
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. -	7	6	13	503	551	1,054	1,067	106	130	236	6	3	9	-	-	-	14	19	33	7	8	15	-	-	-	96	84	180	3	3	6	29	31	60	-	-	-							
Hants - - - - -	3	1	4	522	571	1,093	1,097	129	130	259	4	-	4	-	-	-	28	30	58	9	9	18	-	-	-	46	58	104	3	-	3	27	45	72	-	-	-							
Hereford C., and Hereford B. -	-	1	1	180	197	377	378	40	63	103	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	12	20	-	23	23	-	-	-	15	9	24	-	-	-	10	8	18	-	-	-							
Herts - - - - -	-	-	-	197	295	492	492	74	51	125	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	9	11	44	15	59	-	-	-	11	34	45	-	-	-	7	10	17	-	-	-							
Kent and Gravesend B. :																																												
Barming Heath - - - - -	2	1	3	648	915	1,563	1,566	290	357	647	5	-	5	1	-	1	15	26	41	110	167	277	-	-	-	214	432	646	3	-	3	63	78	141	1	-	1							
Chartham - - - - -	15	14	29	494	605	1,099	1,128	215	298	513	3	12	15	-	-	-	11	22	33	122	187	309	-	1	1	152	351	503	6	8	14	32	39	71	1	4	5							

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 (See Appendix B., Table VII.)

TABLE III.

on the 1st January 1902, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

be found in Appendix B., Table V. (3.) Statistics of Voluntary Boarders will be found in Appendix B., Table VI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.									RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County- Borough. B = Borough of Sche- dule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).						P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1901, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
56	50	106	-	-	-	46	44	90	4	5	9	441	549	990	999	417	535	952	30·1	48·1	39·3	5·7	7·8	6·8	13·4	9·3	11·1	10·3	7·5	8·7	Beds, &c. Berks, &c.					
38	40	78	-	-	-	35	36	71	2	3	5	305	379	684	689	294	358	652	36·1	43·3	39·8	5·9	6·4	6·2	12·9	11·2	12·0	10·2	8·8	9·4						
29	32	61	1	2	3	28	31	59	9	5	14	224	256	480	494	231	261	492	23·4	45·0	35·5	4·0	8·3	6·3	12·6	12·3	12·4	10·5	9·8	10·1	Bucks. Cambridge, &c.					
38	30	68	1	-	1	36	28	64	-	-	-	249	305	(a)554	554	243	297	540	34·9	41·3	38·4	7·1	7·7	7·4	15·6	10·1	12·6	12·2	7·4	9·5						
29	21	50	2	1	3	23	15	38	20	20	40	313	295	608	648	328	309	637	31·5	52·9	39·8	4·4	5·1	4·7	8·8	6·8	7·8	7·5	5·9	6·7	Carmarthen, &c. Chester C., &c.					
68	47	115	-	-	-	63	42	105	-	1	1	449	525	974	975	451	523	974	49·5	38·1	43·4	8·6	6·9	7·7	15·1	9·0	11·8	11·9	7·6	9·6						
36	30	66	2	1	3	34	30	64	14	20	34	324	415	739	773	326	424	750	16·7	34·9	25·9	3·4	5·8	4·8	11·0	7·1	8·8	8·9	5·8	7·1	Chester. Parkside.					
30	21	51	2	4	6	11	10	21	25	23	48	344	425	769	817	371	435	806	40·7	37·8	39·0	5·1	6·1	5·6	8·1	4·8	6·3	6·9	4·1	5·4						
23	21	44	2	2	4	23	21	44	27	35	62	313	289	602	664	341	327	668	54·6	58·1	56·1	12·0	10·7	11·4	6·7	6·4	6·6	5·2	5·2	5·2	Cornwall. Cumberland, &c. Denbigh, &c.					
29	37	66	1	2	3	28	37	65	30	16	46	342	336	678	724	368	356	724	32·5	38·4	35·3	5·9	6·4	6·2	7·9	10·4	9·1	6·6	8·5	7·5						
45	36	81	1	-	1	38	32	70	-	-	-	376	352	728	728	370	326	696	30·0	48·8	38·7	6·4	9·4	7·9	12·2	11·0	11·6	9·7	8·1	8·9	Derby C. Devon, &c.					
37	57	94	-	1	1	23	18	41	4	-	4	510	675	1,185	1,189	497	668	1,165	34·9	38·7	36·7	7·3	5·4	6·2	7·4	8·5	8·1	6·1	7·2	6·7						
24	23	47	3	4	7	24	23	47	45	63	108	320	308	628	736	359	373	732	36·7	46·7	41·7	5·2	6·4	5·8	6·7	6·2	6·4	5·7	5·3	5·5	Dorset. Durham C., &c.					
123	63	186	-	-	-	103	46	149	4	2	6	750	685	1,435	1,441	754	689	1,443	26·9	52·4	38·0	5·5	9·3	7·3	16·3	9·1	12·9	13·1	7·5	10·5						
162	129	291	1	-	1	105	111	216	15	36	51	650	997	1,647	1,698	759	1,228	1,987	37·2	36·9	37·0	10·8	9·5	10·0	21·3	10·5	14·6	13·1	7·4	9·7	Essex, &c. Glamorgan, &c.					
101	66	167	3	2	5	76	43	119	20	17	37	925	879	1,804	1,841	891	853	1,744	25·9	26·5	26·2	6·8	6·2	6·5	11·3	7·7	9·6	8·8	6·2	7·5						
52	54	106	3	-	3	48	50	98	9	6	15	459	543	1,002	1,017	497	575	1,072	29·3	25·4	27·1	4·7	4·5	4·6	10·5	9·4	9·9	8·4	7·9	8·1	Gloucester C., &c. Hants.					
53	61	114	-	-	-	38	45	83	4	-	4	551	583	1,134	1,138	542	580	1,122	22·5	37·2	29·9	4·1	6·4	5·3	9·8	10·5	10·2	8·1	8·7	8·4						
14	23	37	-	-	-	10	15	25	2	1	3	189	228	417	420	182	202	384	25·0	20·0	22·5	4·5	3·1	3·7	7·7	11·4	9·6	6·4	8·8	7·7	Hereford C., &c. Herts.					
20	13	33	2	-	2	18	13	31	1	-	1	239	299	538	539	229	299	528	23·3	27·8	25·8	2·6	2·9	2·8	8·7	4·3	6·3	7·4	3·8	5·3						
98	92	190	-	-	-	70	64	134	2	1	3	626	748	1,374	1,377	625	783	1,408	35·2	41·1	38·2	6·7	6·1	6·4	15·7	11·8	13·5	10·4	7·2	8·6	Kent, &c.: Barming Heath. Chartham.					
94	51	115	2	2	4	60	47	107	12	20	32	496	495	991	1,023	517	542	1,059	34·4	35·1	24·8	4·4	4·3	4·3	12·4	9·4	10·9	8·8	5·6	7·0						

(a.) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26 (See Appendix B., Table VII.).

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R .			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																	Of the Total Number.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
								Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.	Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered..	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
										On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).	Other Re-admissions.	Private (including Criminal Patients).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		</

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1901 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
59	80	139	1	2	3	50	68	118	9	19	28	572	1,446	2,018	2,046	605	1,421	2,026	27·2	29·8	29·1	3·5	4·8	4·4	9·8	5·6	6·9	8·2	4·7	5·8	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. : Lancaster. Rainhill. Prestwich. Whittingham. Winwick Hall. Leicester C., and Rutland. Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Hol- land Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B. Lincoln (Kesteven Division).			
121	93	214	2	—	2	76	76	152	4	2	6	1,035	1,062	2,097	2,103	1,037	1,064	2,101	30·1	36·8	33·3	5·1	5·6	5·3	11·7	8·7	10·2	9·7	7·4	8·6				
81	96	177	—	—	—	65	87	152	14	15	29	1,201	1,475	(a)2,676	2,705	1,216	1,477	2,693	46·6	56·0	52·2	5·5	7·8	6·7	6·7	6·5	6·6	5·8	5·5	5·7				
111	89	200	—	—	—	91	73	164	—	2	2	1,077	1,023	2,100	2,102	1,077	1,029	2,106	35·6	46·2	40·4	5·7	6·6	6·1	10·3	8·6	9·5	8·7	7·4	8·1				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50	50	50	—	50	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
22	34	56	—	1	1	22	33	55	12	17	29	210	242	452	481	220	264	484	28·9	45·0	36·5	4·9	5·6	5·3	10·0	12·9	11·6	8·2	10·6	9·5				
57	53	110	—	—	—	30	26	56	—	1	1	358	384	742	743	373	390	763	27·7	40·9	34·6	5·8	8·6	7·2	15·3	13·6	14·4	11·8	10·1	10·9				
8	4	12	—	—	—	5	4	9	—	—	—	61	70	131	131	58	66	124	20·0	22·7	21·6	4·2	6·1	5·2	13·8	6·1	9·7	11·1	4·9	7·8				
117	64	181	1	—	1	91	55	146	11	7	18	1,064	1,375	2,439	2,457	1,074	1,368	2,442	38·2	44·4	41·0	7·3	6·0	6·6	10·9	4·7	7·4	8·7	4·0	6·2				
157	124	281	5	2	7	154	122	277	13	10	23	1,002	1,026	2,028	2,051	942	951	1,893	23·2	33·1	27·4	7·5	8·0	7·8	16·7	13·0	14·8	12·0	9·6	10·8				
84	66	150	—	1	1	72	62	134	9	13	22	925	1,223	2,148	2,170	934	1,246	2,180	31·1	38·5	34·7	5·0	4·6	4·8	9·0	5·3	6·9	7·4	4·5	5·8				
85	116	201	9	2	11	80	106	186	69	33	102	928	1,376	2,304	2,406	1,015	1,416	2,431	45·2	34·9	37·9	4·4	5·5	5·0	8·4	8·2	8·3	7·2	6·6	6·9				
76	130	206	2	1	3	55	112	167	10	11	21	906	1,573	2,479	2,500	914	1,591	2,505	30·4	48·9	43·3	3·8	7·9	6·4	8·3	8·2	8·2	7·1	6·7	6·8				
119	93	212	1	—	1	104	85	189	10	19	29	975	1,541	2,516	2,545	957	1,580	2,537	29·0	58·7	39·3	6·6	4·7	5·5	12·4	5·9	8·4	9·9	5·2	7·1				
3	36	39	—	6	6	3	31	34	—	68	68	110	571	681	749	110	614	724	—	24·2	24·2	—	3·8	3·3	2·7	5·9	5·4	2·6	4·8	4·5				
58	55	113	—	—	—	56	52	108	1	—	1	624	789	1,413	1,414	603	786	1,389	31·5	30·6	31·1	7·9	6·5	7·1	9·6	7·0	8·1	7·1	5·6	6·3				
51	33	89	2	1	3	45	34	79	27	29	56	512	530	1,042	1,098	527	551	1,078	32·4	36·7	34·5	5·5	5·6	5·5	9·7	6·9	8·3	8·0	5·9	6·9				
38	56	94	—	—	—	31	44	75	2	3	5	355	483	838	843	353	492	845	38·8	46·5	43·4	6·1	7·7	7·1	10·8	11·4	11·1	8·9	9·4	9·2				
58	44	102	3	3	6	36	32	68	19	30	49	420	425	845	894	446	450	896	25·9	37·3	30·9	5·1	5·7	5·4	13·0	9·8	11·4	10·5	8·1	9·3				
38	33	71	1	—	1	31	28	59	4	3	7	397	308	705	712	381	301	682	34·8	41·3	37·9	8·3	10·9	9·5	10·0	11·0	10·4	7·9	8·4	8·1				
27	30	57	—	—	—	27	30	57	1	1	2	201	196	397	399	202	192	394	39·7	36·2	37·9	8·8	8·2	8·5	13·4	15·6	14·5	10·4	11·8	11·1				
28	26	54	—	—	—	23	23	46	1	—	1	235	325	560	561	235	311	546	28·6	32·5	30·8	5·5	6·4	6·0	11·9	8·4	9·9	9·7	6·7	8·0				
41	41	82	—	—	—	19	25	44	3	10	13	387	432	(a)819	832	386	439	825	37·1	49·4	42·9	7·4	8·1	7·8	10·6	9·3	9·9	8·5	7·7	8·1				
4	39	81	2	1	3	32	33	65	12	18	30	338	473	811	841	341	486	827	37·9	39·0	38·4	9·0	6·5	7·5	12·3	8·0	9·8	9·6	6·5	7·8	Somerset and Bath C.B. : Wells. Cotford. Stafford C., and Newcastle- under-Lyme B. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton. Suffolk, E. and W. Surrey and Guildford B. Sussex, E., and Brighton C.B. „ W. Warwick C., Coventry C.B. and Warwick B.			
19	18	37	—	—	—	18	14	32	—	—	—	213	263	476	476	209	267	476	42·9	58·5	50·6	7·1	7·8	7·5	9·1	6·7	7·8	7·5	5·8	6·6				
72	48	120	—	—	—	54	33	87	4	5	9	467	410	877	886	475	400	875	38·8	34·2	36·6	7·1	7·3	7·2	15·2	12·0	13·7	11·4	9·2	10·4				
54	41	95	—	2	2	26	21	47	2	3	5	39	445	840	845	406	465	871	31·9	34·1	33·0	8·1	7·1	7·6	13·3	8·8	10·9	9·9	6·9	8·4				
42	39	81	—	—	—	38	34	72	—	2	2	305	315	620	622	312	317	629	30·2	38·6	34·1	6·7	8·0	7·3	13·5	12·3	12·9	9·7	9·7	9·7				
24	45	69	—	—	—	24	43	67	1	—	1	251	329	(a)580	581	251	335	586	44·3	25·8	34·0	9·7	5·3	7·2	9·6	13·4	11·8	7·5	10·4	9·2				
51	64	115	—	—	—	35	35	70	3	—	3	409	590	999	1,002	426	627	1,053	40·3	35·3	37·7	8·7	6·1	7·2	12·0	10·2	10·9	9·3	8·3	8·7				
45	45	90	—	—	—	24	25	49	1	—	1	408	566	974	975	406	550	956	35·4	37·0	36·3	6·5	6·0	6·2	11·1	8·2	9·4	8·6	6·7	7·6				
22	26	48	1	—	1	20	26	46	2	3	5	226	391	617	622	230	314	544	39·1	18·3	25·8	6·5	3·4	4·6	9·6	8·3	8·8	8·0	5·9	6·7				
48	55	103	3	1	4	28	37	65	15	15	30	407	532	939	969	402	579	981	29·0	41·9	35·1	7·4	7·1	7·2	11·9	9·5	10·5	8·9	7·5	8·1				

(a) Some of these patients were boarded out at a Union Workhouse, under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 26. (See Appendix B., Table VII.).

TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.																	
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.					Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.								
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).									Other Re-admissions.														Private (including Criminal Patients).					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
Wight, Isle of - - -	-	22	22	111	186	297	319	31	56	87	-	10	10	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	5	7	-	4	4	13	31	44	-	5	5	10	18	28	-	2	2					
Wilts - - - - -	8	8	16	392	508	900	916	92	81	173	3	2	5	-	-	-	11	15	26	6	8	14	-	1	1	20	39	59	3	1	4	15	34	49	2	1	3					
Worcester C., Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B.	17	27	44	511	614	1,125	1,169	113	133	246	6	9	15	-	-	-	15	21	36	9	9	18	-	-	-	61	66	127	4	6	10	48	49	97	1	5	6					
York, North Riding - -	41	34	75	305	309	614	689	84	72	156	14	12	26	1	1	2	9	25	34	6	5	11	2	4	6	33	40	73	4	7	11	28	35	63	2	5	7					
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :																																										
Wakefield - - - -	4	-	4	728	737	1,465	1,469	363	285	648	8	4	12	-	-	-	42	49	91	59	29	88	-	-	-	134	155	289	1	1	2	115	123	238	1	1	2					
Wadsley - - - - -	20	31	51	744	857	1,601	1,652	266	274	540	6	2	8	-	-	-	48	49	97	4	8	12	-	-	-	173	156	329	5	3	8	105	108	213	2	1	3					
Menston - - - - -	28	43	71	706	792	1,498	1,569	188	199	387	19	24	43	1	-	1	38	42	80	8	1	9	1	-	1	106	144	250	5	11	16	73	103	176	3	9	12					
York, East Riding - -	2	4	6	193	260	453	459	41	59	100	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	12	15	1	4	5	-	1	1	28	45	73	-	1	1	11	17	28	-	-	-					
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London). Birmingham :																																										
Winson Green - - -	12	9	21	421	312	733	754	303	273	576	9	11	20	6	-	6	52	54	106	37	31	68	-	-	-	205	184	389	2	3	5	126	-	223	1	3	4					
Rubery Hill - - - -	4	2	6	374	377	751	757	45	62	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	62	107	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-					
Bristol - - - - -	2	6	8	367	439	806	814	105	175	280	5	3	8	-	-	-	11	23	34	2	68	70	-	-	-	41	57	98	2	2	4	39	43	82	2	2	4					
Derby - - - - -	8	13	21	139	146	285	306	47	44	91	1	3	4	-	-	-	6	7	13	4	9	13	-	1	1	25	32	57	3	2	5	21	19	40	3	1	4					
Exeter - - - - -	29	52	81	144	135	279	360	63	57	120	19	11	30	1	-	1	7	10	17	8	8	16	3	2	5	52	26	78	17	12	29	27	10	37	8	5	13					
Hull - - - - -	6	13	19	274	263	537	556	92	68	160	4	4	8	-	-	-	18	13	31	3	-	3	-	-	-	50	37	87	2	3	5	34	24	58	-	1	1					
Ipswich - - - - -	11	12	23	142	161	303	326	41	54	95	2	7	9	-	-	-	7	12	19	4	3	7	-	-	-	23	20	43	2	5	7	17	14	31	2	3	5					
Leicester - - - - -	6	4	10	264	291	555	565	118	290	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	24	37	43	181	224	-	-	-	35	87	122	4	1	5	28	47	75	4	1	5					
London (City of) - - -	68	82	150	186	176	362	512	104	106	210	38	56	94	-	-	-	11	10	21	16	26	42	15	22	37	93	55	148	16	24	40	34	34	68	4	15	25					
Middlesbrough - - -	3	2	5	113	93	206	211	64	65	129	1	7	8	-	-	-	9	4	13	8	18	26	-	2	2	10	27	37	-	4	4	9	19	28	10	3	3					
Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	5	9	14	348	322	670	684	159	73	232	7	7	14	1	-	1	5	10	15	51	3	54	-	1	1	34	35	69	4	2	6	19	26	45	-	2	2					
Norwich - - - - -	1	1	2	133	169	302	304	35	54	89	-	1	1	1	-	1	6	14	20	3	4	7	-	1	1	14	33	47	-	-	-	10	23	33	-	-	-					
Nottingham - - - - -	10	14	24	291	355	646	670	128	77	205	8	11	19	-	-	-	7	10	17	51	1	52	-	1	1	27	49	76	3	6	9	25	42	67	3	4	7					
Plymouth - - - - -	5	5	10	115	150	265	275	30	24	54	3	-	3	-	-	-	12	6	18	1	1	2	-	-	-	20	22	42	4	2	6	16	12	28	2	1	3					
Portsmouth - - - - -	24	22	46	307	343	650	696	97	99	196	11	12	23	1	-	1	12	18	30	8	7	15	1	1	2	61	52	113	6	6	12	51	42	93	4	5	9					
Sunderland - - - - -	1	-	1	171	162	333	334	57	42	99	3	1	4	-	-	-	8	12	20	3	2	5	-	-	-	43	22	65	2	1	3	36	17	53	4	1	2					
West Ham - - - - -	Asylum opened 6th August 1901.							362	423	785	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	300	367	667	-	-	-	17	14	31	-	-	-	7	6	13	-	-	-					
TOTAL - - - - -	781	972	1,753	33,489	40,673	74,162	75,915	10,343	11,479	21,822	346	342	688	36	19	55	1,330	1,794	3,124	1,536	2,272	3,808	39	60	99	5,156	6,649	11,805	196	229	425	3,020	3,650	6,670	102	129	231					

(a) In addition to these numbers, 318 patients (151 males and 167 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 70 patients (30 males and 40 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 105 Criminal (Private) Patients (80 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.
Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.

- TABLE III.—continued.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.								Average Number Resident during 1901.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						County, District, and County-Borough Asylums. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.				
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER. Total Number of Lunatics.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1901, to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1901.					Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.										
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
21	17	38	—	4	4	17	15	32	—	25	25	108	191	299	324	106	212	318	34·5	36·0	35·4	7·0	6·8	6·9	19·8	8·0	11·9	14·8	6·5	9·4	Wight, Isle of.					
55	54	109	—	—	—	42	41	83	13	14	27	404	490	894	921	405	503	908	17·4	46·6	30·8	3·0	5·7	4·5	13·5	10·7	12·0	11·2	9·0	10·0	Wilts.					
55	53	108	2	5	7	44	49	93	16	27	43	509	628	1,137	1,180	527	647	1,174	46·2	39·5	42·5	7·5	6·3	6·9	10·4	8·2	9·2	8·6	6·8	7·6	Worcester C., Dudley C.B. and Worcester C.B.					
39	27	66	2	2	4	23	16	39	50	40	90	308	308	616	706	347	346	693	36·4	53·0	44·1	6·5	8·5	7·5	11·2	7·8	9·5	9·1	6·5	7·8	York, North Riding. York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :					
95	75	170	2	—	2	89	62	151	3	—	3	863	792	1,655	1,658	826	763	1,589	37·8	48·0	42·5	10·5	12·0	11·2	11·5	9·8	10·7	8·7	7·3	8·0	Wakefield.					
110	83	193	3	3	6	103	76	179	21	28	49	726	895	1,621	1,670	749	911	1,660	40·1	40·6	40·3	10·2	9·3	9·7	14·7	9·1	11·6	10·7	7·1	8·8	Wadsley.					
85	68	153	7	4	11	73	50	123	35	55	90	696	767	1,463	1,553	734	823	1,557	40·8	52·0	46·7	7·9	10·0	9·0	11·6	8·3	9·8	9·2	6·6	7·8	Menston.					
22	15	37	—	—	—	22	12	34	3	6	9	183	257	440	449	193	275	468	27·5	30·9	29·5	4·7	5·3	5·0	11·4	5·5	7·9	9·3	4·6	6·6	York, East Riding.					
69	57	126	1	3	4	47	38	85	13	11	24	449	342	791	815	454	350	804	48·5	40·1	44·4	17·3	16·3	16·8	15·2	16·3	15·7	9·5	9·6	9·5	COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).					
20	30	50	—	2	2	16	23	39	4	—	4	398	411	809	813	397	397	794	—	—	—	—	—	—	5·0	7·6	6·3	4·7	6·7	5·8	Birmingham:					
42	49	91	1	—	1	43	43	86	3	9	12	388	505	893	905	389	482	871	37·9	40·2	39·0	8·2	6·9	7·5	10·8	10·2	10·4	8·9	7·9	8·3	Winson Green.					
16	5	21	1	1	2	16	5	21	6	13	19	147	153	300	319	155	165	320	48·8	54·3	51·3	10·8	9·4	10·1	10·3	3·0	6·6	8·2	2·5	5·3	Rubery Hill.					
17	13	30	4	5	9	11	9	20	26	47	73	141	158	299	372	168	201	369	50·0	20·4	35·9	11·5	4·1	7·7	10·1	6·5	8·1	7·2	5·3	6·3	Bristol.					
45	30	75	2	2	4	40	27	67	6	12	18	271	265	536	554	282	272	554	38·2	35·3	36·9	9·1	7·0	8·1	16·0	11·0	13·5	12·1	8·7	10·5	Derby.					
21	21	42	1	3	4	14	12	26	10	10	20	140	176	316	336	154	176	330	45·9	27·5	35·2	8·8	6·2	7·4	13·6	11·9	12·7	10·8	9·3	10·0	Exeter.					
33	21	54	1	—	1	27	18	45	8	8	16	312	469	781	797	308	414	722	37·3	43·1	40·8	7·2	8·0	7·7	10·7	5·1	7·5	8·5	3·6	5·5	Hull.					
34	28	62	14	12	26	28	23	51	85	112	197	146	169	315	512	245	274	519	38·6	42·5	40·5	9·5	9·3	9·4	13·9	10·2	11·9	9·5	7·7	8·6	Ipswich.					
26	7	33	2	—	2	17	5	22	2	5	7	142	121	263	270	132	109	241	16·1	40·4	27·2	5·0	11·9	8·2	19·7	6·4	13·6	14·4	4·4	9·7	Leicester.					
55	41	96	2	1	3	47	38	85	5	13	18	418	315	733	751	358	327	685	17·8	37·1	25·4	3·7	6·4	4·9	15·4	12·5	14·0	10·8	10·1	10·5	London (City of).					
20	16	36	—	—	—	10	13	23	—	2	2	135	173	308	310	134	173	307	32·3	46·0	40·7	6·0	10·3	8·4	14·9	9·2	11·7	11·9	7·1	9·2	Middlesbrough.					
37	37	74	1	1	2	34	36	70	13	17	30	352	343	695	725	343	361	704	32·5	55·3	43·8	5·8	9·4	7·7	10·8	10·2	10·5	8·6	8·3	8·5	Newcastle-on-Tyne.					
14	5	19	—	—	—	11	3	14	4	2	6	112	150	262	268	118	153	271	55·2	52·2	53·8	10·7	6·7	8·5	11·9	3·3	7·0	9·3	2·8	5·8	Norwich.					
47	44	91	4	2	6	28	32	60	26	24	50	294	344	638	688	331	359	690	58·0	45·7	51·7	11·9	9·1	10·4	14·2	12·3	13·2	11·0	9·5	10·2	Nottingham.					
14	11	25	—	—	—	14	11	25	3	—	3	169	171	340	343	174	171	345	66·7	42·5	56·4	15·7	8·3	12·2	8·0	6·4	7·2	6·1	5·4	5·8	Plymouth.					
11	17	28	—	—	—	11	17	28	—	—	—	334	392	726	726	106	124	230	11·3	10·7	11·0	1·9	1·4	1·7	10·4	13·7	12·2	3·0	4·0	3·6	Portsmouth.					
4,030	3,642	7,672	109	94	203	3,232	2,985	6,217	863	1,093	1,956	34,564	41,740	76,304	78,260	34,900	42,270	77,170	34·4	39·7	37·1	6·8	6·9	6·8	11·6	8·6	9·9	9·0	6·9	7·9	Sunderland.					
																																				West Ham.
																																				TOTAL

TABLE III.—continued.—REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS,

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS, AND CRIMINAL ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																				DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.											
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																				Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
									Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.			Private (including Criminal Patients).	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Discharged Recovered.	Of the Number Discharged Recovered.	Private (including Criminal Patients).														
										On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).																	Other Re-admissions.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.								
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) HOSPITALS :																																								
Chester	-	-	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	129	202	331	-	-	-	331	50	44	94	50	44	94	-	-	-	4	6	10	6	2	8	6	2	8	24	43	67	24	43	67	17	27	44	17	27	44
Devon	-	-	Wonford House, Exeter	55	76	131	-	-	-	131	15	16	31	15	16	31	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	3	5	2	3	5	18	16	34	18	16	34	7	9	16	7	9	16
Gloucester	-	-	Barnwood House, Gloucester	61	91	152	-	-	-	152	13	16	28	12	16	28	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	4	5	1	4	5	3	18	21	3	18	21	3	7	10	3	7	10
Lincoln	-	-	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	29	48	77	-	-	-	77	16	20	36	16	20	36	-	-	-	5	4	9	2	2	4	2	2	4	13	14	27	13	14	27	6	8	14	6	8	14
Middlesex	-	-	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C.	54	126	180	-	-	-	180	20	47	67	20	47	67	-	-	-	2	11	13	3	6	9	3	6	9	14	43	57	14	43	57	8	22	30	8	22	30
Norfolk	-	-	Bethel Hospital, Norwich	27	57	84	1	-	1	85	14	13	27	14	13	27	1	1	2	2	2	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	8	14	22	8	14	22	2	5	7	2	5	7
Northampton	-	-	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton	187	201	388	-	-	-	388	44	63	107	44	63	107	-	1	1	9	13	22	9	13	22	9	13	22	25	51	76	25	51	76	6	35	41	6	35	41
Notts	-	-	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	46	49	95	-	-	-	95	8	9	17	8	9	17	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	9	6	15	9	6	15	5	4	9	5	4	9
Oxford	-	-	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	49	49	98	-	-	-	98	9	4	13	9	4	13	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	4	11	3	14	11	3	14	5	1	6	5	1	6
Stafford	-	-	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital, Stafford	48	71	119	-	-	-	119	11	21	32	11	21	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	3	2	5	8	15	23	8	15	23	-	6	6	-	6	6
Surrey	-	-	Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	84	127	211	-	-	-	211	96	129	225	96	129	225	1	1	2	14	22	36	4	16	20	4	16	20	79	128	207	79	128	207	44	69	113	44	69	113
"	-	-	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water, Surrey.	157	206	363	-	-	-	363	66	57	123	66	57	123	1	-	1	11	9	20	9	7	16	9	7	16	48	52	100	48	52	100	19	18	37	19	18	37
York City (N.R.)	-	-	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York	50	38	88	25	26	51	139	32	25	57	15	6	21	-	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	4	3	-	3	18	18	36	11	5	16	9	9	18	6	3	9
" "	(E.R.)	-	The Retreat, York	60	103	163	-	-	-	163	21	24	45	21	24	45	-	1	1	4	4	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	15	18	33	15	18	33	11	10	21	11	10	21
TOTAL				1,036	1,444	2,480	26	26	52	2,532	414	488	902	397	469	866	3	6	9	58	76	134	48	59	107	47	59	106	293	439	732	286	426	712	142	230	372	139	224	363
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886") :				(a)																																				
Devon	-	-	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross	7	6	13	175	81	256	269	29	17	46	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	8	35	1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester	141	74	215	22	18	40	255	10	13	23	8	12	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	12	9	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancaster	-	-	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster(a)	280	129	409	119	63	182	591	35	30	65	26	18	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	16	55	27	14	41	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlesex	-	-	Normansfield, Hampton Wick (b)	96	51	147	-	-	-	147	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	10	8	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	-	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath (c)	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	-	-	Magdalen Hospital School, Combe Down, Bath	7	10	17	2	2	4	21	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Surrey	-	-	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill(a)	334	179	513	-	-	-	513	31	23	54	31	23	54	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	31	36	67	-	-	-	67	8	4	12	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	39	24	15	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)				896	488	1,384	318	164	482	1,866	115	89	204	75	59	134	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	46	153	69	35	104	2	1	3	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS :				(f)																																				
Hants	-	-	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, South- ampton.	70	-	70	-	-	-	70	403	-	403	403	-	403	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	379	-	379	379	-	379	224	-	224	224	-	224
Norfolk	-	-	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth	172	-	172	-	-	-	172	16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	-	8	6	-	6	6	-	6
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals)				242	-	242	-	-	-	242	419	-	419	419	-	419	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	387	387	-	387	230	-	230	230	-	230
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																								
Berks	-	-	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	482	170	652	-	-	-	652	29	24	53	29	24	53	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	4	4	-	4	15	8	23	15	8	23	7	8	15	7	8	15
(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts.				(b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House.																																				

(a) Also registered under the Lunacy Acts. (b) Also a Metropolitan Licensed House. (c) Also a Provincial Licensed House.
(d) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female), was transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Private to the Pauper Class. (e) In addition to these numbers, 1 patient (a female), was transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Pauper to the Private Class. Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.
(f) In addition to these numbers, 6 patients (5 males and 1 female), were transferred, while resident during 1901 from the Private to the Pauper Class.

NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUM.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals; Idiot Establishments, Naval and Military Hospitals, and Criminal Asylum
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients). P A U P E R. Total Number of Lunatics.							Average Number Resident during 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1901 to Admissions [excluding Transfers and Re-admissions on fresh Reception Orders rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1)], during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1901.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1901.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
24	16	40	24	16	40	5	2	7	131	187	318	-	-	-	318	129	196	325	38·6	64·3	51·2	9·5	11·0	10·4	18·6	8·2	12·3	13·4	6·5	9·4	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
1	3	4	1	3	4	-	1	1	51	73	124	-	-	-	124	53	74	127	53·8	75·0	64·0	10·0	9·9	9·9	1·9	4·1	3·1	1·4	3·3	2·5	Wonford House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	-	1	1	68	87	155	-	-	-	155	64	91	155	27·3	58·3	43·5	4·1	6·5	5·6	3·1	2·2	2·6	2·7	1·9	2·2	Barnwood House.
3	5	8	3	5	8	1	-	1	29	49	78	-	-	-	78	29	48	77	42·9	44·4	43·8	13·3	11·8	12·4	10·3	10·4	10·4	6·7	7·4	7·1	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
3	6	9	3	6	9	2	-	2	57	124	181	-	-	-	181	56	128	184	47·1	53·7	51·7	10·8	12·7	12·1	5·4	4·7	4·9	4·1	3·5	3·6	St. Luke's Hospital.
2	6	8	2	6	8	-	-	-	31	50	81	1	-	1	82	31	51	82	15·4	45·4	29·2	4·9	7·2	6·4	6·5	11·8	9·8	4·9	8·7	7·3	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
9	3	12	9	3	12	3	-	3	197	210	407	-	-	-	407	191	211	402	17·1	71·4	48·8	2·6	13·3	8·3	4·7	1·4	3·0	3·9	1·1	2·4	St. Andrew's Hospital.
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	42	51	93	-	-	-	93	45	49	94	71·4	50·0	60·0	9·3	6·9	8·0	6·7	2·0	4·2	5·6	1·7	3·6	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	44	48	92	-	-	-	92	48	49	97	83·3	33·3	66·7	8·6	1·9	5·4	6·2	4·1	5·2	5·2	3·8	4·5	Warneford Asylum.
1	5	6	1	5	6	-	2	2	50	72	122	-	-	-	122	47	74	121	-	31·6	22·2	-	6·5	4·0	2·1	6·8	5·0	1·7	5·4	3·9	Coton Hill Lunatic Hospital.
14	6	20	14	6	20	11	3	14	87	122	209	-	-	-	209	87	119	206	48·3	61·6	55·7	24·6	27·1	26·0	16·1	5·0	9·7	7·8	2·4	4·6	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
13	6	19	13	6	19	2	1	3	162	205	367	-	-	-	367	157	205	362	33·9	36·0	34·9	8·6	6·8	7·6	8·3	2·9	5·2	5·9	2·3	3·9	Holloway Sanatorium.
10	7	17	4	4	8	5	2	7	50	34	84	29	30	59	143	76	62	138	32·1	37·5	34·6	8·4	10·2	9·2	13·2	11·3	12·3	9·3	8·0	8·7	York Lunatic Asylum.
4	7	11	4	7	11	3	2	5	62	102	164	-	-	-	164	62	102	164	55·0	45·5	50·0	13·6	7·9	10·1	6·5	6·9	6·7	4·9	5·6	5·3	The Retreat, York.
92	75	167	86	72	158	32	14	46	1,061	1,414	2,475	30	30	60	2,535	1,075	1,459	2,534	39·1	54·4	47·3	9·6	11·8	10·9	8·6	5·1	6·6	6·3	3·8	4·9	TOTAL.
5	6	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	5	12	172	85	257	269	180	89	269	6·9	5·9	6·5	·9	1·0	1·0	2·8	6·7	4·1	2·4	5·8	3·5	Western Counties Asylum.
3	11	14	2	8	10	1	4	5	138	76	214	23	15	38	252	159	87	246	-	-	-	-	-	-	1·9	12·6	5·7	1·7	10·5	5·0	Eastern Counties Asylum.
9	2	11	7	2	9	-	-	-	267	131	398	119	73	192	590	389	195	584	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·3	1·0	1·9	2·1	·9	1·7	Royal Albert Asylum.
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	86	50	136	-	-	-	136	81	47	128	-	-	-	-	-	-	3·7	2·1	3·1	3·1	1·9	2·7	Normansfield, Hampton Wick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Downside Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	3	2	5	21	9	12	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Magdalen Hospital School.
8	7	15	8	7	15	3	5	8	333	180	513	-	-	-	513	332	178	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·4	3·9	2·9	2·2	3·5	2·6	Earlswood Asylum.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	38	37	75	-	-	-	75	35	37	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	2·9	5·4	4·2	2·6	5·0	3·8	Midland Counties Asylum.
29	29	58	21	21	42	4	9	13	876	491	1,367	317	175	492	1,859	1,185	648	1,833	1·7	1·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	2·5	4·5	3·2	2·2	3·9	2·8	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	89	-	89	-	-	-	89	69	-	69	55·6	-	55·6	47·4	-	47·4	7·2	-	7·2	1·1	-	1·1	Royal Military Hospital.
15	-	15	15	-	15	13	-	13	165	-	165	-	-	-	165	169	-	169	37·5	-	37·5	3·2	-	3·2	8·9	-	8·9	8·0	-	8·0	Royal Naval Hospital.
20	-	20	20	-	20	18	-	18	254	-	254	-	-	-	254	238	-	238	54·9	-	54·9	34·8	-	34·8	8·4	-	8·4	3·0	-	3·0	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals).
10	7	17	10	7	17	10	7	17	486	179	665	-	-	-	665	485	174	659	28·0	33·3	30·6	1·4	4·1	2·1	2·1	4·0	2·6	2·0	3·6	2·4	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																	DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.													
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R. 			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).								Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered Private (including Criminal Patients).				
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	27	55	82	60	68	128	210	76	118	194	12	18	30	-	-	-	11	11	22	2	5	7	2	5	7	24	51	75	7	10	17	16	28	44	4	2	6	
Bow	Grove Hall	124	1	125	80	41	121	246	17	5	22	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11	-	-	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	
Camberwell	Camberwell House	98	230	328	56	70	126	454	60	99	159	34	66	100	-	-	-	9	21	30	8	12	20	8	11	19	25	54	79	13	35	48	16	38	54	7	21	28	
Hoxton	Hoxton House	12	44	56	22	17	39	95	91	205	296	17	36	53	-	1	1	12	30	42	1	3	4	1	3	4	24	57	81	11	25	36	12	38	50	2	12	14	
Peckham	Peckham House	87	236	323	22	2	24	347	44	51	95	22	44	66	-	1	1	1	11	12	3	7	10	3	7	10	25	36	61	12	28	40	13	12	25	3	11	14	
Chiswick	Chiswick House	18	16	34	-	-	-	34	6	5	11	6	5	11	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	4	9	5	4	9	2	3	5	2	3	5	
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	29	32	61	-	-	-	61	6	9	15	6	9	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	7	5	12	7	5	12	4	3	7	4	3	7	
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	28	48	76	-	-	-	76	8	19	27	8	19	27	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	4	15	19	4	15	19	2	8	10	2	8	10	
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	41	4	45	-	-	-	45	10	6	16	10	6	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	9	4	13	9	4	13	6	1	7	6	1	7	
Isleworth	Wyke House	22	17	39	-	-	-	39	4	7	11	4	7	11	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	4	7	11	4	7	11	-	5	5	-	5	5	
Reckhampton	The Priory	39	37	76	-	-	-	76	25	22	47	25	22	47	-	-	-	9	1	10	1	2	3	1	2	3	18	14	32	18	14	32	6	7	13	6	7	13	
Sunbury	Halliford House	12	11	23	-	-	-	23	4	6	10	4	6	10	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	2	4	2	2	4	
Tooting	Newlands House	21	-	21	-	-	-	21	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	
South End	Catford	20	-	20	-	-	-	20	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	7	-	7	7	7	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Clapham Park	Clarence Lodge	House licensed October 2nd, 1901; Patients received from The Huguenots q.v.							-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Finchley, East	The Grange	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Hayes, Oxbridge	Hayes Park	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	Wood End House	-	17	17	-	-	-	17	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	
Hendon	Hendon Grove	-	13	13	-	-	-	13	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	
Kensington, West	Otto House	-	22	22	-	-	-	22	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	4	4	-	4	4	
Southall	Vine Cottage	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	
"	Featherstone Hall	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Streatham Hill	Fen-stanton	-	28	28	-	-	-	28	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	
TOTAL		578	858	1,436	240	198	438	1,874	364	588	952	161	274	435	2	6	8	51	90	141	27	40	67	27	39	66	167	287	454	102	186	288	87	160	247	40	80	129	
									(b)																	(c)													
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																							
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (a)	See Hospitals Sheet.							-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 30 patients (9 males and 21 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 25 patients (7 males and 18 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.

TABLE III.—continued.—METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.						Average Number Resident during 1901.			H O U S E S.		
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.	
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.														
M	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.		
17	17	34	4	6	10	14	12	26	28	56	84	94	117	211	295	105	152	257	Bethnal House.	
16	4	20	6	—	6	12	3	15	118	1	119	77	41	118	237	198	42	240	Grove Hall.	
32	37	69	17	26	43	11	6	17	101	232	333	56	76	132	465	155	307	462	Camberwell House.	
15	28	43	5	8	13	10	18	28	17	56	73	69	125	194	267	54	127	181	Hoxton House.	
15	20	35	10	19	29	14	14	28	86	231	317	27	2	29	346	115	241	356	Peckham House.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	18	16	34	—	—	—	34	17	16	33	Chiswick House.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	27	34	61	—	—	—	61	27	33	60	Brooke House.	
4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	28	52	80	—	—	—	80	27	49	76	Northumberland House.	
4	—	4	4	—	4	2	—	2	38	6	44	—	—	—	44	40	4	44	Moorcroft House.	
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	21	16	37	—	—	—	37	23	15	38	Wyke House.	
4	3	7	4	3	7	3	1	4	42	42	84	—	—	—	84	38	37	75	The Priory.	
2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	12	10	22	—	—	—	22	14	12	26	Halliford House.	
2	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	2	19	—	19	—	—	—	19	20	—	20	Newlands House.	
2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	21	22	—	22	Catford.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	3	3	Clarence Lodge.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	7	7	The Grange.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	10	10	Hayes Park.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	17	—	16	16	Wood End House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	11	—	12	12	Hendon Grove.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	21	21	—	—	—	21	—	20	20	Otto House.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	11	11	Vine Cottage.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	10	10	Featherstone Hall.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28	—	—	—	28	—	28	28	Fenstanton.	
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	House closed ; Patients transferred to Clarence Lodge, q.v.						—	—	6	6	The Huguenots.	
116	119	235	63	72	135	68	55	123	576	877	1,453	323	361	684	2,137	855	1,158	2,013	TOTAL.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.						Average Number Resident during 1901.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	6	6	Bishopstone House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	19	27	46	-	-	-	46	18	26	44	Springfield House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	House closed; patients removed to Corbar Hill House, q. v.						7	7	14	Wye House.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	13	28	-	-	-	28	8	8	16	Corbar Hill House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Court Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	9	19	28	-	-	-	28	10	18	28	Plympton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	14	9	23	-	-	-	23	12	11	23	Dinsdale Park.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	7	16	23	-	-	-	23	8	11	19	Middleton Hall.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	12	5	7	12	Witham.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	21	14	35	-	-	-	35	22	12	34	Northwoods.
-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	11	17	28	-	-	-	28	10	18	28	Fairford House.
-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	-	-	9	4	8	12	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	Harpenden Hall.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-	17	11	7	18	Redlands.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	Tattlebury House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	19	26	-	-	-	26	7	21	28	West Malling Place.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	10	21	-	-	-	21	9	10	19	Marsden Hall.
3	1	4	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	7	4	4	8	Overdale.
7	10	17	7	10	17	-	1	1	56	75	131	1	3	4	135	62	77	139	Haydock Lodge.
5	2	7	5	2	7	-	-	-	23	24	47	-	-	-	47	24	24	48	Tue Brook Villa.
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	17	17	34	-	-	-	34	15	15	30	Shaftesbury House.
6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	26	45	71	-	-	-	71	24	47	71	Heigham Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	15	16	-	-	-	16	1	14	15	The Grove.
3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	29	-	29	Stretton House.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	35	35	-	-	-	35	-	34	34	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	St. Mary's House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9	16	-	-	-	16	7	7	14	Boreatton Park.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																		DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.														
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.																		Of the Total Number.														
									Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
													On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).																			Other Re-admissions.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Somerset	- -	Brislington House, Bristol	- -	35	48	83	-	-	-	83	2	12	14	2	12	14	-	1	1	-	5	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	16	22	6	16	22	1	5	6	1	5	6	
"	- -	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	- -	9	33	42	-	-	-	42	5	9	14	5	9	14	-	-	-	3	6	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	6	9	15	6	9	15	3	3	6	3	3	6	
Stafford	- -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	- -	10	17	27	-	-	-	27	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	3	3	-	3	3		
"	- -	Moat House, Tamworth	- -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Surrey	- -	Church-street, Epsom	- -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	- -	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	- -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1		
Sussex	- -	Ticehurst House, Ticehurst	- -	46	36	82	-	-	-	82	7	4	11	7	4	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	6	5	11	6	5	11	3	1	4	3	1	4	
"	- -	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	- -	14	54	68	-	-	-	68	1	5	6	1	5	6	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	7	1	6	7	-	2	2	-	2	2		
"	- -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	- -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1			
"	- -	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	- -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Warwick	- -	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden, Birmingham.	- -	15	22	37	-	-	-	37	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wilts	- -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	- -	20	23	43	-	-	-	43	7	4	11	7	4	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	2	3	1	2	3		
"	- -	Fisherton House, Salisbury	- -	49	56	105	194	136	330	435	79	183	262	10	13	23	-	-	-	3	13	16	5	39	44	4	3	7	25	33	58	9	4	13	16	26	42	5	3	8	
"	- -	Fiddington House, Market Laving- ton, Devizes.	- -	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	
"	- -	Kingsdown House, Box	- -	8	26	34	-	-	-	34	8	17	25	8	17	25	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	4	4	-	4	4	3	10	13	3	10	13	1	5	6	1	5	6	
York, W.R.	- -	Greta Bank, Burton - in - Lons- dale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	- -	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	- -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rother- ham.	- -	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	- -	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York	- -	-	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5
TOTAL		- - -	- - -	518	806	1,324	194	138	332	1,656	231	449	680	161	276	437	2	6	8	31	65	96	18	74	92	17	38	55	140	264	404	123	231	354	58	122	180	47	97	144	

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 3 patients (2 males and 1 female) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 3 patients (1 male and 2 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Private to the Pauper Class. Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.

TABLE III.—continued.—PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.							Average Number Resident during 1901.			H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3	2	5	3	2	5	1	-	1	28	42	70	-	-	-	70	31	45	76	Brislington House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	33	41	-	-	-	41	8	31	39	Bailbrook House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	9	16	25	-	-	-	25	9	16	25	Ashwood House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Moat House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Church-street, Epsom.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Chalk Pit House.
2	2	4	2	2	4	1	-	1	45	33	78	-	-	-	78	44	35	79	Ticehurst House.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	13	51	64	-	-	-	64	13	52	65	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	3	Periteau House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	Ashbrooke Hall.
1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	15	22	37	-	-	-	37	13	22	35	Glendossill, and Hurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	20	44	-	-	-	44	23	22	45	Laverstock House.
26	21	47	4	6	10	12	13	25	48	60	108	223	261	484	592	258	246	504	Fisherton House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	21	-	-	-	21	10	12	22	Fiddington House.
3	4	7	3	4	7	-	-	-	10	29	39	-	-	-	39	8	28	36	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	8	Greta Bank.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	12	12	The Grange.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	21	-	21	21	The Pleasaunce.
72	72	144	50	57	107	15	14	29	507	793	1,300	224	264	488	1,788	717	979	1,696	TOTAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT: Downside Lodge.

TABLE III.—continued.

S U M M A R Y.

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1901.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																			DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1901.																		
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																Total Number.			Of the Total Number.															
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum or in any Lunatic Asylum, Registered Hospital, or Licensed House, not including Transfers from other Institutions.						Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.							Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.									
														On fresh Reception Order rendered necessary by previous Order having expired under the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 38 (1).									Other Re-admissions.																						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.												
COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	781	972	1,753	33,489	40,673	74,162	75,915	10,343	11,479	21,822	346	342	688	36	19	55	1,330	1,794	3,124	1,536	2,272	3,808	39	60	99	5,156	6,649	11,805	196	229	425	3,020	3,650	6,670	102	129	231								
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	1,036	1,444	2,480	26	26	52	2,532	414	488	902	397	469	866	3	6	9	58	76	134	48	59	107	47	59	106	293	439	732	286	426	712	142	230	372	139	224	363								
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	578	858	1,436	240	198	438	1,874	364	588	952	161	274	435	2	6	8	51	90	141	27	40	67	27	39	66	167	287	454	102	186	288	87	160	247	40	89	129								
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	518	806	1,324	194	138	332	1,656	231	449	680	161	276	437	2	6	8	31	65	96	18	74	92	17	38	55	140	264	404	123	231	354	58	122	180	47	97	144								
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS	242	-	242	-	-	-	242	419	-	419	419	-	419	-	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	387	-	387	387	-	387	230	-	230	230	-	230								
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	482	170	652	-	-	-	652	29	24	53	29	24	53	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	-	4	4	-	4	15	8	23	15	8	23	7	8	15	7	8	15								
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	157	294	451	-	-	-	451	54	125	179	54	125	179	-	2	2	4	10	14	20	58	78	20	58	78	39	98	137	39	98	137	9	18	27	9	18	27								
TOTAL - - -	3,794	4,544	8,338	33,949	41,035	74,984	83,322	11,854	13,153	25,007	1,567	1,510	3,077	43	39	82	1,495	2,038	3,533	1,653	2,503	4,156	154	254	408	6,197	7,745	13,942	1,148	1,178	2,326	3,553	4,188	7,741	574	565	1,139								
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	896	488	1,384	318	164	482	1,866	115	89	204	75	59	134	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	107	46	153	69	35	104	2	1	3	-	-	-								
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,690	5,032	9,722	34,267	41,199	75,466	85,188	11,969	13,242	25,211	1,642	1,569	3,211	43	39	82	1,500	2,040	3,540	1,653	2,503	4,156	154	254	408	6,304	7,791	14,095	1,217	1,213	2,430	3,555	4,189	7,744	574	565	1,139								
(a)																																					(b)								
(c) In addition to these numbers 252 patients (162 males and 90 females) were admitted to the County, District, and County Borough Asylums, and 1,139 patients (613 males and 526 females) were discharged from the County, District, and County Borough Asylums, and 1,139 patients (613 males and 526 females) were discharged from the County, District, and County Borough Asylums.																																													

(a) In addition to these numbers, 352 patients (162 males and 190 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Pauper to the Private Class.

(b) In addition to these numbers, 105 patients (43 males and 62 females) were transferred, while resident during 1901, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 105 Criminal (Private) patients (80 males and 25 females) were retained in the Asylum as Pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in Table IIIA.

TABLE III.—continued.

SUMMARY.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1901.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1902.							Average Number Resident during 1901.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
4,030	3,642	7,672	109	94	203	3,232	2,985	6,217	863	1,093	1,956	34,564	41,740	76,304	78,260	34,900	42,270	77,170	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
92	75	167	86	72	158	32	14	46	1,061	1,414	2,475	30	30	60	2,535	1,075	1,459	2,534	Registered Hospitals
116	119	235	63	72	135	68	55	123	576	877	1,453	323	361	684	2,137	855	1,158	2,013	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
72	72	144	50	57	107	15	14	29	507	793	1,300	224	264	488	1,788	717	979	1,696	Provincial Licensed Houses
20	—	20	20	—	20	18	—	18	254	—	254	—	—	—	254	238	—	238	Naval and Military Hospitals.
10	7	17	10	7	17	10	7	17	486	179	665	—	—	—	665	485	174	659	Criminal Asylum.
10	19	29	10	19	29	—	—	—	162	302	464	—	—	—	464	159	293	457	Private Single Patients.
4,350	3,934	8,284	348	321	669	3,375	3,075	6,450	3,909	4,658	8,567	35,141	42,395	77,536	86,103	38,429	46,338	84,767	TOTAL.
29	29	58	21	21	42	4	9	13	876	491	1,367	317	175	492	1,859	1,185	648	1,833	Idiot Establishments.
4,379	3,963	8,342	369	342	711	3,379	3,084	6,463	4,785	5,149	9,934	35,458	42,570	78,028	87,962	39,614	46,986	86,600	GRAND TOTAL.

TABLE IIIA.—continued—TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—continued.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—continued.									
Salop, &c. - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Somerset: Wells - - - - -	-	1	1	1	1	2	5	8	13
" Cotford - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Staffs: Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" Burntwood - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
" Cheddleton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Surrey - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sussex: East - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
" West - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	1	2	3	2	-	2	-	-	-
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	4	4
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10
Worcester - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	4
Yorks: North Riding - - - - -	1	2	3	1	-	1	3	5	8
" Wakefield - - - - -	-	-	-	6	3	9	-	-	-
" Wadsley - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
" Menston - - - - -	-	1	1	3	1	4	3	5	8
" East Riding - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
COUNTY BOROUGHES:									
Birmingham: Winson Green - - - - -	2	1	3	4	2	6	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exeter - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	2	4	6
Ipswich - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	1	2
Leicester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	13
London, City of - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	10	11	21
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Norwich - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	-	2
Plymouth - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	-	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	5
Sunderland - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
HOSPITALS:									
York Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS:									
Royal Albert Idiot Asylum - - - - -	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House - - - - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2
Camberwell House - - - - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	3	5	8
Hoxton House - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	6	11	17
Peckham House - - - - -	1	5	6	-	-	-	-	3	3
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
TOTAL - - - - -	43	62	105	80	25	105	162	190	352

TABLE IV.

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the year 1901.

	Number of Suicides during the year 1901.								
	Act Committed in Asylum.			Act Committed before Admission.			Act Committed while Patient was absent "on leave."		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS :									
Cambridge- - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derby - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Hereford - - - - -	-	1	(a) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent—Barming Heath - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lancashire—Lancaster - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
London—Colney Hatch - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Staffs—Burntwood - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
„ —Cheddleton - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Yorks. Wadsley - - - - -	-	1	(a) 1	-	1	1	-	-	-
„ Menston - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham—Winson Green -	1	-	(a) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bristol - - - - -	-	1	(a) 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Leicester - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
London, City of - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Luke's - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
St. Andrew's - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Warneford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Moorcroft - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY.									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	10	10	20	2	2	4	3	1	4
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - - - -	12	11	23	2	2	4	3	4	7

(a) After escape

TABLE V.

TABLE V. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in

	Number,			Number Admitted during 1901.					
	1st January 1901.			Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Berks - - - - -	2	-	2	1	-	1	3	-	3
Bucks - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridge - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiff - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire : Chester - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Parkside - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Cornwall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cumberland, &c. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Denbigh, &c. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Devon - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
Dorset - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2
Durham - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	2	3
Essex - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glamorgan - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	1	6
Gloucester - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	6	2	8
Hants - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Hereford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kent : Barming Heath - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	5	-	5
" Chartham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Lancs : Lancaster - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	3
" Rainhill - - - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	8	1	9
" Prestwich - - - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	8	3	11
" Whittingham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Lincoln : Bracebridge - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
London : Banstead - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4
" Bexley - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
" Cane Hill - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4
" Claybury - - - - -	1	1	2	-	1	1	3	-	3
" Colney Hatch - - - -	5	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	2
" Hanwell - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3
Middlesex - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4
Monmouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Norfolk - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Northampton - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Northumberland - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Oxford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Salop and Montgomery - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Somerset : Wells - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
" Cotford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Staffs : Stafford - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Surrey - - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sussex, E. - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
" W. - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Warwick - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Wilts - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3
Worcester - - - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1

TABLE V.

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1901.

Number Discharged during 1901.						Number			Number			COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1901.			remaining, 1st January 1902.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	Beds, &c.
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bucks.
1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Cambridge.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Carmarthen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Cheshire: Chester.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	„ Parkside.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cumberland, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Denbigh, &c.
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	Derby.
-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	Devon.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Dorset.
1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	Durham.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Essex.
-	-	-	2	1	3	1	-	1	6	-	6	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	5	-	5	Gloucester.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	Hants.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Hereford.
1	-	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	3	Kent: Barming Heath.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Chartham.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	Lancs: Lancaster.
1	1	2	9	2	11	2	-	2	3	2	5	„ Rainhill.
2	1	3	6	2	8	-	-	-	8	4	12	„ Prestwich.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	Lincoln: Bracebridge.
-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	London: Banstead.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ Bexley
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	„ Cane Hill.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	1	3	„ Claybury.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	5	-	5	„ Colney Hatch.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Hanwell.
-	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Middlesex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Monmouth.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Norfolk.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Northampton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	3	Northumberland.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Oxford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Salop, &c.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Somerset: Wells.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Cotford.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	Staffs: Stafford.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Suffolk.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Surrey.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sussex, E.
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	„ W.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	Warwick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	Wilts.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1	Worcester.

(a) Of this number, 80 males and 25 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table IIIA.

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1901.			Number Admitted during 1901.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>									
Yolk : North Riding - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	2
„ Wakefield - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	8	4	12
„ Menston - - -	3	2	5	-	-	-	5	1	6
„ East Riding - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham : Winson Green -	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	2	6
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
London, City of - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Norwich - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Plymouth - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	1	3
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	482	170	652	4	-	4	25	24	49
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	99	21	120	2	3	5	131	31	162
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	482	170	652	4	-	4	25	24	49
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	583	191	774	6	3	9	156	55	211

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1901—*continued*.

Number Discharged during 1901.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)			who Died during 1901.			remaining, 1st January 1902.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	4	COUNTY and DISTRICT ASYLUMS — <i>continued.</i>
1	1	2	6	3	9	2	—	2	3	—	3	York, North Riding.
—	1	1	4	1	5	—	—	—	4	1	5	„ Wakefield.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	„ Menston.
												„ East Riding.
												COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS :
—	—	—	4	2	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	Birmingham : Winson Green.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	Bristol.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	London, City of.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norwich.
—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	Nottingham.
1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Plymouth.
—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	Portsmouth.
												REGISTERED Hos- PITAL :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
7	8	15	8	—	8	10	7	17	486	179	665	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM. PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Fisherton House.
14	7	21	93	30	123	10	1	11	115	17	132	SUMMARY :
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	COUNTY, AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
7	8	15	8	—	8	10	7	17	486	179	665	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
												PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
21	15	36	101	30	131	20	8	28	603	196	799	TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 80 males and 25 females were retained in the Institutions as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table IIIA.

TABLE VI. - - - - -

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 223, 231 (8), and 54 &

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1901.			Number Admitted during 1901.			Number who		
							Number certified and		
							Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITALS :									
Manchester Royal Hospital - - -	20	13	33	29	20	49	7	10	17
Wonford House - - - - -	1	2	3	6	-	6	1	-	1
Barnwood House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Lawn, Lincoln - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Bethel Hospital - - - - -	2	1	3	-	2	2	-	-	-
Warneford Hospital - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Coton Hill Hospital - - - - -	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	-	-
Bethlem Royal Hospital - - - -	3	5	8	18	24	42	5	4	9
Holloway Sanatorium - - - - -	9	19	28	19	13	32	6	6	12
York Hospital - - - - -	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1
York Retreat - - - - -	1	1	2	5	3	8	2	1	3
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnall House - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	3	4	1	-	1
Hoxton House - - - - -	2	2	4	-	6	6	-	-	-
Peckham House - - - - -	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	2	2
Chiswick House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brooke House - - - - -	-	2	2	1	2	3	-	1	1
Northumberland House - - - -	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-
Moorcroft House - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1
Wyke House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
The Priory - - - - -	1	-	1	2	4	6	1	-	1
Halliford House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Flower House - - - - -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Hayes Park - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Fenstanton - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Huguenots - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE VI.

55 Vict. c. 65, s. 20) in REGISTERED HOSPITALS and LICENSED HOUSES during the Year 1901.

ceased to be Boarders during 1901.									Number of Boarders remaining, 1st January 1902.			
as Patients thereupon--			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.						
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	26	9	35	-	-	-	16	14	30	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	2	1	3	Manchester Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Worford House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barnwood House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	4	The Lawn.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethel Hospital.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	Warneford Hospital.
-	-	-	9	17	26	-	-	-	7	8	15	Coton Hill Hospital.
-	-	-	11	10	21	-	1	1	11	15	26	Bethlem Royal Hospital.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
1	-	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	York Hospital.
												York Retreat.
												METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bethnall House.
-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Camberwell House.
-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	-	3	3	Hoxton House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	Peckham House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Chiswick House.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	3	Brooke House.
-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	Northumberland House.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Moorcroft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Wyke House.
-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Priory.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Halliford House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Flower House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hayes Park.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fenstanton.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Huguenots.

STATISTICS of the VOLUNTARY BOARDERS (53 Vict. c. 5, ss. 229, 231 (8), and 54 & 55 Vict.

	Number of Boarders, 1st January 1901.			Number admitted during 1901.			Number who Number certified and Detained in the Institution.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bishopstone House - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	1	1
Wye House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dinsdale Park - - - - -	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
Middleton Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Northwoods House - - - -	1	1	2	3	-	3	1	-	1
Fairford House - - - - -	1	-	1	4	-	4	1	-	1
Westbrooke House - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Redlands - - - - -	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
West Malling Place - - - -	4	-	4	-	1	1	-	-	-
Overdale - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	2	1	3	7	6	13	3	2	5
Tue Brook Villa - - - - -	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-
Shaftesbury House - - - -	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	1	1
Heigham Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	-	1
The Grove, Old Catton - - -	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Stretton House - - - - -	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
Grove House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	2	2
Boreatton Park - - - - -	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	-	-
Brislington House - - - -	1	4	5	1	7	8	-	2	2
Bailbrook House - - - - -	1	1	2	3	2	5	-	-	-
Chalk Pit House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ticehurst House - - - - -	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1
St. George's Retreat - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Periteau House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ashbrooke Hall - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glendossill - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Laverstock House - - - - -	1	1	2	1	2	3	-	1	1
Fisherton House - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiddington House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Kingsdown House - - - - -	2	2	4	2	5	7	-	1	1
The Pleasaunce - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
SUMMARY :									
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - - -	38	46	84	80	69	149	23	21	44
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES - -	5	9	14	17	24	41	3	4	7
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - -	20	20	40	34	49	83	7	13	20
TOTAL - - - - -	63	75	138	131	142	273	33	38	71

c. 65, s. 20) in Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses during the Year 1901—continued.

ceased to be Boarders during 1901.

as Patients thereupon—			Number (not certified as Patients) who left.			Number who Died in the Institution.			Number of Boarders remaining 1st January 1902.			
Sent to other Institutions.												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES :
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bishopstone House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Middleton Hall.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Northwoods House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrooke House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	Redlands.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	West Malling Place.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Overdale.
-	-	-	4	3	7	-	-	-	2	2	4	Haydock Lodge.
-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	Tue Brook Villa.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Shaftesbury House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	The Grove, Old Catton.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Stretton House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Grove House.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Boreatton Park.
-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	1	3	4	Brislington House.
-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	1	3	Bailbrook House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk Pit House.
-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ticehurst House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	St. George's Retreat.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Periteau House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	Ashbrooke Hall.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Glendossill.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	Laverstock House.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fisherton House.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	Fiddington House.
1	-	1	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	2	2	Kingsdown House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The Pleasaunce.

1	-	1	54	46	100	-	1	1	40	47	87	REGISTERED HOSPITALS.
-	-	-	16	18	34	-	-	-	3	11	14	METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.
1	-	1	26	31	57	-	-	-	20	25	45	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.
2	-	2	96	95	191	-	1	1	63	83	146	TOTAL.

TABLE VII. - - - - -

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26. - - - - -

TABLE showing the Number of Instances in which VISITORS of COUNTY AND BOROUGH COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY, and, subject to the Regulations of those Boards, made UNIONS, Chronic and Harmless Lunatics from such Asylums.

[The Lunatics remain on the books of the Asylum, and are, in the

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1901.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Lancaster, at Prestwich -	Rochdale -	20 May 1893	29 April 1893	80 of both sexes.*	44	36

* Amended Regulation, made 3 July 1895.

TABLE VII.

LUNACY ACT, 1890, SECTION 26.

ASYLUMS have, with the Consent of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD and of the arrangements with GUARDIANS of UNIONS for BOARDING-OUT, in the WORKHOUSES of such

Tables of this Report, enumerated with those resident in the Asylum.]

Number during 1901.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1902.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.
7	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	5	Unions.		
										Ashton - - -	3	1
										Barton - upon - Irwell	1	1
										Blackburn - -	2	-
										Bolton - - -	7	8
										Bury - - -	4	1
										Chorlton - -	3	7
										Fylde - - -	1	-
										Haslingden - -	-	1
										Leigh - - -	3	1
										Liverpool - -	1	-
										Manchester - -	6	6
										Oldham - - -	2	1
										Prestwich - -	4	1
										Salford - - -	3	1
										Stockport - -	1	-
										Warrington - -	-	1
										West Derby - -	2	4
											43	34
										Lancaster County -	-	2
										Manchester C. B. -	1	-
TOTAL - - -											44	36

TABLE VII.—*continued.*Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—*continued.*

Name of Asylum Boarding-out the Patients.	Name of Union with which Arrangement is made.	Date of Consent		Number permitted by the Regulations of Local Government Board and Commissioners in Lunacy.	Number in the Workhouse, 1st January 1901.	
		Of Local Government Board.	Of Commissioners in Lunacy.		M.	F.
Suffolk, E. and W. -	Mildenhall -	6 Aug. 1897	18 Aug. 1897	12 females	-	12
Salop and Montgomery C. and Shrewsbury and Wenlock B.	Forden -	27 July 1899	15 March 1899	25 males	25	-
Cambridge C, Cambridge B, and Isle of Ely.	Mildenhall -	21 Mar. 1900	25 May 1900	8, or such smaller num- ber as shall, with the Suf- folk patients, make total number 18.	-	6
TOTAL -	-	-	-	-	69	54

TABLE VII.—*continued.*Instances of Boarding-out in the Workhouses—*continued.*

Number during 1901.										Remaining in the Workhouse, 1st January 1902.		
Removed from Asylum to Workhouse.		Discharged from Workhouse.						Died in the Workhouse.		Name of County, Borough, or Union to which Chargeable.	Number of Patients.	
		Absolutely Discharged.				Returned to the Asylum.						
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.							M.	F.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Unions. Bosmere and Claydon Cosford - - - Mutford and Lothing- land. Newmarket - - - Plomesgate - - - Samford - - - Sudbury - - - TOTAL - - -	- - - - - - -	2 2 1 1 2 1 3 12
4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	Unions. Atcham - - - Bridgnorth - - - Clun - - - Drayton - - - Ellesmere - - - Forden - - - Llanfyllin - - - Ludlow - - - Madeley - - - Newport - - - Oswestry - - - Shifnal - - - Wellington - - - TOTAL - - -	3 1 1 1 2 1 2 2 5 1 1 2 3 25	- - - - - - - - - - - - -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unions. Cambridge - - - Newmarket - - - N. Witchford - - - Whittlesea - - - Wisbech - - - TOTAL - - -	- - - - - -	2 1 1 1 1 6
11	8	-	-	-	-	4	2	7	6	GRAND TOTAL -	69	45

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TABLE showing Cost of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even poun 's).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.					£				£				£
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	April 1860	250	255	505	62,833	253	3	3	15,775	-	-	-	-
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B.	30 Sept. 1870	134	151	285	49,799	79	2	35	8,317	-	-	-	-
Bucks - - - - -	17 Jan. 1853	100	100	200	43,500	20	-	-	3,000	53	1	24	6,494
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	2 Nov. 1858	112	112	224	41,520	43	2	17	3,352	17	-	15	1,490
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.	26 Sept. 1865	125	125	250	29,195	42	2	18	3,835	-	-	-	-
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stock- port (part) C.B. :													
Chester - - - - -	27 Aug. 1829	45	45	90	25,484	10	-	-	1,667	117	1	21	22,960
Parkside - - - - -	8 May 1871	320	320	640	133,835	65	2	18	11,823	38	1	2	9,293
Cornwall - - - - -	1820	50	50	100	16,019	10	-	-	(a)	132	2	37	9,672
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	2 Jan. 1862	110	110	220	38,847	101	-	29	8,097	60	3	25	6,104
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	14 Nov. 1848	100	100	200	25,708	18	3	20	(b)	326	1	35	7,752
Derby C. - - - - -	Aug. 1851	150	150	300	76,179	79	-	-	7,923	56	-	-	5,581
Devon and Devonport C.B. - - -	1846	200	200	400	55,894	17	2	-	2,925	180	2	-	14,361
Dorset { (Forston) - - - - - { (Charminster) - - - - -	1 Aug. 1832 15 Aug. 1863	150	150	300	44,290	55	3	20	5,710	339	3	9	6,354
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	13 April 1858	150	150	300	29,963	52	-	-	4,483	280	-	17	28,092
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	23 Sept. 1853	200	250	450	79,000	86	-	-	8,000	109	3	8	8,160
Glamorgan, and Swansea { (Angelton) - { (Parc Gwyllt) -	4 Nov. 1864 10 Jan. 1887	197	168	365	78,000	83	-	-	6,771	127	-	-	9,509
Gloucester C., and { (Wotton) - Gloucester C.B. { (Barnwood) -	17 July 1823 14 June 1883	260	260	520	131,131	155	3	33	17,241	144	2	32	22,311

(a) Site given by Bodmin Town Council.

(b) Site given.

TABLE VIII.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

and Cost of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on on January 1st, 1902.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1902, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1902 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		
							Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.				M.	F.	T.	
						£	£	£				COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
395	3	3	210	315	525	86,721	149,554	15,775	460	570	1,030	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
187	3	21	236	281	517	115,622	165,421	8,317	370	432	802	Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B.
73	1	24	101	151	252	17,928	61,428	9,494	201	251	452	Bucks.
99	—	36	143	178	321	55,850	97,370	4,842	260	292	552	Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely.
42	2	18	195	186	381	14,199	43,394	3,835	320	311	631	Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C.
												Chester C., Birkenhead C.B; and Stockport (part) C.B.:
127	1	21	468	477	945	169,221	194,705	24,627	513	522	1,035	Chester.
103	3	20	8	96	104	37,284	171,119	21,116	328	416	744	Parkside.
157	2	31	300	350	650	70,561	86,580	9,672	350	400	750	Cornwall.
162	—	14	250	247	497	86,468	125,315	14,201	360	357	717	Cumberland and Westmorland.
429	—	16	241	231	472	87,898	113,606	7,752	341	331	672	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
135	—	—	238	238	476	103,960	180,139	13,509	355	354	709	Derby C.
197	2	—	260	513	773	112,562	168,456	17,286	460	713	1,173	Devon and Devonport C.B.
395	2	29	57	360	417	79,556	123,846	12,064	357	360	717	Dorset { (Forston). { (Charminster).
346	—	17	583	512	1,095	160,884	190,847	32,575	733	662	1,395	Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.
195	3	8	565	1,012	1,577	187,860	266,860	16,160	765	1,262	2,027	Essex and Colchester B.
210	—	—	715	621	1,336	186,593	264,593	16,280	912	789	1,701	Glamorgan, and Swan- { (Angelton). sea C.B. { (ParcGwyllt).
304	—	9	247	339	586	60,140	191,271	39,552	507	599	1,106	Gloucester C., and { (Wotton). Gloucester C.R. { (Barnwood)

TABLE VII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

TABLE showing COST of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).
		M.	F.	T.		Freehold.				Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
						Acres.	Roods.	Poles.					
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£				£				£
Hants - - - - -	13 Dec. 1852	200	200	400	38,291	108	2	11	5,903	69	-	3	5,384
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - -	21 Feb. 1871	183	188	371	67,049	110	-	-	11,744	-	-	-	-
Herts - - - - -	7 April 1899	268	308	576	(a)	179	1	27	9,044	5	1	25	1,546
Kent and Gravesend B. :													
Barming Heath - - - - -	1 Jan. 1833				Information not supplied.				-	-	-	-	-
Chartham - - - - -	5 April 1875	440	465	905	211,852	121	2	-	6,236	-	-	-	-
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :													
Lancaster - - - - -	28 July 1816	90	60	150	30,000	5	-	-	(b)	111	3	33	9,201
Rainhill - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	180	220	400	75,509	48	2	34	5,250	202	-	25	35,068
Prestwich - - - - -	1 Jan. 1851	250	250	500	67,662	37	1	23	11,412	127	-	27	30,040
Whittingham - - - - -	1 April 1873	500	500	1,000	132,000	157	-	23	9,305	255	-	30	19,029
Leicester C. and Rutland - - -	10 May 1837	52	52	104	16,638	5	1	-	(d) 1,310	35	-	15	9,427
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B.	9 Aug. 1852	125	125	250	44,394	43	1	20	4,378	20	-	20	2,518
London C. :													
Banstead - - - - -	26 Mar. 1877	620	1,080	1,700	288,094	100	-	-	11,088	17	2	30	4,300
Bexley - - - - -	19 Sept. 1898	970	1,030	2,000	420,000 (c)	138	3	30	24,485	-	-	-	-
Cane Hill - - - - -	4 Dec. 1883	480	644	1,124	236,510	149	1	-	24,034	2	-	-	150
Claybury - - - - -	16 May 1893	850	1,200	2,050	483,792	269	2	20	39,415	-	-	-	-
Colney Hatch - - - - -	17 July 1851	520	735	1,255	226,290	128	1	23	19,786	36	2	28	11,000
Hanwell - - - - -	16 May 1831	150	150	300	103,410	58	3	30	10,925	25	2	19	(h) 10,652
Manor - - - - -	7 June 1899	(g) 110	700	810	(f)	96	1	11	(e) 3,683	-	-	-	-

(a) This Asylum is not yet completed.
(d) Newtown Estate cost 10,697¹/₂, since resold.

(b) Land given by Corporation of Lancaster.
(e) A pro rata apportionment of the total Cost of the Estate.

(c) Accounts not yet closed.
(f) Original votes not yet closed.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

and Cost of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or rented on January 1st, 1902.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1902, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds, or not) was provided on January 1st, 1902 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).			COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.				
						£	£	£	M.	F.	T.	
177	2	14	338	428	766	139,222	177,513	11,287	538	628	1,166	COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued</i> .
110	—	—	50	125	175	53,116	120,165	11,744	233	313	546	Hants.
184	3	12	—	—	—	—	(a)	10,590	268	308	576	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
												Herts.
												Kent and Gravesend B. :
136	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,900	610	815	1,425	Barming Heath.
121	2	—	100	200	300	47,597	259,449	6,236	500	600	1,100	Chartham.
												Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :
116	3	33	553	1,444	1,997	300,987	330,987	9,201	730	1,742	2,472(i)	Lancaster.
250	3	19	860	846	1,706	331,181	406,690	40,318	1,020	1,046	2,066	Rainhill.
199	3	30	921	1,199	2,120	282,167	349,829	41,452	1,171	1,449	2,620	Prestwich.
516	1	6	578	530	1,108	280,409	412,409	28,334	1,080	1,030	2,110	Whittingham.
36	—	30	158	215	373	54,206	70,844	10,737	210	267	477	Leicester C. and Rutland.
123	3	27	233	233	466	59,881	104,275	6,896	358	358	716	Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lin- coln C.B.
												London C. :
117	2	30	452	306	758	111,866	399,960	15,388	1,072	1,386	2,458	Banstead.
138	3	30	—	—	—	—	(c)	24,485	1,028	1,105	2,133	Bexley.
151	1	—	380	496	876	133,082	369,592	24,184	886	1,192	2,078	Cane Hill.
269	2	20	148	203	351	5,000	488,792	39,415	938	1,288	2,226	Claybury.
165	—	11	399	854	1,253	197,273	423,563	30,786	884	1,556	2,440	Colney Hatch.
185	1	17	835	1,411	2,246	297,396	400,806	(h)21,577	963	1,507	2,470	Hanwell.
96	1	11	—	—	—	297	105,742	3,683	(g)110	700	810	Manor.

(g) At the New Horton Asylum not yet open.

(h) Includes 9807. for building of "Kent Lodge," purchased with Kent Lodge Estate.

(i) There is proper *space* allowance for this Number, but for sanitary reasons beds up to this number are not placed.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

TABLE showing COST of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).
						Freehold.				Freehold.			
		M.	F.	T.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>					£				£				£
Middlesex - - - - -	14 June 1841	150	200	350	68,866	97	-	12	8,985	44	-	15	12,239
Menmouth C. - - - - -	Dec. 1851	104	110	214	29,518	36	2	24	4,633	179	2	2	16,470
Norfolk - - - - -	18 May 1814	50	50	100	34,621	5	-	-	600	86	2	24	11,908
Northampton C. - - - - -	30 June 1876	270	270	540	118,926	193	1	38	19,106	52	3	-	3,020
Northumberland - - - - -	16 Mar. 1859	100	100	200	42,429	99	-	39	7,886	-	-	-	-
Nottingham C. - - - - -	Feb. 1812	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,755	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	1 Aug. 1846	130	140	270	25,140	15	-	-	1,164	80	3	26	9,213
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.	28 Mar. 1845	50	50	100	16,443	15	-	20	2,029	40	1	13	7,448
Somerset and Bath C.B. :													
Wells - - - - -	1 Mar. 1848	175	175	350	42,156	50	-	-	6,776	150	-	8	8,307
Cotford - - - - -	15 May 1897	310	390	700	162,190	116	-	18	11,220	-	-	-	-
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under- Lyme B. :													
Stafford - - - - -	11 Nov. 1818	60	60	120	29,623	39	-	25	7,840	50	1	20	13,444
Burntwood - - - - -	Dec. 1864	260	270	530	64,200	100	-	31	7,879	53	-	19	3,669
Cheddleton - - - - -	18 Aug. 1899	309	309	618	243,785	174	-	-	12,750	-	-	-	-
Suffolk, E. and W. - - - - -	1829	(a)	(a)	130	(a)	30	-	34	8,000	63	1	37	14,956
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	1 June 1867	321	329	650	75,077	150	-	-	13,413	94	2	17	8,656
Sussex, E. and Brighton C.B. - - - - -	25 July 1859	225	225	450	54,046	127	3	5	7,405	114	-	35	6,924
„ W. - - - - -	26 July 1897	223	242	465	136,495	245	-	-	24,746	-	-	-	-
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.	30 June 1852	150	150	300	63,888	42	2	20	4,887	41	3	25	3,710
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	7 July 1896	111	207	318	54,906	50	2	32	4,776	-	1	18	140
Wilts - - - - -	19 Sept. 1851	143	143	286	47,621	56	3	13	8,466	77	-	13	7,913
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	11 Aug. 1852	101	101	202	41,743	45	3	3	5,837	39	2	21	5,046
York, North Riding - - - - -	7 April 1847	72	72	144	30,950	45	1	29	5,170	258	2	7	28,938

(a) Not known.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued.*

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total area of Land, Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st 1902.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs, up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1902, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1902 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.		M.	F.	T.
						£	£	£				COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>
141	—	27	475	588	1,063	367,856	436,722	21,224	625	788	1,413	Middlesex.
251	—	34	439	424	863	83,326	112,844	21,103	543	534	1,077	Monmouth C.
144	—	—	310	450	760	288,044	322,665	12,508	360	500	860	Norfolk.
274	—	—	154	254	408	33,136	152,062	22,126	424	524	948	Northampton C.
99	—	39	385	222	607	102,742	145,171	7,886	485	322	807	Northumberland.
19	3	4 ¹ / ₁₆	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	5,711	232	208	440	Nottingham C.
95	3	26	106	185	291	71,434	96,574	10,407	225	309	534	Oxford C. and Oxford C.B.
55	1	33	310	401	711	129,988	146,431	9,477	373	470	843	Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B.
												Somerset and Bath C.B. :
248	1	21	190	330	520	68,119	110,275	15,083	393	541	934	Wells.
116	—	18	—	—	—	—	162,190	11,220	200	250	450	Cotford.
												Stafford C. and Newcastle-under- Lyne B. :
103	2	5	420	332	752	206,132	235,755	21,284	480	392	872	Stafford.
155	3	10	159	213	372	88,449	152,649	11,548	419	483	902	Burntwood.
174	—	—	—	—	—	—	243,785	12,750	309	309	618	Cheddleton.
109	2	12	(a)	(a)	461	(a)	(a)	22,956	291	352	643	Suffolk, E. and W.
244	2	17	129	309	438	103,699	178,776	22,069	437	620	1,057	Surrey and Guildford B.
242	—	—	201	365	566	66,566	120,612	14,329	405	565	970	Sussex, E. and Brighton C.B.
245	—	—	100	200	300	56,230	192,725	24,746	332	451	783	„ W.
443	—	1	271	432	688	100,432	164,320	8,597	421	582	1,003	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.
51	—	10	—	—	—	3,481	58,387	4,916	111	207	318	Wight, Isle of.
133	3	26	297	367	664	92,946	140,567	16,379	440	510	950	Wilts.
486	1	8	429	528	957	111,424	156,167	10,883	530	629	1,159	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.
304	3	16	288	320	608	86,842	117,792	34,108	360	392	752	York, North Riding.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TABLE showing COST of BUILDING, AMOUNT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Date of opening the Asylum.	Number of Patients for whom the Asylum was originally designed.			TOTAL COST of BUILDING up to completion of Original Design (in even pounds).	Amount of Land in Original Estate.			TOTAL COST of LAND in Original Estate (in even pounds).	Amount of Land subsequently acquired up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Land subsequently purchased up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).
		M.	F.	T.		Freehold.				Freehold.			
						Acres.	Roods.	Poles.		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	

C. = County. C.B. = County Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.													
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>													
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Don- caster B. :									£				£
Wakefield - - - - -	18 Sept. 1818	175	175	350	69,250	49	2	22	17,813	181	3	46½	32,143
Wadsley - - - - -	27 Aug. 1872	333	419	752	232,886	164	—	8	23,770	31	—	16	7,356
Menston - - - - -	8 Oct. 1888	380	530	910	300,263	327	1	27	22,254	—	—	—	—
York, East Riding - - - - -	25 Oct. 1871	140	140	280	35,029	62	2	3	1,585	51	3	19	4,213
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).													
Birmingham :													
Winson Green - - - - -	3 June 1850	150	150	300	61,960	20	—	—	7,637	32	2	34	14,494
Rubery Hill - - - - -	4 Jan. 1882	310	314	624	124,246	72	—	—	5,821	79	3	21	5,980
Bristol - - - - -	27 Feb. 1861	100	100	200	42,291	22	3	27	2,906	58	3	18½	14,776
Derby - - - - -	13 Nov. 1888	156	164	320	46,704	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exeter - - - - -	29 Sept. 1886	150	178	328	71,359	89	—	—	9,389	—	—	—	—
Hull - - - - -	Dec. 1883	180	180	360	71,430	75	—	—	12,770	27	3	9	2,934
Ipswich - - - - -	June 1870	100	100	200	25,062	52	2	—	2,150	17	—	—	724
Leicester - - - - -	2 Sept. 1869	150	150	300	31,858	41	2	—	17,000	49	1	—	15,542
London (City of) - - - - -	16 April 1866	125	125	250	63,880	33	—	—	4,024	109	—	—	8,350
Middlesbrough - - - - -	1 Mar. 1898	130	130	260	107,000	98	2	18	9,385	—	—	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	11 May 1869	125	125	250	47,559	57	3	—	11,350	36	—	7	11,007
Norwich - - - - -	9 Jan. 1880	150	170	320	62,786	51	—	8	1,875	—	—	—	—
Nottingham - - - - -	3 Aug. 1880	140	140	280	54,212	30	—	—	(a)	20	—	—	(a)
Plymouth - - - - -	17 Nov. 1891	90	110	200	45,150	75	—	—	3,790	—	—	—	—
Portsmouth - - - - -	30 Sept. 1879	210	210	420	112,265	75	—	—	14,000	14	—	—	3,649
Sunderland - - - - -	21 May 1895	175	175	350	96,902	75	—	—	9,000	65	2	25	8,350
West Ham - - - - -	6 Aug. 1901	350	450	800	(d)	100	—	—	7,763	—	—	—	—

(a) Property of Corporation.

(b) Cannot be given.

TABLE VIII.—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

and COST of LAND, and ACCOMMODATION.

Total Area of Land Owned, Leased, or Rented on January 1st, 1902.			Additional Number for whom Accommodation has been provided by Extension of Original Asylum, up to January 1st, 1902.			Cost of Buildings so added and of Alterations, but excluding Ordinary Repairs up to January 1st, 1902 (in even pounds).	TOTAL COST (in even pounds) of BUILDINGS and LAND up to January 1st, 1902, namely—		Number of Patients for whom Accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1902, (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space, and at least 66 feet of floor space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for one bed only).	COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		
Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	M.	F.	T.		Buildings, including Cost of Original Construction, and of Additions and Alterations of Building (but not including Ordinary Repairs).	Land Purchased.		M.	F.	T.
						£	£	£				COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>
314	—	28½	875	640	1,515	203,584	272,834	49,956	995	817	1,812	York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Don- caster B:
195	—	24	387	471	858	48,681	281,567	31,126	720	890	1,610	Wakefield.
327	1	27	360	300	660	82,883	383,146	22,254	752	842	1,594	Wadsley.
114	1	22	56	144	200	45,542	80,571	5,798	196	284	480	Menston.
												York, East Riding.
												COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London),
52	2	34	809	205	514	82,390	144,350	22,131	459	355	814	Birmingham:
151	3	21	90	90	180	31,779	156,025	11,801	409	408	817	Winson Green.
81	3	5½	305	450	755	178,710	221,001	17,682	405	550	955	Rubery Hill.
57	2	34	—	—	—	8,561	50,265	—	156	164	320	Bristol.
85	—	—	28	22	50	—	71,359	9,389	178	200	378	Derby.
195	3	9	101	101	202	25,726	97,156	15,704	281	281	562	Exeter.
69	2	—	50	72	122	11,302	36,364	2,874	145	176	321	Hull.
90	3	—	185	370	555	107,608	139,466	32,542	335	520	855	Ipswich.
191	1	—	125	175	300	104,592	168,472	12,374	250	300	550	Leicester.
98	2	18	—	—	—	—	107,000	9,385	145	130	275	London (City of).
93	3	7	320	270	590	175,495	223,054	22,357	445	395	840	Middlesborough.
51	—	8	—	—	—	—	62,786	1,875	145	180	325	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
106	—	—	229	262	491	65,748	119,960	—	369	402	771	Norwich.
75	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,150	3,790	118	142	260	Nottingham.
89	—	—	122	166	288	(b)	(b)	17,649	332	376	708	Plymouth.
140	2	25	—	—	—	—	96,902	17,350	175	175	350	Portsmouth.
100	—	—	—	—	—	—	(e)	7,763	350	450	800	Sunderland.
												West Ham.

(d) Payments not yet completed.

Particulars not yet obtainable.

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1901
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENT

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1901.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged Furniture and Bedding.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	26,850 - -	3,849 - -	- - -	2 5½	- 9	2 6¾	1 2	- 1½	- 7½	- 6¼
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	14,078 - -	21,078 - -	- - -	3 1	- 7½	2 4¼	1 1	- 1	- ¼	- 3½
Bucks - - - - -	12,673 - -	1,473 - -	- - -	3 3¾	- 8	2 5	1 0¾	- ¾	- 5½	- 5¼
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely -	13,895 - -	1,181 - -	- - -	2 11	- 5	2 7½	1 5½	- ¾	- 5½	- 5¼
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke C. -	14,489 - -	1,054 - -	- - -	3 5	- 7¼	2 2¾	1 1¼	- ¾	- ¼	- 6
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :										
Chester - - - - -	18,850 - -	3,618 - -	- - -	2 8¾	- 7½	2 4¼	1 2	- ¾	- 1½	- 5
Parkside - - - - -	18,685 - -	2,900 - -	- - -	2 7¼	- 8	2 10¼	1 5½	- ½	- ½	- 4¼
Cornwall - - - - -	25,061 - -	2,085 - -	- - -	4 5½	- 10½	2 7½	1 8¼	- 1¾	- 1¼	- 8½
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	16,757 - -	4,472 - -	- - -	3 1½	- 7½	2 3¾	1 4½	- ¾	- ¼	- 7½
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	19,089 - -	9,793 - -	- - -	2 8¾	- 8½	2 2½	1 2¼	- ¾	- ¼	- 5½
Derby C. - - - - -	17,412 - -	19,917 - -	- - -	3 2¾	- 8½	2 10¾	2 0¾	- ½	- 1½	- 5¾
Devon and Devonport C.B. - - -	28,923 - -	10,623 - -	- - -	3 5½	- 7½	2 4½	1 7½	- ¾	- 7½	- 3½
Dorset - - - - -	18,785 - -	1,072 - -	- - -	3 4¾	- 6¼	2 4¾	1 7½	- ¾	- 1½	- 5¾
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	42,358 - -	6,349 - -	- - -	2 3¼	- 10¾	3 5¾	1 9½	- 1¼	- 7½	- 7
Essex and Colchester B. - - -	55,215 - -	5,120 - -	- - -	3 7¾	- 8½	2 7¼	1 3	- 1¼	- 1	- 4½
Glamorgan, and Swansea C.B. - - -	41,561 - -	13,923 - -	- - -	3 1½	- 10½	2 6¾	1 3¾	- 1	- ½	- 4½
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. -	26,181 - -	4,101 - -	- - -	3 2¼	- 7½	2 0½	1 4¾	- ¾	- ¼	- 8
Hants - - - - -	27,588 - -	16,125 - -	2,168 - -	3 8¼	- 8¾	2 6	1 0½	- ¾	- ¼	- 5
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - -	13,075 - -	18,083 - -	- - -	2 6¾	- 9	3 1¼	1 6	- 1¾	- ¼	- 5¼
Herts - - - - -	13,019 - -	404 - -	648 - -	4 2	1 7½	4 8	2 10	- 2	- ½	- 6¼
Kent and Gravesend B. :										
Barming Heath - - - - -	48,139 - -	4,255 - -	- - -	2 10½	1 1½	2 11	2 7½	- 7½	- ¾	- 5¼
Chartham - - - - -	32,516 - -	8,202 - -	- - -	3 8¾	- 9¾	3 1¾	1 10½	- 1¾	- ¾	- 4½

TABLE IX.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

ended 31st March 1901.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1901.					COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	
to Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.		
Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.									
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
2 4	- 9½	- 9½	10 -	10 6	14 -	15/ and 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -		COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.
- 8½	- 5	- 5½	8 2½	7 10½	14 -	17/6	Repairs - - - -	Repairs - - - -		Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 5½	- 4½	- 3½	8 7	8 5½ (a)	14 -	10/ to 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -		Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.
- 7½	- 8½	- 3	9 -½	8 9	14 -	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -		Bucks.
- 2¾	- 7½	- -¼	8 9	7 7	13/ to 14/	10/ to 40/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -		Cambs., Cambridge B., & Isle of Ely.
- 3½	- 4	- -⅞	7 10¼	7 9½ (a)	14/ to 25/	- -	County - - - -	- - - - -		Carmarthen, Cardigan, & Pembroke C.
- 7¾	- 7¾	- 2½	9 1¾	9 -½	25 -	12/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	County and Private Patients' Fund.		Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B. :
- 9¾	- 6¼	- 3¾	11 7½	10 3	14 -	21/ and 42/	Building and Repairs - -	Repairs, Maintenance and Subscribers'.		Chester.
1 1¾	- 5¾	- 8¾	9 -½	9 -½ (a)	14 -	14/ to 42/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs - -		Parkside.
1 2½	- 11½	- 3¾	9 3	8 5½ (a)	14 -	10/6 to 63/	- ditto - ditto - -	Establishment - - - -		Cornwall
- 8½	- 7¾	- 5	10 3½	9 11	14/ to 17/6	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -		Cumberland and Westmorland.
- 7½	- 5½	- 2¾	9 3¼	9 3	14 -	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -		Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.
1 -	- 6¾	- 4	9 8¼	8 10¾ (a)	14 -	10/ to 42/	Building and County - -	Building and County - -		Derby C.
2 -½	- 4½	- 3½	11 4	10 2½ (a)	14 -	10/6 to 17/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -		Devon and Devonport C.B.
- 5	- 6	- -½	9 7¾	9 4	14 -	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -		Dorset.
- 6½	- 6½	- 1½	9 4	9 -½	14 -	10/6 to 30/	- ditto - ditto - -	Maintenance - - - -		Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.
- 8	- 5¼	- 5½	8 8	8 8¾ (a)	14/ to 20/	15/ and 20/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs - -		Essex and Colchester B.
- 7¾	- 7¼	- 1¾	9 6¾	8 9	14 -	- -	Alterations and Improvements -	- - - - -		Glamorgan and Swansea C.B.
1 7	- 6¾	- 3¼	10 4	9 6½ (a)	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -		Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B.
- 7½	1 3½	- -⅞	15 9½	19 1 (a)	14/ to 18/6	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -		Hants.
- 7½	1 -¼	- -¾	11 7½	10 11¼ (a)	14 -	21 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -		Hereford C., and Hereford B.
- 1¾	- 9½	- 1¾	10 9½	10 11¼ (a)	13/3 and 14/	21 -	County - - - -	County - - - -		Herts.

(a) Average.
I i 2

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1901;
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1901.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : <i>e.g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged Furniture and Bedding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :										
Lancaster - - - - -	49,840 - -	4,657 - -	390 - -	3 7½	- 7¾	2 5¼	1 7½	- -⅝	- -⅝	- 5½
Rainhill - - - - -	50,107 - -	28,455 - -	- - -	2 9½	- 8¼	2 7¾	1 1½	- -¾	- -⅝	- 4¾
Prestwich - - - - -	67,375 - -	9,568 - -	- - -	3 4	- 9	2 7½	1 3½	- -¾	- 1½	- 5
Whittingham - - - - -	57,118 - -	16,386 - -	- - -	2 6¾	- 7½	3 0½	1 3½	- -⅞	- -⅝	- 8¼
Winwick Hall - - - - -	2,677 - -	84,274 - -	- - -	5 3	- 9¾	8 4¾	3 1½	- -⅞	- 1	- 6½
Leicester C., and Rutland - - -	13,327 - -	750 - -	- - -	3 7½	- 5¾	2 11¾	1 2	- -⅝	- -¼	- 6¾
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln C.B.	20,766 - -	2,412 - -	- - -	3 8	- 7½	2 6½	1 5½	- 1¼	- -⅞	- 5
Lincoln (Kesteven Division) - - -	4,667 - -	48,874 - -	- - -	3 6¼	- 6¾	3 6¾	1 2¾	- -½	-	- 2
London C. :										
Banstead - - - - -	65,719 - -	10,382 - -	- - -	3 6¾	- 6¼	3 3¾	1 5½	- -⅝	- -¼	- 4½
Bexley - - - - -	42,990 - -	38,304 - -	- - -	3 8½	- 4¾	3 5¼	2 3½	- 1½	- -⅝	- 1½
Cane Hill - - - - -	64,317 - -	7,382 - -	- - -	3 7½	- 8½	3 -¼	1 8¾	- 1¼	- -¼	- 4
Claybury - - - - -	79,553 - -	7,443 - -	- - -	3 7½	- 6½	3 2½	2 -½	- 1½	- -⅝	- 2½
Colney Hatch - - - - -	68,969 - -	10,541 - -	- - -	3 2¼	- 5¾	9 4¾	1 2¾	- 1	- -⅝	- 4½
Hanwell - - - - -	74,730 - -	16,953 - -	- - -	3 6¼	- 6	3 4¾	1 6¼	- -¾	- -¾	- 5¼
Manor - - - - -	21,328 - -	14,543 - -	- - -	3 8½	- 2	3 4¾	2 2½	- 1¼	- -¾	- 3¾
Middlesex - - - - -	44,442 - -	8,454 - -	- - -	3 10½	- 9¾	3 3	1 8¾	- 1	- -½	- 2½
Monmouth C. - - - - -	22,914 - -	1,859 - -	- - -	2 5½	- 8¼	2 4¼	- 10¾	- -½	- -¼	- 2¾
Norfolk - - - - -	23,586 - -	6,176 - -	1,345 - -	3 11¾	- 9	2 2¾	1 6	- 1½	- -½	- 6
Northampton C. - - - - -	21,938 - -	3,555 - -	- - -	3 -	- 8¾	2 10¾	1 -	- -⅞	- -⅝	- 5½
Northumberland - - - - -	17,823 - -	9,072 - -	- - -	2 1½	- 10¼	2 11½	1 9½	- -⅞	- -⅞	- 4½
Nottingham C. - - - - -	10,323 - -	354 - -	- - -	3 8¾	- 5¾	3 3¼	1 5	- -¾	- -¼	- 2¾
Oxford C., and Oxford C.B. - - -	12,265 - -	1,140 - -	- - -	3 -⅝	- 8½	2 5½	1 1¾	- 1¼	- -¼	- 5¼
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	20,545 - -	2,349 - -	- - -	3 5¼	- 8½	2 5¼	1 6	- -⅝	- 1¾	- 6½
Somerset and Bath C.B. :										
Wells - - - - -	21,990 - -	4,411 - -	3,000 - -	3 7½	- 8½	2 5½	1 3¾	- -⅝	- -¼	- 6½
Cotford - - - - -	12,737 - -	2,270 - -	- - -	3 4¾	- 11¼	2 2	1 11	- 1	- -¾	- 4½

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS,
during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

ended 31st March 1901.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1901.							COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.	Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 3 ³ / ₈	- 3 ⁷ / ₈	- - ⁵ / ₈	9 5 ¹ / ₈	9 4	14 -	14/ and 21/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B. :
1 - ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₂	8 11 ³ / ₄	8 9	14 -	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -	Lancaster.
- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ³ / ₈	9 4 ⁷ / ₈	8 9	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Rainhill.
1 8 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈	10 1 ³ / ₈	8 9	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Prestwich.
-	2 3 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ³ / ₄	20 3	8 9	- -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Whittingham.
- 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 7	- 4 ¹ / ₄	9 4 ³ / ₄	8 9	14/ and 21/	9 9 ¹ / ₄	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	Winwick Hall.
- 10 ³ / ₈	- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 6 ¹ / ₂	9 9 ¹ / ₄	9 7 ¹ / ₂	14 -	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	- - - - -	Leicester C., and Rutland
- 1 ¹ / ₂	- 11 ⁷ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₄	9 11 ⁷ / ₈	12 10	14 -	- -	- - - - -	- - - - -	Lincoln C. (Lindsay & Holland Divi- sions), Grimsby C.B., & Lincoln C.B.
- 6 ⁵ / ₈	- 10 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	10 6 ¹ / ₂	11 8	14 -	11/8 and 14/	County - - - -	County - - - -	Lincoln (Kesteven Division).
- 2 ¹ / ₂	1 6 ¹ / ₂	- 1	11 9 ³ / ₄	10 6 ⁷ / ₈ (a)	14 -	11 8	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	London C. :
- 9	1 - ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	11 3	10 4 ¹ / ₄ (a)	14 -	9/11 to 14/	- ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto - -	Banstead.
- 9 ³ / ₈	1 6	- 1	11 11 ³ / ₄	10 7 (a)	14 -	10/7 to 40/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.	Bexley.
- 10	1 - ³ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	10 6 ⁷ / ₈	10 6 ³ / ₄ (a)	14 -	10/6 ³ / ₄ and 14/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs - -	Cane Hill.
- 6	1 -	- 1	10 11	10 7 (a)	14 -	9/11 to 14/	- ditto - ditto - -	- ditto - ditto - -	Claybury.
- 5 ⁵ / ₈	1 2 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₄	11 4 ¹ / ₂	10 7 (a)	14 -	9/11 to 15/	- ditto - ditto - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.	Colney Hatch.
1 - ¹ / ₄	1 2 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	12 - ³ / ₄	12 -	14 -	12 -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - - -	Hanwell.
1 - ³ / ₄	- 6	- 2	8 1	7 11 ¹ / ₄ (a)	9/- ¹ / ₂ and 14/	10/ to 30/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Manor.
- 9 ⁷ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	- 6 ³ / ₄	10 - ⁵ / ₈	10 1 (a)	14/ and 16/	14/ to 21/	Maintenance - - - -	- ditto - ditto - -	Middlesex.
- 9 ³ / ₄	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	8 10	8 -	13/ and 14/	10/ to 17/6	Building and Repairs - -	County - - - -	Monmouth C.
2 3 ¹ / ₂	- 8 ⁵ / ₈	- 5 ¹ / ₂	10 9 ¹ / ₄	10 9 ¹ / ₂ (a)	14 -	15 -	- ditto - ditto - -	County, Building and Repairs -	Norfolk.
- 3 ³ / ₄	- 6 ¹ / ₄	- -	10 - ¹ / ₂	9 11	14 -	14 -	County - - - -	County - - - -	Northampton C.
- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ¹ / ₈	- - ⁷ / ₈	8 5 ³ / ₄	8 - ¹ / ₄ (a)	14 -	- -	Repairs - - - -	- - - - -	Northumberland.
- 1 ³ / ₄	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	9 - ³ / ₈	8 3 ³ / ₄ (a)	14 -	15 -	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs and Main- tenance.	Nottingham C.
- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	9 5	9 4	14/ and 20/	10/6 to 15/2	Building - - - -	Building - - - -	Oxford C., and Oxford C.B.
- 10 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₂	9 11 ¹ / ₄	9 4	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - - -	Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B. and Wenlock B., Somerset, and Bath C.B. :
									Wells.
									Cotford.

(a) Average.

K k

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1901
and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS. C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1901.			AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the Year						
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>c. g.</i> , Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged Furniture and Bedding.
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme B.:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Stafford - - - - -	23,667 - -	2,521 - -	- - -	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 -	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burntwood - - - - -	24,986 - -	2,567 - -	380 - -	3 0 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6
Cheddleton - - - - -	17,016 - -	23,511 - -	- - -	4 1	- 7	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Suffolk, B. and W. - - - - -	18,827 - -	7,043 - -	- - -	3 4	- 8	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	31,232 - -	17,895 - -	- - -	3 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sussex, E. and Brighton C.B. - - - - -	20,168 - -	1,669 - -	- - -	3 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 8	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
" W. - - - - -	16,594 - -	45,687 - -	- - -	3 5	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	27,586 - -	4,006 - -	- - -	1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 -	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	9,480 - -	2,722 - -	140 - -	4 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wilts - - - - -	22,892 - -	2,172 - -	- - -	3 11	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B. - - - - -	25,057 - -	1,297 - -	- - -	2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
York, North Riding - - - - -	20,015 - -	5,875 - -	2,575 - -	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B.:										
Wakefield - - - - -	45,260 - -	36,825 - -	- - -	3 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8	- 2	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Wadsley - - - - -	43,311 - -	8,371 - -	- - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
Menston - - - - -	41,548 - -	4,582 - -	- - -	2 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 7	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$
York, East Riding - - - - -	10,422 - -	1,092 - -	- - -	2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS - - £	1,844,806 - -	668,076 - -	10,646 - -							
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).										
Birmingham:										
Winson Green - - - - -	19,714 - -	1,790 - -	- - -	3 7	- 10 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 8 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$
Rubery Hill - - - - -	17,196 - -	1,349 - -	- - -	2 2	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 - $\frac{3}{8}$	1 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Bristol - - - - -	24,321 - -	2,257 - -	- - -	4 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 - $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Derby - - - - -	10,929 - -	1,176 - -	- - -	3 - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6
Exeter - - - - -	10,659 - -	1,605 - -	- - -	2 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8	3 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hull - - - - -	16,575 - -	3,825 - -	- - -	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 1	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ipswich - - - - -	8,400 - -	1,388 - -	- - -	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	3 - $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leicester - - - - -	18,803 - -	26,123 - -	5,037 - -	3 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$
London (City of) - - - - -	18,688 - -	6,564 - -	- - -	3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5	4 - $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Middlesbrough - - - - -	8,563 - -	440 - -	- - -	3 3 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{8}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	19,220 - -	9,963 - -	- - -	4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Norwich - - - - -	7,658 - -	1,356 - -	- - -	3 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Nottingham - - - - -	17,901 - -	4,701 - -	- - -	3 1	- 11	2 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plymouth - - - - -	7,656 - -	602 - -	- - -	2 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 7	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Portsmouth - - - - -	19,814 - -	2,002 - -	- - -	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4
Sunderland - - - - -	9,698 - -	1,200 - -	- - -	3 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 2	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
TOTALS - - £	235,795 - -	66,341 - -	5,037 - -							

TABLE IX.—COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS—*continued*.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, AND CARE OF PATIENTS,
during the Year ended 31st March 1901.

ended 31st March 1901.		WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1901.							COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
to Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, and Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients, beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge, are carried.	C. = County. C.B. = County-Borough. B. = Borough of Schedule IV. of Lunacy Act, 1890.
Garden and Farm.	Mis- cellaneous.								
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
- 5	- 9	- 2½	10 3¼	10 6	14 -	14 -	County - - - - -	County - - - - -	Stafford C. & Newcastle-u.-Lyme B. :
- 7½	- 7	- 7½	9 6	9 9 (a)	14/ and 15/	15 -	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Stafford.
- 8¼	- 8¾	- 5¼	12 -	9 9 (a)	14/ and 15/	- -	- ditto - - - - -	- - - - -	Burntwood.
- 5½	- 10½	- 1¾	10 3	9 11 (a)	25 -	25 -	Maintenance - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Cheddleton.
1 3¼	- 10¾	- 5½	11 6¼	11 1½ (a)	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs - - -	- - - - -	Suffolk, E. and W.
- 9½	- 7½	- 3½	9 11¾	9 9¾ (a)	14 -	16 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	County - - - - -	Surrey and Guildford B.
1 2¾	- 10¾	- 2¼	12 1	12 1¼ (a)	14 to 21	21 -	Maintenance - - - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Sussex, E. and Brighton C.B.
3 2½	- 6½	- 9½	9 10½	8 10¾ (a)	14 -	21 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Maintenance - -	W.
- 7½	- 8¼	- 6½	10 11	11 1	21 -	21/ and 25/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Warwick C., Coventry C.B., & Wrrwck. B.
- 4	- 5	- 2¼	9 6½	9 4	13/4 and 21/	10/ to 25/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Wight, Isle of.
- 11½	- 4½	- 3½	8 -½	7 7	14 -	15 -	Repairs - - - - -	Repairs - - - - -	Wilts.
- 5½	- 7½	- 2½	10 5¾	9 11	14/ to 15/9	12/ to 31/6	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.
1 2¼	1 - 5	- 2	11 6½	9 4	14 -	- -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- - - - -	York, N. Riding.
- 9¾	- 10½	- 1½	10 3	9 4	14 -	12/6 to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	York, W. Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, & Sheffield C.B., & (for Wadsley Asylum) Dnestr. B. :
1 1¾	- 8	- 2	9 11¾	9 4	14 -	10/ to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Wakefield.
1 3½	- 4	- 4¼	8 2½	7 10½	14 -	12/ to 20/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Wadsley.
									Menston.
									York, E. Riding.
									COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).
- 8¾	- 5	- 2½	10 -½ (b)	10 -	14/ to 42/	10/6 to 42/	Building - - - - -	Building - - - - -	Birmingham :
1 3	- 8½	- 4½	8 3¼ (b)	9 9 (a)	14 -	15/ and 21/	- ditto - - - - -	- ditto - - - - -	Winson Green.
- 2¾	- 11¼	- 3¾	11 3¾	10 6	14/ and 25/	20 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Rubery Hill.
1 1¾	- 3¾	- 7¼	10 2¾	10 6	14/ and 17/6	17 6	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Bristol.
1 6¾	- 4¾	- 5½	11 2¾	12 3 (a)	14/ and 25/	21/ and 25/	Borough - - - - -	Borough - - - - -	Derby.
2 2¾	- 11¾	- 8½	10 10¾	10 6	14/ to 21/	12/6 to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	City - - - - -	Exeter.
1 - 5	- 4¾	- 2½	10 2¾	11 11 (a)	14/ to 25/	14/ to 25/	Original Outlay - - -	Original Outlay - - -	Hull.
1 1½	- 8½	- 6¾	12 3	10 6	14 -	14 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Ipswich.
1 1¾	- 11½	- 3½	13 9	11 1	14 -	21 -	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Leicester.
1 9¾	- 6½	- 6¾	12 3¾	14 -	14/ and 15/	20/ to 63/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	London (City of).
- 4¾	- 7½	- 1½	12 2½	10 2½ (a)	14 -	16/ and 20/	Maintenance - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Middlesbrough.
- 5¾	- 2¾	- 3¾	9 7½	9 4	14/ and 16/	12 -	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
1 - 4	- 3½	- 3¾	10 1¼	10 -	14 -	15 -	Building and Repairs and General	Building and Repairs and General	Norwich.
1 11¼	- 8¾	- 5¾	10 5½	10 -	14/ and 25/	18/ to 25/	Building and Repairs - - -	Building and Repairs - - -	Nottingham.
- 10¼	- 7½	- 1¼	10 10½	10 10¾ (a)	16/ to 18/	14/ to 42/	- ditto - ditto - - -	- ditto - ditto - - -	Plymouth.
- 6½	1 2	- 2½	10 6	10 6	14 -	20 -	Maintenance - - - - -	Maintenance - - - - -	Portsmouth.
									Sunderland.

(a) Average.

(b) The Rubery Hill Asylum is one for chronic patients, and is filled by drafts from the Winson Green Asylum, in which all recent cases are received. Hence the difference in the cost of maintenance in the two Asylums.

TABLE X.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

ABSTRACT of CASH ACCOUNTS for the Year ended 31st December 1901.

HOSPITALS.	RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1901.								Total Receipts during the Year.	PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1901.										
	Payments for Maintenance and Incidents of Patients and Boarders.	Rents, Dividends, and Interest.	Sales of Farm Produce, Old Stores, &c.	Annual Subscriptions.	Donations.	Legacies.	Other Receipts.	Salaries of Officers.		Wages of Attendants and Servants (not including Labour of Laundry, Farm, and Garden, or Wages of Artizans).	Food.	Housekeeping Incidents (Soap, Soda, Brooms, &c.).	Clothing and Purchases for Patients.	Clothing of Attendants and Servants.	Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors.	Medicines and Surgical Appliances.	Furniture and Bedding (including Wages of Artizans).	Fuel and Light.	Water.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle - -	49,215	130	1,006	-	-	-	-	50,351	4,650	4,432	13,612	1,299	3,158	267	1,336	239	2,089	2,141	169	
Wonford House, Exeter - - - - -	15,229	67	-	2	-	-	-	15,298	1,582	1,591	4,137	242	-	202	261	104	518	839	63	
Barnwood House, Gloucester - - - - -	23,560	727	1,636	-	-	-	2,503	27,826	1,802	2,123	4,639	65	1,938	-	398	78	628	558	116	
Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn - -	8,483	12	37	42	-	-	30	8,604	744	994	2,835	92	822	18	197	561	457	382	48	
St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. - - -	8,194	4,678	35	147	44	645	56	13,799	1,215	1,678	3,932	104	4	102	515	101	333	1,018	98	
Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - - -	4,834	1,081	25	-	-	1,233	-	7,173	627	664	1,534	27	204	27	82	-	359	331	56	
St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton	55,899	3,339	1,373	-	-	-	-	60,611	4,012	5,749	8,930	295	3,158	536	1,842	237	2,097	3,965	451	
Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice - -	10,661	946	87	162	-	100	107	11,963	1,197	1,295	3,014	64	992	44	78	61	466	576	94	
Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	13,325	21	310	23	-	-	6	13,685	1,269	1,644	3,025	311	1,156	111	964	59	654	1,039	71	
Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. - -	7,211	35,221	-	-	314	-	1,737	44,483	3,054	4,139	6,464	75	298	165	815	229	1,847	2,105	262	
Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham -	64,958	1,039	458	-	-	-	-	66,455	4,704	7,816	13,410	760	2,894	639	1,734	160	1,835	5,265	962	
York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - - - -	9,710	592	138	-	61	-	372	10,873	1,398	1,372	2,581	59	785	-	202	42	414	636	94	
The Retreat, York - - - - -	24,152	56	248	-	38	22	-	24,516	2,463	3,226	5,608	338	2,524	-	-	140	1,430	1,459	100	

TABLE X.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

(53 Vict. c. 5, s. 234; and Rule 38 of the Commissioners in Lunacy).

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR 1901.																			Average Number of Patients and Boarders during the Year.	Average Weekly Cost per Head calculated on Total ordinary Payments.	HOSPITALS.
Laundry (including Cost of Labour).	Farm (including Cost of Labour).	Garden (including Cost of Labour).	Stables (including Carriage Exercise).	Amusements (including Newspapers, Books, Excursions, &c.).	Stationery, Postage, Printing, and Advertising.	Carriage, Portage, and Travelling Expenses.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Law Expenses.	Repairs of Building, Painting, Glazing, &c. (including Wages of Artizans).	Pensions.	Total Expenses of Seaside and other Branch Establishments.	Interest on Mortgages, Loans, &c.	Other Payments.	Total ordinary Payments.	New Buildings, and Additions to or Alterations in Buildings (not ordinary Repairs).	Legacies and other Moneys invested during the Year.	Total Payments during the Year 1901.				
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.		
872	2,636	1,537	538	436	147	552	800	22	6,278	238	1,801	760	792	50,441	3,008	-	53,449	359	2 14 0	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	
423	-	384	93	160	216	17	455	12	1,064	182	1,203	280	948	15,276	-	200	15,476	127	2 6 8	Wonford House, Exeter.	
664	1,572	612	363	344	111	6	699	-	672	117	1,393	-	115	19,002	3,581	2,839	25,422	155	2 4 7	Barnwood House, Gloucester.	
275	-	109	-	167	62	-	113	-	364	-	83	255	-	8,078	87	-	8,165	77	2 0 2	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn.	
331	-	50	-	152	176	27	709	26	799	500	1,441	-	32	13,143	3,609	-	16,752	184	1 7 5	St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C.	
266	-	74	13	59	42	2	161	-	541	182	-	-	15	5,216	1,117	1,283	7,566	86	1 3 3	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.	
565	3,096	906	469	636	491	-	3,029	71	2,773	760	7,919	9	173	51,268	1,319	2,672	55,259	402	2 7 9	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	
123	(a) 394	(a)	239	105	146	-	288	-	487	20	-	-	33	9,666	169	1,000	10,835	95	1 18 9	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford.	
108	774	204	-	99	93	-	427	4	624	40	193	281	359	13,319	-	-	13,319	124	2 0 4	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	
1,309	-	520	-	646	435	222	2,055	280	3,898	892	2,335	-	-	32,045	2,376	12,289	46,710	219	2 16 3	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	
939	1,366	2,047	771	945	387	116	1,646	-	4,106	-	3,426	-	664	56,592	5,066	-	61,658	395	2 14 8	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Egham.	
118	360	189	99	148	71	-	581	23	1,055	-	-	-	58	10,285	475	1,000	11,760	137	1 8 6	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham.	
308	199	899	394	307	346	100	680	21	3,077	-	690	587	367	25,272	-	796	26,068	167	2 17 7	The Retreat, York.	

(a) "Farm" includes cost of "garden."

TABLE XI.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1902.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum (i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1902.					
	A.			B.			C.			PRIVATE		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormitories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			(including Criminal).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS:															
Beds. Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	460	570	1,030	-	-	-	460	570	1,030	4	5	441	549	445	554
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B. and New Windsor B. - - - - -	316	391	707	54	41	95	370	432	802	2	3	305	379	307	382
Bucks - - - - -	233	261	494	-	-	-	201	251	452	9	5	224	256	233	261
Cambs, Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely - - - - -	260	312	572	-	-	-	260	292	552	-	-	249	(a)299	249	(a)299
Cardiff, Cardiff B., and Pembroke - - - - -	313	311	624	7	-	7	320	311	631	20	20	313	295	333	315
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.:															
Chester - - - - -	513	558	1,071	-	-	-	513	522	1,035	-	1	449	525	449	525
Parkside - - - - -	341	439	780	-	-	-	328	416	744	14	20	324	415	338	435
Cornwall - - - - -	377	452	829	-	-	-	350	400	750	25	23	344	425	369	448
Cumberland and Westmorland - - - - -	351	346	697	9	11	20	360	357	717	27	35	313	289	340	324
Denbigh, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C. - - - - -	378	373	751	-	-	-	341	331	672	30	16	342	337	372	353
Derby C. - - - - -	388	388	776	-	-	-	355	354	709	-	-	376	352	376	352
Devon and Devonport C.B. - - - - -	517	726	1,243	-	-	-	460	713	1,173	4	-	510	675	514	675
Dorset - - - - -	365	373	738	-	-	-	357	360	717	45	63	320	308	365	371
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B. - - - - -	806	698	1,504	-	-	-	806	698	1,504	4	2	750	685	754	687
Essex, and Colchester B. - - - - -	777	1,262	2,039	-	-	-	765	1,262	2,027	15	36	650	997	665	1,033
Glamorgan and Swansea C.B. - - - - -	966	902	1,868	25	-	25	912	789	1,701	20	17	925	879	945	896
Gloucester C., and Gloucester C.B. - - - - -	507	582	1,089	-	17	17	507	599	1,106	9	6	459	543	468	549
Hants - - - - -	583	361	1,214	-	-	-	538	628	1,166	4	-	551	583	555	583
Hereford C., and Hereford B. - - - - -	233	313	546	-	-	-	233	313	546	2	1	189	228	191	229
Herts - - - - -	268	308	576	-	-	-	268	308	576	1	-	239	299	240	299
Kent and Gravesend B.:															
Barming Heath - - - - -	628	815	1,443	-	-	-	610	815	1,425	2	1	626	748	628	749
Chartham - - - - -	508	600	1,108	-	-	-	500	600	1,100	12	20	496	495	508	515
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.:															
Lancaster - - - - -	643	1,504	2,147	-	-	-	(b)730	(b)1,742	(b)2,472	9	19	572	1,446	581	1,465
Rainhill - - - - -	1,040	1,066	2,106	-	-	-	1,020	1,046	2,066	4	2	1,035	1,062	1,039	1,064
Prestwich - - - - -	1,171	1,449	2,620	-	-	-	1,171	1,449	2,620	14	15	(c)1,157	(c)1,439	(c)1,171	(c)1,454
Whittingham - - - - -	1,078	1,030	2,108	-	-	-	1,080	1,030	2,110	-	2	1,077	1,023	1,077	1,025
Winwick Hall - - - - -	50	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	50	-	50	-
Leicester C. and Rutland - - - - -	233	283	516	-	-	-	210	267	477	12	17	210	242	222	259
Lincoln C. (Lindsey and Holland Divisions), Grimsby C.B. and Lincoln C.B. - - - - -	386	406	792	-	-	-	358	358	716	-	1	358	384	358	385
Lincoln C. (Kesteven Division) - - - - -	65	70	135	-	-	-	65	70	135	-	-	61	70	61	70
London C.:															
Banstead - - - - -	1,072	1,386	2,458	-	-	-	1,072	1,386	2,458	11	7	1,064	1,375	1,075	1,382
Bexley - - - - -	1,025	1,079	2,104	3	26	29	1,028	1,105	2,133	13	10	1,002	1,026	1,015	1,036
Cane Hill - - - - -	937	1,236	2,173	-	-	-	886	1,192	2,078	9	13	925	1,223	934	1,236
Claybury - - - - -	998	1,403	2,401	-	-	-	938	1,288	2,226	69	33	928	1,376	997	1,409
Colney Hatch - - - - -	919	1,589	2,508	-	-	-	884	1,556	2,440	10	11	906	1,573	916	1,584
Hanwell - - - - -	985	1,561	2,546	-	-	-	963	1,507	2,470	10	19	975	1,541	985	1,560
Manor - - - - -	(d)110	700	810	-	-	-	(d)110	700	810	-	68	110	571	110	639
Middlesex - - - - -	625	788	1,413	-	-	-	625	788	1,413	1	-	624	789	625	789
Monmouth - - - - -	543	534	1,077	-	-	-	543	534	1,077	27	29	512	530	539	559
Norfolk - - - - -	360	500	860	-	-	-	360	500	860	2	3	355	483	357	486
Northampton C. - - - - -	424	514	938	-	10	10	424	524	948	19	30	420	425	439	455

(a) Not including 6 females boarded out at Mildenhall Union Workhouse, under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(b) Allowing 50 feet superficial per bed these additional beds could be placed in dormitories, but for sanitary reasons it is not done.

(c) Not including 44 males and 36 females boarded out at the Rochdale Union Workhouse, under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(d) At the new Horton Asylum (not yet open) temporarily.

TABLE XI.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1902.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1902.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Column A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Column C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
								Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
15	16	31	15	16	31	391	478	50	70	-	1	COUNTY, &c.
9	9	18	63	50	113	285	358	20	20	-	1	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
-	-	-	(-32)	(-10)	(-42)	220	254	-	-	4	2	Bucks.
11	13	24	11	(-7)	4	248	(a)299	-	-	1	-	Cambs, &c.
(-20)	(-4)	(-24)	(-13)	(-4)	(-17)	270	270	39	25	4	-	Carmarthen, &c.
64	32	96	64	(-4)	60	379	483	50	-	20	42	Chester C., Birkenhead C.B. and Stockport (part) C.B.:
3	4	7	(-10)	(-19)	(-29)	322	414	-	-	2	1	Chester.
8	4	12	(-19)	(-48)	(-67)	343	422	-	-	1	3	Parkside.
11	22	33	20	33	53	312	282	-	-	1	7	Cornwall.
6	20	26	(-31)	(-22)	(-53)	342	337	-	-	-	-	Cumberland, &c.
12	36	48	(-21)	2	(-19)	303	313	60	39	13	-	Denbigh, &c.
3	51	54	(-54)	38	(-16)	510	675	-	-	-	-	Derby C.
-	2	2	(-8)	(-11)	(-19)	289	308	31	-	-	-	Devon and Devonport C.B.
52	11	63	52	11	63	742	684	3	-	5	1	Dorset.
112	229	341	100	229	329	644	994	-	-	6	3	Durham C., &c.
21	6	27	(-33)	(-107)	(-110)	698	631	-	-	227	248	Essex, &c.
39	33	72	39	50	89	407	510	49	28	3	5	Glamorgan, &c.
28	48	76	(-17)	45	28	511	527	-	-	40	56	Gloucester C., &c.
42	84	126	42	84	126	189	227	-	-	-	1	Hants.
28	9	37	28	9	37	168	179	71	120	-	-	Hereford C., and Hereford B.
-	66	66	(-18)	66	48	540	743	86	-	-	5	Herts.
-	85	85	(-8)	85	77	404	489	85	-	7	6	Kent and Gravesend B.:
62	39	101	(b)149	(b)277	(b)426	570	1,418	-	27	2	1	Barming Heath.
1	2	3	(-19)	(-18)	(-37)	1,033	1,060	-	-	2	2	Chartham.
-	(-5)	(-5)	-	(-5)	(-5)	(c)1,152	(c)1,437	-	-	5	2	Lancaster C., all the County
1	5	6	3	5	8	1,075	1,023	-	-	2	-	Boroughs, &c.:
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	Lancaster.
11	24	35	(-12)	8	(-4)	210	242	-	-	-	-	Rainhill.
28	21	49	-	(-27)	(-27)	358	384	-	-	-	-	Prestwich.
4	-	4	4	-	4	61	70	-	-	-	-	Whittingham.
(-3)	4	1	(-3)	4	1	1,062	1,375	-	-	2	-	Winwick Hall.
10	43	53	13	69	82	1,002	1,025	-	-	-	1	Leicester C. and Rutland.
3	-	3	(-48)	(-44)	(-92)	923	1,219	-	-	2	4	Lincoln C., &c.
1	(-6)	(-5)	(-59)	(-121)	(-180)	926	1,376	-	-	2	-	" (Kesteven Division).
3	5	8	(-32)	(-28)	(-60)	905	1,571	-	-	1	2	London C.:
-	1	1	(-22)	(-53)	(-75)	971	1,540	-	-	4	1	Banstead.
-	61	61	-	61	61	109	571	-	-	1	-	Bexley.
-	(-1)	(-1)	-	(-1)	(-1)	610	767	7	2	7	20	Cane Hill.
4	(-25)	(-21)	4	(-25)	(-21)	323	295	102	140	87	95	Claybury.
3	14	17	3	14	17	354	450	-	33	1	-	Colney Hatch.
(e)15	(e)29	44	(e)15	(e)39	54	221	264	184	152	15	9	Hanwell.
												Manor.
												Middlesex.
												Monmouth.
												Norfolk.
												Northampton C.

(e) Thirty idiot boys sleep on the female side.

TABLE XI.—continued.

COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	Total Number of Patients for whom Sleeping Accommodation (actual and possible) was provided on January 1st, 1902.									Total Number of Patients in the Asylum i.e., on the Register of Patients, Form 1 of the Commissioners' Rules), January 1st, 1902.					
	A.			B.			C.			PRIVATE		PAUPER.		TOTAL.	
	In Beds actually in Position, whether occupied by Patients or not.			In unoccupied Bed space (allowing, for each Bed, 600 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 50 Feet of Floor Space in ordinary Dormi- tories, and 800 Feet of Cubic Space, and at least 66 Feet of Floor Space in Infirmary Dormitories, and counting each Single Room as for One Bed only).			In whole possible Bed space, whether fully occupied by Beds or not (with allowance per Bed as indicated in Columns B).			(including Criminal).					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Northumberland - - - - -	431	305	736	54	17	71	485	322	807	4	3	397	308	401	311
Nottingham C. - - - - -	219	208	427	13	-	13	232	208	440	1	1	201	196	202	197
Oxford C. and Oxford C.B. - - - - -	228	331	559	-	-	-	225	309	534	1	-	235	325	236	325
Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury B., and Wenlock B.	373	470	843	-	-	-	373	470	843	3	10	(f)362	432	(f)365	442
Somerset and Bath C.B. :															
Wells - - - - -	365	505	870	-	-	-	(g)393	(g)541	(g)934	12	18	338	473	350	491
Cotford - - - - -	213	263	476	-	-	-	200	250	450	-	-	213	263	213	263
Stafford C., and Newcastle-under-Lyme B. :															
Stafford - - - - -	480	415	895	-	-	-	480	392	872	4	5	467	410	471	415
Burntwood - - - - -	406	470	876	13	13	26	419	483	902	2	3	395	445	397	448
Cheddleton - - - - -	309	317	626	-	-	-	309	309	618	-	2	305	315	305	317
Suffolk, East and West - - - - -	264	327	591	-	-	-	291	(j)352	(j)643	1	-	251	(k)317	252	(k)317
Surrey and Guildford B. - - - - -	450	636	1,086	-	-	-	437	620	1,057	3	-	409	590	412	590
Sussex, East, and Brighton C.B. - - - - -	426	590	1,016	-	-	-	405	565	970	1	-	408	566	409	566
Sussex, West - - - - -	325	444	769	7	7	14	332	451	783	2	3	226	391	228	394
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and Warwick B.	421	582	1,003	-	-	-	421	582	1,003	15	15	407	532	422	547
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	111	215	326	-	-	-	111	207	318	-	25	108	191	108	216
Wilts - - - - -	440	510	950	-	-	-	440	510	950	13	14	404	490	417	504
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Worcester C.B.	545	667	1,212	-	-	-	530	629	1,159	16	27	509	628	525	655
York, North Riding - - - - -	360	373	733	-	19	19	360	392	752	50	40	308	308	358	318
York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Hud- dersfield, Leeds, and Sheffield C.B., and (for Wadsley Asylum) Doncaster B. :															
Wakefield - - - - -	910	815	1,725	85	1	86	995	817	1,812	3	-	863	792	866	792
Wadsley - - - - -	720	890	1,610	-	-	-	720	890	1,610	21	28	726	895	747	923
Menston - - - - -	752	842	1,594	-	-	-	752	842	1,594	35	55	696	767	731	822
York, East Riding - - - - -	200	282	482	-	2	2	196	284	480	3	6	183	257	186	263
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS (including City of London).															
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	488	383	871	-	-	-	459	355	814	13	11	449	342	462	353
" Rubery Hill - - - - -	413	415	828	-	-	-	409	408	817	4	-	398	411	402	411
Bristol - - - - -	405	550	955	-	-	-	405	550	955	3	9	388	505	391	514
Derby - - - - -	156	164	320	-	-	-	156	164	320	6	13	147	153	153	166
Exeter - - - - -	178	200	378	-	-	-	178	200	378	26	47	141	158	167	205
Hull - - - - -	281	281	562	-	-	-	281	281	562	6	12	271	265	277	277
Ipswich - - - - -	150	186	336	-	-	-	145	176	321	10	10	140	176	150	186
Leicester - - - - -	335	520	855	-	-	-	335	520	855	8	8	312	469	320	477
London (City of) - - - - -	256	294	550	-	6	6	250	300	550	85	112	146	169	231	281
Middlesbrough - - - - -	145	130	275	-	-	-	145	130	275	2	5	142	121	144	126
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	445	395	840	-	-	-	445	395	840	5	13	418	315	423	328
Norwich - - - - -	145	180	325	-	-	-	145	180	325	-	2	135	173	135	175
Nottingham - - - - -	378	374	752	-	28	28	369	402	771	13	17	352	343	365	360
Plymouth - - - - -	125	155	280	-	-	-	118	142	260	4	2	112	150	116	152
Portsmouth - - - - -	332	376	708	-	-	-	332	376	708	26	24	294	344	320	368
Sunderland - - - - -	174	173	347	1	2	3	175	175	350	3	-	169	171	172	171
West Ham - - - - -	350	450	800	-	-	-	350	450	800	-	-	334	392	334	392
TOTAL - - - - -	36,456	44,392	80,848	271	200	471	36,134	43,992	80,126	863	1,093	34,495 (m)	41,687 (m)	35,358 (m)	42,780 (m)

(f) Not including 25 males boarded out at Forden Workhouse, under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(g) These figures accord with the specified floor space, but as few dormitories in the Asylum are 12 feet high, the actual accommodation is much less.

(j) There is no unoccupied space. The space allowed for beds is in excess of 50 feet superficial, in consequence of the formation of the roof in some parts of the building not allowing more beds (females).

(k) Not including 12 females boarded out at Mildenhall Union Workhouse, under sec. 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

(m) See notes to Cambridge, Prestwich, Salop, and Suffolk Asylums.

TABLE XI.—continued.

Vacant Accommodation on January 1st, 1902.						Chargeability of the PAUPER Patients on January 1st, 1902.						COUNTY, DISTRICT, AND COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
D. In Beds actually in Position (as in Columns A).			E. In whole possible Bed space (as in Columns C).			Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.		Not Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.				
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Received under existing Contract or Agreement (not including Agreement to unite) approved by Secretary of State.		Not Received under existing Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
30	(-6)	24	84	11	95	396	296	-	12	1	-	Northumberland, Nottingham C. Oxford C., &c. Salop and Montgomery C., Shrewsbury and Wenlock B. Somerset and Bath C.B. :
17	11	28	30	11	41	188	183	12	12	1	1	
(-8)	6	(-2)	(-11)	(-16)	(-27)	235	325	-	-	-	-	
8	28	36	8	28	36	(f)359	430	-	-	3	2	
15	14	29	(g)43	(g)50	(g)93	329	438	-	30	9	5	Wells. Cotford. Stafford C., &c. : Stafford. Burntwood. Cheddleton.
-	-	-	(-13)	(-13)	(-26)	213	262	-	-	-	1	
9	-	9	9	(-23)	(-14)	442	388	25	22	-	-	
(h)14	(h)17	31	(h)27	(h)30	57	224	257	169	188	2	-	
4	-	4	4	(-8)	(-4)	249	234	56	78	-	3	Suffolk, East and West. Surrey and Guildford B. Sussex, East, &c. Sussex, West. Warwick C., &c. Wight, Isle of. Wilts. Worcester C., &c. York, North Riding. York, West Riding, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, &c. :
12	10	22	39	35	74	251	(k)317	-	-	-	-	
38	46	84	25	30	55	405	586	-	-	4	4	
17	24	41	(-4)	(-1)	(-5)	401	546	-	-	7	20	
97	50	147	104	57	161	196	293	27	97	3	1	Wakefield. Wadsley Menston. York, East Riding.
(-1)	35	34	(-1)	35	34	391	531	-	-	16	1	
3	(-1)	2	3	(-9)	(-6)	91	147	15	44	2	-	
23	6	29	23	6	29	401	489	-	-	3	1	
20	12	32	5	(-26)	(-21)	508	628	-	-	1	-	COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. : Birmingham : Winson Green. " Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
2	25	27	2	44	46	283	295	18	12	7	1	
44	23	67	129	25	154	862	792	-	-	1	-	
(-27)	(-33)	(-60)	(-27)	(-33)	(-60)	726	894	-	-	-	1	
21	20	41	21	20	41	695	766	-	-	1	1	COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. : Birmingham : Winson Green. " Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
14	19	33	10	21	31	183	202	-	51	-	4	
26	30	56	(-3)	2	(-1)	364	299	52	25	33	18	
11	4	15	7	(-3)	4	398	411	-	-	-	-	
14	36	50	14	36	50	363	445	19	59	6	1	COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. : Birmingham : Winson Green. " Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
3	(-2)	1	3	(-2)	1	123	142	13	11	11	-	
11	(-5)	6	11	(-5)	6	80	100	56	57	5	1	
4	4	8	4	4	8	239	236	-	-	32	29	
-	-	-	(-5)	(-10)	(-15)	74	101	54	68	12	7	COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. : Birmingham : Winson Green. " Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
15	43	58	15	43	58	270	304	30	165	12	-	
25	13	38	19	19	38	132	166	2	-	12	3	
1	4	5	1	4	5	108	94	7	13	27	14	
22	67	89	22	67	89	367	315	50	-	1	-	COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. : Birmingham : Winson Green. " Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
10	5	15	10	5	15	125	153	10	13	-	7	
13	14	27	4	42	46	303	343	48	-	1	-	
9	3	12	2	(-10)	(-8)	112	150	-	-	-	-	
12	8	20	12	8	20	211	259	68	81	15	4	COUNTY BOROUGH, &c. : Birmingham : Winson Green. " Rubery Hill. Bristol. Derby. Exeter. Hull. Ipswich. Leicester. London (City of). Middlesbrough. Newcastle-on-Tyne. Norwich. Nottingham. Plymouth. Portsmouth. Sunderland. West Ham.
2	2	4	3	4	7	169	151	-	19	-	1	
(l)20	(l)54	74	(l)20	(l)54	74	334	392	-	-	-	-	
1,137	1,573	2,710	815	1,173	1,988	32,232	39,324	1,568	1,713	695	650	- - - TOTAL.
(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(u)	(m)	(m)					

(h) Five boys sleep on the female side.

(l) Four boys sleep on the female side.

(u) See notes to Northampton, Burntwood, and West Ham Asylums.

TABLE XII.

NUMBER of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1901.

Workhouses visited.	Number.	Number of Insane Imbecile Inmates at time of Visit.		
		M.	F.	Total.
(A.) Visited annually -	99	3,268	3,621	6,889
(B.) Visited triennially -	121	413	601	1,014
(C.) Metropolitan District Asylums(a) - - (Visited annually.)	3	2,777	2,911	5,688
Totals - -	223	6,458	7,133	13,591

(a) Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

TABLE XIII.

TABLE XIII. - - - - -

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT of PATIENTS in COUNTY and BOROUGH annual visits to those INSTITUTIONS during 1901. The STATISTICS

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	PERCENTAGES OF								
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Post- mortem Exa- minations made.	Bedsore found at Death.	Wet Beds.	Patients attending Chapel.	Patients at Associated Entertain- ments.	Patients walking out weekly beyond Grounds.	Patients walking out daily beyond Airing Courts.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - - -	12.6	1.0	89.7	5.3	2.3	46.0	33.5	50.3	17.8
Berks - - - - -	12.2	2.4	92.2	4.6	1.5	58.3	47.2	49.2	90.0
Bucks - - - - -	12.8	1.0	96.0	5.3	5.0	50.0	21.7	43.1	27.2
Cambridge - - - - -	9.6	.6	96.0	0.0	2.2	38.0	36.0	38.0	26.0
Carmarthen - - - - -	13.0	1.5	84.0	12.0	1.0	47.0	45.0	43.0	74.0
Chester : Upton - - - - -	10.0	1.0	84.0	12.8	3.0	40.0	37.0	21.0	10.0
„ Parkside - - - - -	13.7	2.3	97.0	5.0	3.5	53.0	39.0	36.0	89.0
Cornwall - - - - -	11.3	.3	53.0	0.0	4.0	45.0	68.0	41.0	.9
Cumberland, &c. - - - - -	8.4	1.6	100.0	6.2	2.5	45.0	45.0	33.0	45.0
Denbigh, &c. - - - - -	11.0	1.1	98.0	0.0	2.6	25.0	24.0	20.0	5.3
Derby Co. - - - - -	15.3	1.7	84.4	—	2.0	48.3	45.7	23.8	47.9
Devon - - - - -	8.3	3.4	48.0	14.2	3.0	34.0	30.0	48.0	50.0
Dorset - - - - -	9.4	1.4	100.0	7.7	.4	30.0	26.0	(b)	—
Durham - - - - -	11.7	2.3	86.3	7.2	4.2	35.0	29.7	67.6	45.0
Essex - - - - -	14.7	2.6	79.0	3	4.0	36.2	23.0	25.3	36.0
Glamorgan - - - - -	11.6	5.7	69.0	.6	3.2	32.0	31.0	47.0	45.0
Gloucester - - - - -	12.5	.6	92.0	8.6	2.0	45.0	58.0	45.0	6.0
Hants - - - - -	12.3	1.4	68.0	3.0	1.9	46.0	58.0	48.0	36.0
Hereford - - - - -	12.0	2.6	65.0	0.0	3.9	62.0	47.0	22.0	32.0
Herts - - - - -	5.0	1.1	96.2	3.8	.4	64.7	64.0	37.0	—
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	15.5	2.1	70.0	12.0	0.0	15.0	26.0	24.0	6.0
„ Chartham - - - - -	11.3	1.6	91.0	9.0	2.3	37.0	37.0	22.0	—
Lancaster : Lancaster - - - - -	15.0	3.0	76.0	7.0	4.6	32.0	36.0	42.0	54.0
„ Rainhill - - - - -	13.0	5.0	73.0	1.6	2.0	40.0	45.0	25.0	63.0
„ Prestwich - - - - -	9.0	3.6	88.0	0.0	2.0	50.0	36.0	11.0	30.0
„ Whittingham - - - - -	16.3	2.1	84.0	6.0	2.5	34.0	27.0	49.0	12.0
„ Winwick Hall (a) - - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leicester, &c. - - - - -	13.0	0.0	98.5	3.0	1.4	39.0	23.0	1.0	70.0
Lincoln : Lindsey, &c. - - - - -	11.7	2.1	53.1	5.0	1.8	34.2	31.0	41.0	33.0
„ Kesteven (a) - - - - -	—	—	84.6	—	—	—	—	—	—
London : Banstead - - - - -	11.0	2.8	70.0	5.0	1.2	20.0	23.0	18.0	5.5
„ Bexley - - - - -	10.2	5.3	99.4	8.9	1.8	18.0	22.7	20.4	3.5
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	9.1	2.1	87.0	1.0	1.8	42.0	38.0	41.0	41.0
„ Claybury - - - - -	11.5	3.5	91.0	14.0	.8	36.7	20.1	32.3	20.1
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	11.1	1.8	83.0	5.4	5.7	18.0	20.0	7.0	48.0
„ Hanwell - - - - -	7.6	4.1	88.5	11.0	4.7	23.0	20.0	2.8	45.0
„ Manor - - - - -	12.3	2.2	85.0	5.0	2.2	25.0	33.0	0.0	5.0
Middlesex - - - - -	16.3	1.8	96.0	7.0	4.4	33.0	32.0	14.0	11.0
Monmouth - - - - -	11.0	1.8	94.0	8.6	1.3	46.0	54.0	65.0	15.0

(a) Temporary.

(b) All who are physically able.

TABLE XIII.

ASYLUMS in ENGLAND and WALES, extracted from the REPORTS made by the COMMISSIONERS in LUNACY, at their relate to the period between the visit in 1901 and the visit in 1900.

PERCENTAGES OF					Number of Medical Staff.	Number of Day Attendants to Patients.		Number of Night Attendants.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Patients altogether confined to Airing Courts.	Patients employed.		Atten- dants with under One Year's Service.	Atten- dants with over Five Years' Service.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Male.	Female.								
28.2	74.8	62.3	M. F. 17.3 20.0	M. F. 50.0 35.0	4	1 to 10½	1 to 10½	5	7	Beds, Herts, Hunts.
9.8	67.5	63.1	46.6 27.2	36.6 12.1	3	1 „ 11	1 „ 12	4	4	Berks.
(F) 18.0	53.2	74.2	13.6 40.7	72.7 22.2	2	1 „ 13½	1 „ 12	4	4	Bucks.
20.0	55.5	56.4	8.3 28.1	50.0 15.6	2	1 „ 11	1 „ 10	4	5	Cambs.
2.0	46.0	41.0	25.0 21.0	56.0 16.0	3	1 „ 11½	1 „ 11	3	3	Carmarthen.
20.0	52.0	56.0	20.0	23.0	4	1 „ 10½	1 „ 11½	3	5	Chester : Upton.
11.0	78.0	61.0	23.0	44.0	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	5	6	„ Parkside.
20.0	62.0	66.0	11.0	36.0	3	1 „ 10¾	1 „ 8	6	8	Cornwall.
15.0	70.0	60.0	41.0	35.0	3	1 „ 12	1 „ 12½	3	3	Cumberland, &c.
26.0	43.0	35.0	14.0	40.0	3	1 „ 11½	1 „ 12½	5	5	Denbigh, &c.
11.0	73.8	71.1	M. F. 41.0 16.6	M. F. 31.8 11.0	3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10	5	4	Derby Co.
30.0	57.0	68.0	16.0	37.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10½	6	7	Devon.
0.0	75.0	58.0	13.0	29.0	3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9½	3	4	Dorset.
4.6	61.5	68.2	M. F. 15.7 19.3	M. F. 49.0 40.9	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	17	19	Durham.
31.4	50.7	54.5	13.0 31.4	46.7 17.7	4	1 „ 8	1 „ 9½	9	15	Essex.
10.0	53.0	68.0	32.0	23.0	5	1 „ 9	1 „ 9½	12	12	Glamorgan.
13.0	65.0	53.0	24.0	40.0	4	1 „ 12½	1 „ 13¼	5	5	Gloucester.
15.0	77.0	77.0	43.7	26.1	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 12	7	8	Hants.
13.0	54.0	51.0	M. F. 58.0 32.0	M. F. 17.0 24.0	2	1 „ 8½	1 „ 8	3	3	Hereford.
50.0	68.0	74.9	68.2	—	3	1 „ 8½	1 „ 9	2	3	Herts.
16.0	57.0	61.0	M. F. 21.0 29.0	M. F. 44.0 15.0	5	1 „ 8	1 „ 8½	12	13	Kent : Barming Heath.
37.0	54.0	72.0	43.0 27.0	19.0 27.0	3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9½	8	10	„ Chartham.
15.5	52.0	57.0	15.0	43.0	7	1 „ 11½	1 „ 11½	10	24	Lancs : Lancaster.
25.0	50.0	60.0	42.0	28.0	9	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	14	14	„ Rainhill.
15.0	53.0	75.0	29.0	38.0	7	1 „ 7	1 „ 11½	22	25	„ Prestwich.
20.0	60.0	60.0	32.0	30.0	8	1 „ 8½	1 „ 9½	14	15	„ Whittingham.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Winwick Hall.
29.0	53.0	63.0	M. F. 35.0 38.0	M. F. 17.0 19.0	2	1 „ 11	1 „ 9	3	3	Leicester, &c.
25.4	43.5	56.4	25.0 44.7	29.0 18.4	3	1 „ 8½	1 „ 11½	5	5	Lincoln : Lindsey, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	„ Kesteven.
76.5	36.0	56.0	32.0 29.0	50.0 42.0	6	1 „ 10	1 „ 11¼	21	23	London : Banstead.
49.0	57.0	37.0	71.7	—	4	1 „ 10½	1 „ 10	15	16	„ Bexley.
12.0	71.0	64.0	M. F. 27.0 24.0	M. F. 40.0 20.0	6	1 „ 8	1 „ 10	13	13	„ Cane Hill.
16.3	76.0	64.0	32.0 29.8	22.4 15.2	9	1 „ 9	1 „ 9½	15	18	„ Claybury.
10.0	49.0	52.0	15.0 33.0	61.0 25.0	6	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10½	9	24	„ Colney Hatch.
26.9	50.0	43.0	30.0 12.0	51.0 36.0	7	1 „ 9½	1 „ 10	13	20	„ Hanwell.
(c) 91.0	24.0	—	—	—	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	2	9	„ Manor.
18.0	64.0	53.0	20.0	35.0	5	1 „ 8¾	1 „ 8½	11	11	Middlesex.
38.0	63.0	56.0	33.0	27.0	4	1 „ 11½	1 „ 11½	6	7	Monmouth.

(c) Very few.

(F) Asylum recently opened.

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS connected with the CARE and TREATMENT of PATIENTS

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.	PERCENTAGES OF								
	Epi- leptics.	General Para- lytics.	Post- mortem Exa- minations made.	Bedsore found at Death.	Wet Beds.	Patients attending Chapel.	Patients at Associated Entertain- ments.	Patients walking out weekly beyond Grounds.	Patients walking out daily beyond Airing Courts.
Norfolk - - - - -	9.6	.5	87.1	14.7	2.7	53.0	47.0	43.0	12.0
Northampton - - - - -	16.7	2.9	66.6	7.4	3.1	35.0	33.0	59.0	—
Northumberland - - - - -	10.8	5.8	72.0	8.1	3.3	32.3	47.0	60.0	37.0
Nottingham - - - - -	14.3	1.2	100.0	2.6	5.0	57.7	57.7	17.6	80.0
Oxford - - - - -	12.0	2.7	85.0	11.4	1.4	42.3	42.3	18.0	47.2
Salop, &c. - - - - -	12.2	1.2	58.0	6.0	1.7	56.0	44.0	33.0	30.0
Somerset, &c. : Wells - - - - -	11.6	1.6	82.0	2.6	1.0	42.0	37.0	60.0	35.0
„ Cotford - - - - -	11.0	1.0	90.0	9.0	1.2	64.0	66.0	44.0	43.0
Staffs : Stafford - - - - -	20.3	1.7	79.0	3.0	1.6	35.0	45.0	38.0	23.0
„ Burntwood - - - - -	17.0	2.3	46.0	1.2	1.0	48.0	47.0	65.0	27.0
„ Cheddleton - - - - -	14.0	4.3	89.0	1.5	2.5	55.0	46.0	41.0	30.0
Suffolk - - - - -	13.0	1.7	100.0	5.2	0.0	50.0	68.5	56.0	24.8
Surrey - - - - -	10.3	1.2	58.0	4.7	0.0	33.0	32.0	(b)	(b)
Sussex, E. - - - - -	12.6	3.3	42.0	4.9	.8	55.0	59.0	32.0	45.0
„ W. - - - - -	6.1	5.0	96.0	0.0	2.3	64.0	49.0	36.0	(b)
Warwick - - - - -	12.2	1.1	52.0	0.0	1.7	32.0	31.0	31.0	44.0
Wight, Isle of - - - - -	5.3	1.0	96.0	0.0	3.4	58.0	54.0	37.0	30.0
Wilts - - - - -	14.5	1.6	79.0	12.9	.7	30.0	28.0	20.0	30.0
Worcester - - - - -	18.5	1.5	85.0	7.0	2.0	55.0	41.0	60.0	29.0
Yorks : Clifton - - - - -	9.4	1.4	56.0	21.4	2.1	57.8	53.4	11.7	27.3
„ Wakefield - - - - -	15.1	3.3	90.0	1.9	2.7	51.7	38.0	26.0	40.0
„ Wadsley - - - - -	19.1	2.0	92.5	3.0	5.4	34.4	44.4	34.0	48.2
„ Menston - - - - -	16.7	4.5	78.8	7.3	2.5	34.0	45.0	37.1	22.7
„ Beverley - - - - -	10.0	1.7	82.0	0.0	2.4	26.5	31.5	39.0	40.0
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	8.4	1.0	60.0	3.0	.4	40.0	39.0	0.0	31.0
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	27.0	.5	56.0	2.0	4.1	48.0	48.0	42.0	28.8
Bristol - - - - -	13.0	2.1	92.0	4.8	2.4	40.0	47.0	24.0	81.0
Derby Borough - - - - -	6.8	3.1	100.0	14.3	1.0	70.0	70.0	20.0	72.0
Exeter - - - - -	10.0	2.0	73.0	2.2	1.0	32.0	34.0	34.0	24.0
Hull - - - - -	15.0	6.4	94.4	0.0	7.1	42.5	41.3	42.0	21.5
Ipswich - - - - -	11.6	4.3	61.1	8.3	1.8	66.0	36.0	46.0	32.0
Leicester Borough - - - - -	16.4	2.6	91.0	3.5	5.0	21.0	26.0	(a)	(c)
London (City of) - - - - -	6.5	3.8	89.0	0.0	2.3	70.0	38.0	34.0	20.0
Middlesbrough - - - - -	9.0	5.3	77.7	5.6	.4	53.8	54.0	40.0	0.0
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	10.2	8.3	86.1	5.5	1.8	32.6	34.0	11.5	60.0
Norwich - - - - -	10.6	2.2	69.2	0.0	0.0	93.8	93.8	43.6	—
Nottingham Borough - - - - -	13.7	4.6	97.1	5.8	2.4	32.6	35.1	10.7	24.1
Plymouth - - - - -	11.0	5.4	70.0	10.0	3.6	38.0	36.0	21.0	21.0
Portsmouth - - - - -	11.7	3.5	75.0	5.5	5.0	38.0	43.0	26.0	53.0
Sunderland - - - - -	10.6	5.0	95.0	19.0	0.0	72.0	55.0	(a)	(c)
West Ham - - - - -	15.7	4.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	33.0	0.0	48.0
Averages - - - - -	12.2	2.6	81.5	4.5	2.3	43.0	40.7	34.3	34.8

(a) Very few.

(b) Irregular, owing to works in progress.

(c) A large proportion.

in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS in ENGLAND and WALES, &c.--continued.

PERCENTAGES OF					Number of Medical Staff.	Number of Day Attendants to Patients.		Number of Night Attendants.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
Patients altogether confined to Airing Courts.	Patients employed.		Atten- dants with under one Year's Service.	Atten- dants with over five Years' Service.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Male.	Female.								
11.7	78.3	77.6	M. F. 8.6 44.0	M. F. 60.0 14.0	3	1 to 11	1 to 11	3	4	Norfolk.
49.0	55.0	58.0	29.0 23.0	44.0 26.0	3	1 „ 10½	1 „ 10½	5	6	Northampton.
(a)	58.3	63.6	10.5 25.0	47.3	2	1 „ 10½	1 „ 10	6	6	Northumberland.
4.2	74.2	73.9	M. F. 36.8 12.5	M. F. 57.9 33.0	2	1 „ 13	1 „ 15	3	3	Nottingham.
11.2	64.0	54.0	16.6 37.0	54.1 0.0	2	1 „ 12	1 „ 14	4	4	Oxford.
25.0	47.0	56.0	33.0 45.0	38.0 21.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 11½	4	5	Salop, &c.
41.0	65.0	74.0	18.8 23.3	51.0 34.0	3	1 „ 9¼	1 „ 12	5	6	Somerset, &c. : Wells.
13.0	78.0	55.0	50.0	—	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	3	3	„ Cotford.
9.0	64.0	60.0	M. F. 13.0 10.0	M. F. 66.0 44.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 9	10	8	Staffs : Stafford.
1.3	77.0	66.0	21.9 25.5	36.5 19.1	3	1 „ 10¾	1 „ 10¾	4	5	„ Burntwood.
2.3	70.0	70.0	40.0	—	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 12½	—	—	„ Cheddleton.
4.8	86.0	81.7	M. F. 24.2 36.1	M. F. 36.3 8.3	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 10	4	4	Suffolk.
(b)	72.0	64.0	31.0 32.0	40.0 11.0	4	1 „ 7½	1 „ 10¼	6	10	Surrey.
10.0	58.0	68.0	15.0 36.0	54.0 16.0	4	1 „ 10	1 „ 12	8	11	Sussex, E.
(b)	76.0	77.0	45.0 80.0	—	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	3	3	„ W.
10.0	47.0	49.0	20.0 28.0	44.0 26.0	3	1 „ 11	1 „ 10	5	7	Warwick.
23.0	64.0	50.0	33.0 39.0	—	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	2	3	Wight, Isle of.
3.0	53.0	56.0	34.0	30.0	3	1 „ 8⅔	1 „ 9	9	10	Wilts.
21.0	68.0	62.0	M. F. 23.0	M. F. 56.0 35.0	4	1 „ 11⅔	1 „ 12½	7	9	Worcester.
7.3	60.0	75.0	M. F. 23.6 18.0	M. F. 47.3 30.7	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	3	4	Yorks : Clifton.
16.0	65.5	57.5	38.4 35.6	46.1 18.8	7	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	14	14	„ Wakefield.
12.0	67.7	60.1	16.8 26.3	49.4 24.2	6	1 „ 9	1 „ 11	12	10	„ Wadsley.
20.0	58.2	58.7	24.0 45.0	28.0 11.0	5	1 „ 9	1 „ 9	12	13	„ Menston.
15.0	54.4	51.0	11.0 15.4	27.0 11.0	2	1 „ 13	1 „ 11½	3	3	„ Beverley.
0.0	34.0	58.0	40.0	20.0	3	1 „ 10¾	1 „ 9⅓	5	5	Birmingham : Winson Green.
—	57.0	74.0	M. F. 14.0 14.0	M. F. 40.0 26.0	3	1 „ 13	1 „ 13	5	4	„ Rubery Hill.
7.0	60.0	70.0	45.0 55.0	20.0 16.0	3	1 „ 11¾	1 „ 10½	4	6	Bristol.
(a)	78.7	64.2	27.7 15.7	22.2 21.0	2	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9	2	2	Derby Borough.
0.0	60.0	52.0	11.0 30.0	66.0 17.0	2	1 „ 11	1 „ 10	3	3	Exeter.
20.0	63.0	67.0	7.0 41.4	62.0 10.3	3	1 „ 11	1 „ 10½	3	3	Hull.
—	57.7	63.6	21.0 41.1	35.3 40.0	2	1 „ 9	1 „ 11	2	2	Ipswich.
(a)	42.0	48.0	40.0	37.0 23.0	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	4	4	Leicester Borough.
21.0	66.0	48.0	M. F. 37.0 31.0	M. F. 22.0 27.0	3	1 „ 8½	1 „ 10½	3	3	London (City of).
23.5	41.6	59.0	26.6 18.7	—	2	1 „ 9½	1 „ 7	2	2	Middlesbrough.
8.0	74.3	50.0	58.0 47.0	31.0 16.0	3	1 „ 9	1 „ 10½	6	5	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
0.0	53.3	55.1	18.7 25.0	62.5 45.0	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 11	2	3	Norwich.
17.8	59.0	54.6	21.6 22.5	40.5 17.5	3	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	3	5	Nottingham Borough.
18.0	56.0	61.0	25.0	47.0	2	1 „ 10	1 „ 10	2	2	Plymouth.
15.0	57.0	38.0	M. F. 41.0 29.0	M. F. 35.0 36.0	3	1 „ 8	1 „ 9	6	5	Portsmouth.
(a)	78.7	83.0	58.0 52.0	—	2	1 „ 8	1 „ 8	4	4	Sunderland.
27.6	51.4	48.0	(d)	(d)	3	1 „ 9½	1 „ 9½	6	6	West Ham.
17.9	62.4	60.6	M. F. 28.5 31.2	M. F. 39.6 25.6	—	—	—	—	—	

(a) Very few.

(b) Irregular, owing to works in progress.

(d) Asylum recently opened.

Appendix C.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

18 October 1901.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Improvements.

SINCE the last visit of our Colleagues many improvements have been effected at this Asylum, the more important of which are as follows : The plastering and painting of many of the dormitories and single rooms, which work is still in progress ; the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors in the day-rooms, the abolition of the old drying-room at the laundry, and the substitution for it of new drying-chambers through which heated air is now driven by a fan ; the provision of a new washing machine ; the substitution in Male Wards 9, 6, and 5 of pedestal closets with self-lifting seats in place of the old closets and urinals ; the erection of a new boiler engine-house ; the alteration and improvement of the old women's infirmary dormitory in Female Ward VII. ; the provision of a bicycle room ; the ventilation of the larder ; the lighting of the dormitories ; the asphaltting of one of the airing courts, and the repainting of the shelters ; the better ventilation of the single rooms, and the addition of many new pictures and some overmantels in the wards. To this list might be added, we think, with great advantage, the provision of better accommodation for the head female officer, whose lodging is at present inadequate to her requirements as well as insanitary, and we suggest that by raising these quarters one storey ample accommodation would be provided : we think also that a boot-room, in which the patients employed on the farm could change their boots, is much needed ; and we hope that these matters will receive the favourable consideration of the Visiting Committee.

State of wards. At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories clean and in good order, the former presenting a particularly bright and home-like appearance, and being filled with plants and other objects calculated to interest the patients. In the dormitories we hope that the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors will be commenced shortly : the bedding was generally satisfactory.

Statistics. There are to-day on the books the names of 991 patients, in the proportion of 432 men to 559 women ; of these 7 are on the private list ; 1 is a criminal lunatic ; 1 is boarded out with friends ; 1 is chargeable to Brighton ; 1 to Poplar ; 15 to Surrey and 29 to Cambridge, and 23 are out on trial. All the rest we have seen and spoken with, and can report very favourably on their general personal condition and freedom from complaints. The dress of the patients was very satisfactory, only 3 men and 9 women wearing strong dresses. We were much struck by the healthy state of the patients, only 11 being confined to bed, and most of these for some slight temporary ailment.

Condition of
patients.

We saw a good dinner served to-day, consisting of roast mutton, potatoes, turnips and bread, and we noticed that it was popular with the patients.

Appendix C.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

There are here to-day 122 epileptics, or 12·6 per cent. of the entire number of patients ; 1 per cent. are general paralytics, and the somewhat large number of 25 patients are considered to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. Twenty-three patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night, but this large proportion, as has been already pointed out, is doubtless due to the considerable number of idiot children detained in the Asylum.

Forty-six per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service in chapel on Sundays ; 33·5 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 50·3 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 17·8 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts ; 15·9 per cent. are altogether confined to the airing-courts, because unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 12·5 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence or dirty habits. Of the men 74·8 per cent. and of the women 62·3 per cent. are usefully employed.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board 494 patients have been admitted ; 338 discharged, of whom 150 had recovered ; and 204 have died. Of these deaths that have occurred 8·3 per cent. were due to general paralysis ; 19·6 per cent. to phthisis, and 27 per cent. to senile decay.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 89·7 per cent of the deaths, and in 5·3 per cent. of those so examined bed-sores were found to exist. It is satisfactory to record that since the last visit of our Colleagues, more than 19 months ago, no coroner's inquest has been held, and no serious casualty has occurred among the patients, but in February last a murderous, but fortunately unsuccessful, attempt was made upon one of the assistant medical officers by a patient who, we are glad to report, has since been removed to Broadmoor Asylum.

Murderous
attack on an
assistant
medical officer.

The only instances of zymotic disease have been some cases of influenza and a mild case of chicken-pox, at present in the isolation hospital. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. We note with satisfaction that money allowances have been granted to 123 patients while on trial since the last visit.

The staff of attendants comprises 40 men and 51 women for day-duty in the wards, giving a proportion of 1 attendant to every 10½ men, and 1 nurse to every 10½ women. There are also 5 attendants and 7 nurses for night duty. Of the total number of attendants the very satisfactory proportions of 50 per cent. of the men and 35 per cent. of the women have been in the service of the Asylum more than 5 years, while only 17·3 per cent. of the former and 20 per cent. of the latter have served under one year. No attendant of either sex has been discharged for misconduct.

Attendants.

We are pleased to learn that courses of lectures on mental nursing and first-aid have been instituted, and that 4 attendants and 3 nurses have gained the certificates of the Medico-Psychological Society.

The medical staff consists of the Medical Superintendent, Dr. T. E. de Lisle, and two assistant medical officers. The case-books and medical records continue to be carefully kept.

Medical staff.

BERKS ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

24 June 1901.

Berks Asylum. We have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and can report
State of wards. very favourably on the state of the wards and dormitories, which were clean, bright, and in good order. The bedding was also in a satisfactory condition. The new blocks are now finished, but only two dormitories in each are, as yet, occupied by patients.

The rest of the extensions, or so much of them as will be necessary to relieve the overcrowding of the main building, will be opened, we were informed, very shortly, and will form a most valuable addition to the Asylum. In this connection we may mention that new airing courts have been laid out for the new block and are enclosed by sunk walls.

Improvements. Since our Colleagues' visit a considerable number of improvements have been effected with very satisfactory results. The new boiler house and dynamos have been completed. The laundry has been fitted with new drying closets, a calender mangle and washing machine worked by electricity, a new block flooring, additional coppers, and a ventilating fan. A new cooking apparatus has been fitted in the kitchen, the chapel has been enlarged to hold 110 patients, new ovens have been fixed in the bakery, the electric light has been installed throughout the Asylum. An excellent nurses' sitting-room has been added, and also a billiard-room for the male attendants, and a Gent's tell-tale clock has been provided and is in connection with all parts of the Asylum.

We regret, however, to report that no extension of the w.c. accommodation has been made in Wards 6 and 2 on the female side, and no general bathroom has yet been provided.

Statistics. Since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, more than 15 months ago, 197 patients have been admitted, 79 discharged, 62 having recovered, and 116 have died.

Recovery and death rates. The percentage of recoveries on admission, excluding transfers, in the year 1900 was 37·6, and that of the deaths on the average number resident, 12·8; of the deaths that have occurred, 15, or 12·9 per cent.,

Death causes. were due to general paralysis; 14, or 12 per cent., to phthisis; 21, or 18·1 per cent., to pneumonia and bronchitis; and 19, or 16·3 per cent., to senile decay; 1 death being due to dysentery, and 6 to enteric fever. Post-mortem examinations were made in 107 cases, or the high proportion of 92·2 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores were found to exist at death on the bodies of 4·6 per cent. No inquest has been held, but 5 casualties have occurred, involving fractures of bones, from accidental causes. As regards the zymotic diseases that have arisen, the most serious was an outbreak of enteric fever, which occurred from February to May of this year, and which attacked two male and 13 female patients as well as one nurse. All the cases were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The cause of the outbreak could not be fully determined. There have also been three cases of dysentery and 50 cases of influenza, which for the most part occurred during the month of January last.

Enteric fever. For surgical reasons 2 patients have been mechanically restrained on 4 occasions for a total of 43 hours, and 5 patients have been secluded on 8 occasions for a total of 79 hours.

Restraint and seclusion. There are on the books of the Asylum 648 patients, 295 being men and 353 women. All these, with the exception of two who are absent on trial, we have seen and spoken with, and can report that they were

Statistics.

neatly dressed, the women's dresses being pleasingly varied. The patients were for the most part well behaved, but we received an unusually large number of complaints of detention and of the diet in the Asylum. We cannot but think that there is some foundation for the latter as the soup dinner which we saw served to-day was not only unpopular with the patients, but in our opinion was both inadequate and unappetising. We understand that two such dinners are provided during the week, and we earnestly express the hope that the subject of the diet, which is of great importance to the comfort and contentment of the patients, will engage the serious consideration of the Committee.

Appendix C.
Berks Asylum.
Dietary.

Only two patients were wearing strong dresses. The general health of the patients was good, 12 men and 18 women being in bed, of whom only two or three were seriously ill. The epileptics here at present are 12·2 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 2·4 per cent., while 6·3 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. 1·5 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 58·3 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 5 Roman Catholic patients are occasionally visited by a priest. 47·2 per cent. usually are present at the associated entertainments; 49·2 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 90 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing courts, while 6·9 per cent. are confined for exercise to the airing-courts because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 2·9 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits. The staff comprises, for day duty, 26 men and 29 women; this gives 1 attendant for every 11 patients on the male side, and 1 to every 12 on the female side. There are 4 of each sex employed on night duty. Of the total numbers of the men, 14, or the high proportion of 46·6 per cent., have had less than 1 year's service; but 11, or 36·6 per cent., have served more than 5 years. Of the nurses 9, or 27·2 per cent., have served under 1 year, whilst only 4, or 12·1 per cent., have been in the service of the Asylum for more than 5 years. The case-books continue to be well kept. In the absence of Dr. Murdoch we were accompanied by the Assistant Medical Officers, Drs. Dunn and Brown, who gave us every assistance.

Condition of patients.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Attendants.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

23 October 1901.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day it is with satisfaction that we record the fact that since our Colleagues' visit in March 1900 20 acres of additional land have been purchased, and plans for the enlargement and alterations of this Institution have received the approval of the Secretary of State. These extensions and structural alterations, we are informed, will be commenced in the early part of next year, and we hope that the building operations will not be delayed in view of the urgent need of increased accommodation, there being at the present time 30 men and 9 women in excess of the proper numbers. There are also 20 women who are boarded out in another Asylum. We would also express the hope that the opportunity will be taken to carry out certain much needed improvements in the existing

Bucks Asylum.
Proposed extensions.

- Appendix C. building, such as the plastering of the walls, the staining and dry-rubbing of floors, the laying of new linoleum in the wards, and the substitution of locks of the Gibbons' pattern—fitted with outside handles in the single rooms—for those now in use in the wards. Since the last visit additional pedestal water-closets have been supplied in Ward 14 on the female side, and the number of water-closets in the male Ward 1 upstairs and downstairs are being doubled.
- Bucks Asylum. State of wards. At our visit to-day we found the wards fairly bright and clean, but somewhat close and stuffy owing to defective ventilation, and we were sorry to notice that in only a few instances has the ventilation in the single rooms been improved. The dormitories were clean and in good order, and the bedding was in a generally satisfactory condition. We think that some of the machinery in the laundry needs protection.
- Statistics. There are to-day on the books the names of 231 men and 260 women ; of these 14 are private patients and 4 are chargeable to out-county unions. There are in addition to these 20 female patients who are at present boarded out at the Herts Asylum. No patient is on leave.
- Condition of patients. With all those in residence we have conversed, and, with the exception of some noisy patients on the female side, we found them orderly in their behaviour and free from complaints, apart from the subject of detention. Their dress and personal condition were for the most part satisfactory, and we noticed 4 patients only wearing strong dresses. We think that a larger supply of papers and magazines might be furnished with great advantage throughout the wards, and some more books in some of them would be very acceptable. The health of the patients was excellent, 11 only being confined to bed, of whom the majority were suffering from debility, due to old age.
- We saw a good dinner of fish, and pressed beef for those who preferred it, with potatoes and bread, served in the wards to-day. We were glad to notice that the fish was well cooked and nicely served, being consequently much appreciated by the patients. The epileptics here to-day number 63, or 12·8 per cent. of the patients. The general paralytics are 5, or 1 per cent ; and 8, or 1·6 per cent., are believed to be actively suicidal. The first and third classes sleep under constant supervision ; 25, or 5 per cent., of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
- Divine service. Fifty per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, there being only three professing the Roman Catholic Faith. These a priest visits occasionally, or when invited to call.
- Amusements. 21·7 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ;
- Exercise. 43·1 per cent. usually walk out weekly, or oftener, beyond the Asylum estate ; 18 per cent. of the women are confined for exercise to the airing-courts because unwilling or unable to go beyond them, and three women are so confined for excitement or dirty habits. 53·2 per cent. of the male and 74·2 per cent. of the female patients are usefully employed.
- Employment. Since the last visit by two members of our Board 190 patients have been admitted, 117 discharged, of whom 67 had recovered, and 98 have died.
- Statistics. The 98 deaths include 15·3 per cent. from phthisis and other forms of tuberculosis, 7·1 per cent. from pneumonia and bronchitis, 6·1 per cent. from general paralysis, 6·1 per cent. from maniacal exhaustion, 3·1 per cent. from epilepsy, and 3·1 per cent. from senile decay. There has been 1 death from colitis. Post-mortem examinations were made in
- Death causes.

94 cases, giving the very satisfactory proportion of 96 per cent. of the deaths. Bedsores were found in 5·3 per cent. of the bodies so examined. Four inquests have been held; with one exception the deaths were from natural causes, the exception being that of a private patient who died from the result of accidental fracture of the thigh. Two instances of non-fatal casualties, involving fracture of bones, are reported, both being on the male side. The only cases of zymotic disease that have occurred have been two of erysipelas. No patient has been mechanically restrained, but 8 patients have been secluded on 10 occasions for a total of $54\frac{3}{4}$ hours. In the year 1900 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 37·6, while that of the deaths on the average numbers resident was 11·1. We notice that the charge for private patients ranges from 10s. to 21s.

Appendix C.
Bucks Asylum.

Recovery and
death rates.

The staff of attendants comprises 17 men and 22 women for day duty, which numbers give the proportion of 1 attendant to every $13\frac{1}{2}$ men, and 1 nurse to every 12 women. There are also 4 attendants of each sex for night duty.

Attendants.

Of the total staff 13·6 per cent. of the men and 40·7 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 72·7 per cent. of the former and 22·2 per cent. of the latter count more than five years' service.

The medical staff remains unchanged. The case-books and other medical records are very well kept.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

14 June 1901.

THIS Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, continues to be overcrowded on the female side, notwithstanding the fact that 6 women are in the Mildenhall Workhouse, and 29 women have been transferred to the Three Counties Asylum since the last visit by two members of our Board nearly 15 months ago.

Cambridge-
shire and Isle
of Ely Asylum.
Overcrowding.

The patients belonging to Ward III. on the female side now use the dining-hall for a day-room, and their usual day-room has been appropriated for the purpose of an observation dormitory. This arrangement, the result of the overcrowding, is far from satisfactory, and specially emphasizes the necessity of the new female block, the plans of which are under consideration.

We regret to have to report that comparatively little has been done in the way of improvements, having regard to the repeated recommendations by Members of our Board extending over many years. The following improvements, however, have been effected since the last visit:—The mortuary chapel has been painted; some of the old water-closets have been replaced by those of the Unitas type; the library has been re-arranged, and more books have been distributed, although the supply still seems to us to be far from adequate in respect both to quantity and quality; some repainting, including the general outside painting which is still in progress, and redecorating, has been done. A recreation room for attendants on the male side, communicating with No. 5 Ward, has been added by the conversion of an old brewhouse, but we much regret to state that no mess-rooms for the attendants on either side have been provided. We would again draw the special attention of the Committee to this very necessary requirement. We cannot speak in high terms of the condition of the wards, of which some appeared to us to be dull, cheerless, and ill ventilated. The dormitories, however, were bright and in good order, and the bedding clean.

Improvements.

State of wards.

Appendix C.	Since the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues on the
Cambridge-shire and Isle of Ely Asylum.	15th March 1900, 173 patients have been admitted, 103 discharged, of whom 60 had recovered, and 76 have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in the year 1900 was, excluding transfers, 31·5, while that of deaths, on the average numbers resident, was 11.
Recovery and death rates.	Of the deaths that have occurred, 10 were due to influenza, 2 to colitis, 3 to phthisis, 7 to general paralysis, and 8 to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations were held in 73, or 96 per cent. of the 76 deaths, a very satisfactory proportion. No bedsores existed at death. Two inquests were held, the cause of death in one case being an accident, and in the other suicide. In both cases the circumstances were reported to our Board. There have been no serious nor fatal casualties. The only case of zymotic disease, other than the cases of influenza and colitis, was one of scarlet fever, which attacked one of the nurses.
Death causes.	
Suicide.	
Restraint and seclusion.	One patient has been mechanically restrained, for medical reasons, on four occasions for a total of 84 hours, and three patients have been secluded on 28 occasions for a total of 239 hours. There are to-day on the books the names of 544 patients, 244 being men and 300 being women. There are 2 male criminal lunatics who are technically classed as private patients. In addition to these, there are 29 female patients who are boarded out at the Three Counties Asylum. Six female patients are now boarded out in the Mildenhall Workhouse.
Condition of patients.	We have to-day seen and spoken with all the patients in residence, who were remarkably free from excitement, and, for the most part, contented; but their dress, in not a few cases, was somewhat untidy. We noticed 5 men and 1 woman who were wearing strong dresses. The health of the patients was good, only 2 men and 4 women being in bed.
	We saw a fair dinner served, consisting of boiled beef, potatoes, and bread.
	The epileptics here at present number 52, or 9·6 per cent., and there are 3 men suffering from general paralysis. One man and 2 women are considered to be actively suicidal. All the epileptics and suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision. Twelve patients, or 2·2 per cent. of the patients, were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	Two hundred and three patients, or nearly 38 per cent., usually attend Divine service on Sundays in chapel, while 195 patients, or 36 per cent., attend religious services other than those of the Church of England. Thirty-six per cent. of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 38 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 26 per cent. usually walk out beyond the airing-courts, while 15 per cent. are confined therein because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 5 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits. The staff of attendants, according to the returns furnished to us, gives for day duty 1 to every 11 male, and 1 to every 10 female patients, but at our visit the number of attendants in the wards, especially on the female side, was much below that proportion. For instance, in Ward I., on the female side, only 2 nurses were in charge of 59 patients.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Attendants.	
	As regards service, 8·3 per cent. of the male attendants, and 28·1 of the nurses have served under 1 year, while 50 per cent. of the former, and 15·6 of the latter, have served more than 5 years; there are at present 2 vacancies on each side.
	The Asylum is still without a third medical officer.
	The case-books continue to be well kept.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

Appendix C.

24 October 1901.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of all parts of this Asylum and of the two branch houses at Job's Well and Rhydygors, and can report favourably of their general condition and management.

Among the improvements carried out since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board we may mention the complete provision of door handles to all single-room doors ; the substitution of modern pedestal closets for urinals in some of the male wards ; and of flexible gas brackets in lieu of the old stiff ones, and some further extension of the staining and dry-rubbing of floors.

A new dynamo apparatus has been arranged for an electric bath, and some of the day-rooms, notably in the Female Hospital, have been redecorated. There has been some additional ventilation to the Asylum drains. In connection with the topic of drainage, we understand that the borough authorities are willing to allow the Asylum drainage to be connected with the new drainage system of the borough, and we hope the Asylum Committee will give the matter a favourable consideration.

Our Colleagues, who were here last year, drew attention to the unsatisfactory provision of exits in case of fire ; a topic which has been frequently commented upon at previous visits. We regret to be unable to report any progress in this important matter. The alternative exits in the Female Hospital and in the dormitories of F. 7 and the laundry, and in Male 5, consist of ladders leading from trap doors to the floor below ; not a satisfactory arrangement in the case of insane persons.

We would, however, more particularly call attention to the case of Rhydygors, owing to the inflammable nature of the building ; and where we feel that the safety of those patients who sleep on the second floor can only be adequately secured by the provision of an external iron staircase.

The Asylum water supply is insufficient to meet the wants in case of an outbreak of fire ; and will, we hope, be supplemented by connecting with the new water supply of the town.

The Committee have shown such unmistakable evidence of their interest in the improvement of the Asylum that we have drawn attention to the above matters, in confidence that they will receive a favourable consideration.

The Asylum was visited by 2 of our Colleagues in July of last year ; in the interval which has elapsed 141 patients have been admitted, 68 have been discharged, of whom 37 were on recovery, and 58 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 653 patients, 329 males and 324 females ; all being in residence with the exception of 2 women out on trial.

The private cases number 39 ; and the out-counties 70 ; 32 of the latter being chargeable to Cardiff, and 30 come from the Abergavenny Asylum. The home patients pay 8s. 2d. per week, and the out-counties 13s. and 14s.

According to the estimated accommodation there are 16 more patients in it than the Asylum can properly accommodate.

The recovery rate for 1900 was 29·89 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate 12 per cent. on the daily average numbers resident.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes ; but phthisis accounted for the high proportion of 39·6 per

Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.

Improvements.

Fire
precautions.

Statistics.

Recovery and
death rates.

Death cause.

Appendix C.	cent. of them ; and general paralysis for 7 per cent. In 47 instances, or the satisfactory proportion of 84 per cent., post-mortem examination was made ; but bedsores were existent in as many as 12 per cent. of the cases.
Joint Counties Asylum, Carmarthen.	There has been no inquest, and the only serious casualty is the case of a male who was pushed down in the airing-court by another patient, and whom we saw in bed to-day treated for an injury to the thigh.
Diphtheria.	Since the last visit diphtheria has attacked 5 attendants and 3 male patients ; the disease, which first attacked an attendant, is supposed to have been contracted by him in the adjoining village where he lodged.
	In the absence of the Isolation Hospital, which is making very slow progress, the cases were treated in a portion of a ward devoted to the purpose.
	The only other epidemic disease has been a case of measles and 2 of erysipelas.
Restraint and seclusion.	Mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of 2 women, who on 40 occasions have worn the long-sleeved jacket for a total of 840 hours ; one male has been secluded 8 times for 16½ hours.
Condition of patients.	We can give a very favourable report of the dress and personal condition of the patients.
	In both divisions quiet and good order and general contentment prevailed during our visit ; no patient complained of rough usage.
Dietary.	The dinner to-day, which we saw served in the general dining-hall, consisted of boiled or rather steamed fish and potatoes. The fish was very much broken and there was in consequence some waste. We think if the fish were baked there would be less waste, besides being more popular and appetising. The allowance of ⅓ oz. of butter for breakfast and tea appears to us to be insufficient.
	Among the patients, 13 per cent. are epileptics, 1·5 per cent. general paralytics, and 9 per cent. suicidal. We would suggest for Dr. Goodall's consideration the division of the suicidal cases into 2 classes, those who are actively, and those who are potentially suicidal.
	Under 1 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	The English Church services usually attract 47 per cent., and the Nonconformist services 46 per cent.
	For the 25 Roman Catholics the services of a priest are occasionally given gratuitously.
Amusements, Exercise.	Forty-five per cent. of the total patients usually attend the associated entertainments ; 43 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate ; 74 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which under 2 per cent. are altogether confined, for exercise.
Employment.	The returns of employment remain low and should be capable of improvement, being only 46 per cent. of the males and 41 of the females.
State of wards.	The condition of the day-rooms and dormitories gave evidence of their being kept in a clean and satisfactory state ; and, apart from F. 2 and 5, which were also mentioned last year, were bright, cheerful and suitably furnished, and provided with means of amusement and objects of interest.
	We thought the staff in F. 5, with 3 nurses to 37 noisy patients, too weak.
	The bedding was good and sufficient, but in bad weather there must be great difficulty in getting the linen washed and dried ; and we concur with our Colleagues as to the desirability of introducing steam machinery into the laundry.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty about 1 to every 11 patients.

Twenty-five per cent. of the men and 21 per cent. of the nurses have served less than a year; only 16 per cent. of the nurses have been here over 5 years; but as many as 56 per cent. of the attendants have served over that period, several of whom can show a record of over 20 years; some of them will doubtless, at no distant date, feel obliged to relinquish their trying duties, and we trust their claims to pensions will be favourably considered.

It is the strong opinion of our Board that this granting of fairly liberal pensions greatly conduces to the long services and contentment of the staff.

We are glad to find that a special officer on each side is now deputed to supervise the general bathing of the patients.

The case-books continue to be well kept.

Appendix C.
Joint Counties
Asylum,
Carmarthen.
Attendants.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. UPTON, CHESTER.

24 July 1901.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum which we have visited to-day the names of 983 patients, in the proportion of 456 males to 527 females; of these 59 are chargeable to Chester City, 25 to Suffolk Unions, and 22 to Cardiff Corporation; one patient is, technically, on the private list, being a criminal lunatic, and one patient is absent, having escaped yesterday. All those in residence we have seen, and we can report in favourable terms on their general personal condition and behaviour. A considerable number of patients, however, complained to us of the food, but the dinner which we saw served in the dining-hall to-day, and which consisted of soup and currant dumpling, appeared to us to be good and popular. One of the complaints which was made to us was in respect of the limited quantity of butter, and upon inquiry we find that only $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. is supplied to each patient morning and evening, and this allowance we consider inadequate. A serious complaint, which was made to us by a patient, of an assault alleged to have been committed upon him by an attendant will, we hope, receive the very careful consideration of the Committee. With the above exceptions the patients appeared to us to be contented, apart from the subject of detention, and we were glad to notice that a very considerable number were engaged in reading. The general health of the patients was good, only 15 men and 14 women being confined to bed; in no case was there a bedsore. The epileptics who are here at present are 10 per cent. of the entire number of patients, the general paralytics 1 per cent., and 19 patients are considered to be actively suicidal, who, with the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision; only 3 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night; 40 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine Service in chapel on Sundays, while for the 92 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith a weekly mass is celebrated in the old dining-hall by a priest, to whom we are glad to report that a salary of 60*l.* a year is paid for his services. Thirty-seven per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 21 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 10 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, while as many as

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Upton.)
Statistics.

Condition of
patients.
Dietary.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Appendix C.	20 per cent. are confined for exercise thereto, for various reasons we think this proportion is excessive, and should be capable of reduction ;
Cheshire Asylums.	52 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
(Upton.)	Since the last visit by our Colleagues on the 20th October last, 195 patients have been admitted, 70 discharged, 59 having recovered, and 70 have died. In 84 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and bedsores existed in the far too large proportion of 12·8 per cent. With two exceptions the causes of death were natural and ordinary, 27 per cent. being due to general paralysis, but only 8·5 per cent. to phthisis. Inquests were held in the two exceptional deaths, in one of which the cause was epileptic suffocation, and in the other suicide by decapitation on the railway, the patient having escaped through the culpable negligence of an attendant, who had lent another patient his keys, and whom the Committee thought sufficiently punished for this serious offence by his suspension for a fortnight. There have been two serious casualties, a male patient having sustained the fracture of his arm by being pushed down by a fellow patient, and another, the fracture of a rib during a struggle with attendants, which happened on the 15th inst., but was not reported as it should have been under the Asylum Rules. The circumstances attendant upon this injury should, we think, form the subject of careful investigation by the Committee. There have been no cases of epidemic or zymotic disease, nor has there been any employment of mechanical restraint, but 38 patients have been secluded on 96 occasions for a total of 717 hours.
Employment.	
Statistics.	
Death causes.	
Suicide.	
State of wards.	We found the wards and dormitories for the most part in good condition, and we noticed with satisfaction that a considerable amount of repainting had been done since the last visit, some, however, still need redecoration, and we should be glad to see more rapid progress made in the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors. We desire also to call attention to the inadequate w.c. and lavatory accommodation in certain parts of the Asylum. In male 6 dormitory, where over 80 patients sleep, there is no closet of any sort or description, while in some of the other dormitories we observed great deficiency of means of personal ablution. Ward No. 9 on the male side still remains unoccupied. The bedding was generally clean and in good order, but we must except that in No. 5 Ward on the female side, where many of the beds were without under-blankets, and several in foul condition ; we also noticed that in several of the single rooms the bedding had been removed but not replaced ; we think that this should be done by the provision of duplicate sets. With respect to the fire brigade, we are glad to report that 500 <i>l.</i> is shortly to be spent in providing steam pumps for increasing the pressure of water in the mains, but we think that greater facilities should be afforded for escape in case of fire from Male Ward 3, by the provision of an external exit at the end of the building.
Attendants.	The staff comprises 89 attendants for day duty, 42 being men and 47 women, which gives one attendant to every 10 $\frac{4}{5}$ male patients, and one nurse to every 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. There are also 3 male and 5 female attendants for night duty. Of the total attendants 20 per cent. have served under one year and 23 per cent. over five years.
	We can speak with approval of the manner in which the case-books and post-mortem records are kept by the medical staff, which remains only at the same numerical strength as at the last visit, but by whom some pathological work continues to be done.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PARKSIDE.

Appendix C.

26 July 1901.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Parkside.)
State of wards.

WE are able to report that this Asylum which we have visited to-day continues to be maintained in very good order. We found the wards bright and cheerful, and plentifully supplied with plants and flowers and objects calculated to interest the patients; the dormitories were sweet and clean, and the bedding in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

Some improvements have been effected since our Colleagues' visit, including the redecoration of the recreation and billiard-room, the introduction of skylights into dark corridors, and the erection of closets in the airing-court attached to Wards 6 and 7 on the female side. We were glad to notice that the baths are now being renewed in Ward 1 on the same side.

Improvements.

We report with much satisfaction that the plans for the proposed annexe for 200 patients have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, and also that the work in connection with the male epileptic ward and the Nurses' Home, the plans of which had been approved by the Home Office when our Colleagues were last here, will very shortly be commenced. A further addition to this Asylum, we understand, is proposed to be undertaken, in the extension and reconstruction of the present bakehouse.

Proposed
annexe.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 752 patients, 328 being men and 424 women. Of these 32 are on the private list; 2 are out-county patients, and 9 are now absent on trial. To all in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which not a few availed themselves, and we can report that they were both orderly in their behaviour and unusually contented, and generally very free from complaints. The dress of the patients was neat and tidy, and the health was good, only 10 men and 11 women being in bed, of whom no one was suffering from a bed sore.

Statistics.

We saw a good dinner served to-day, consisting of corned beef, potatoes, and bread, and we were glad to notice that it was popular with the patients.

There are here, at present, 13·7 per cent. of the patients who are epileptics, 2·3 per cent. general paralytics, and 29 patients who are considered to be actively suicidal. These last-mentioned, with the epileptics, sleep under constant supervision; only 3·5 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Fifty-three per cent. usually attend the Church of England service in chapel on Sunday, but we regret to state that still no service is provided for the 78 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith, and whose claims have been previously urged. Thirty-nine per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments. Thirty-six per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; the large proportion of 89 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, while only 11 per cent. are confined for exercise thereto. Seventy-eight per cent. of the men and 61 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board 125 patients have been admitted, 79 discharged, of whom 44 had recovered, and 61 have died, all from natural causes such as are usual in Asylums, and in all but two, or in the very satisfactory proportion of 97 per cent., these were verified by post-mortem examinations, bedsores being present in 5 per cent. of those so examined. General paralysis and phthisis were the cause of death in 13 and 10 per cent. respectively, while pneumonia and

Statistics.

Death causes.

- Appendix C. bronchitis were responsible for the large proportion of 41 per cent. There have been no inquests. Except for a few cases of influenza no zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum. The serious casualties have been 2 only, both of them fracture of bones, but while one was caused accidentally, the other, that of a rib in a male patient, was believed to be due to the roughness of an attendant, who was thereupon discharged, although the offence could not be conclusively proved against him. Mechanical restraint to prevent self-injury has been applied in the case of a man 25 times and for 540 hours, and seclusion used in the treatment of 2 male and 46 female patients 317 times and for a total of 1,938½ hours.
- Cheshire Asylums. (Parkside.)
- Restraint and seclusion.
- Attendants. The staff consists of 78 attendants for day duty, 36 being males and 42 females. These numbers give the satisfactory proportion of 1 attendant to every 9 male patients, and one nurse to every 10 females. There are also 5 men and 6 women for night duty.
- Of the total attendants, male and female, 23 per cent. have served under one year, and 44 per cent. over five years. In addition to the male attendant, to whose dismissal we have drawn attention, one man and one woman have also been discharged, the female for a slight assault upon a patient in circumstances which were reported to our Board.
- The case-books are carefully and intelligently kept, and the cases are illustrated by excellent photographs.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

11 May 1901.

- Cornwall Asylum.
- Overcrowding. WE have to-day visited this Asylum and seen the resident patients, who number 367 males, and 437 females, a total of 804. The Asylum being estimated to accommodate 350 men and 392 women, is thus overcrowded on both sides, and there are, in addition, 10 patients boarded out at the Herts Asylum.
- The pressure for accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the county has reached such an acute stage that we would press upon the Committee to take early steps to carry out the extensions, the plans of which have been approved by the Secretary of State.
- State of wards. Apart from the overcrowding and some confusion occasioned by spring cleaning in some wards, the Asylum is generally in good order, and maintained in a very clean condition. In many parts some repairing is needed, with touching up of the paint. The floors of dormitories are being gradually but somewhat slowly stained and polished; and a beginning has been made on the female side in providing outside handles to the doors of single rooms. We would put in a plea for more books and objects of interest and amusement in the wards on each side where are the more troublesome patients. The female C. ward for this class is particularly dull, being without any pictures, piano, books, or any other means of interesting the patients; and, no doubt, partly in consequence, there was some noisy confusion and excitement.
- We found in this ward an artizan in possession of a pass-key to the female side, and learn that several other artizans are also possessed of such keys. We hope we have only to mention this practice, which has led to disastrous results elsewhere, to insure its discontinuance;

the possession of such keys should be confined to the medical officers and chaplain. Appendix C.

The dormitories and bedding were in good order ; but it must be a matter of no little difficulty, especially in the winter, to provide a regular change of sheets, for we found on going through the laundry, that owing to the absence of a fan to the drying closets, it frequently takes 24 hours to dry a rack of sheets. We have recently visited an Asylum, where, with a proper fan to these closets, the sheets are dried in from 20 to 30 minutes. Cornwall Asylum.

The Asylum was last visited by members of our Board on the 30th of July last, since when 108 patients have been admitted, 72 have been discharged, of whom 39 were recovered, and 42 have died. Statistics.

There was nothing unusual in the causes of death ; 9·5 per cent. being due to general paralysis, and 7 per cent. to phthisis ; but we regret to report that in the very small proportion of 53 per cent. only were the causes verified or ascertained by post-mortem examination. Death causes.

Bedsore were not present in any of the cases in which such examination was made. Inquests were held in four sudden deaths, and the causes of death were found to have been natural.

The only casualties of a serious but non-fatal character were sustained by 2 male patients, one of whom fractured his arm by an accidental fall, the other received a severe scalp wound by a fall in a fit.

No cases of zymotic disease have occurred since the last visit.

Mechanical restraint has been made use of in the case of 6 patients 37 times, and for 1,141 hours ; and seclusion for 24 hours upon 6 occasions, and for 3 patients. Restraint and seclusion.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries was 38·85 on the admissions, and that of the deaths 6·54 on the average numbers resident. Recovery and death rates.

The numbers on the books to-day are 811, of whom 46, in equal proportion of the sexes, are private cases. Seven patients are out on trial. Statistics.

The maintenance charge for the county cases is 10s. 3d. per week, the private patients pay from 12s. 6d. to 42s., and are all lodged in the comfortable quarters provided in the Carew buildings.

We found the patients fairly contented, and, apart from the noisy excitement in the female ward C., to which we have already referred, quiet and orderly. One woman in this ward had a black eye, which, she told us, had been caused by a blow at the hands of a nurse, who denied the charge, of which there was no corroborative evidence. We found, however, that the occurrence had not been inquired into at the time, and that, in accordance with the rule in force, it would have been included in the weekly report of the Head Nurse. In our opinion the practice which obtains elsewhere should be extended to this Asylum, by the provision of a rule that all accidents and injuries, however slight, sudden illness, attempts to escape or commit suicide, and struggles between patients, or between patients and attendants, should be immediately reported to the respective head attendants, and by them to the Superintendent or his deputy. Condition of patients.

Of the total patients 11·3 per cent. are epileptics, and 0·25 per cent. general paralytics ; 12 patients are suicidal, who share with the epileptics in the special night supervision which is provided ; 4 per cent. of the patients were reported last night as having wetted their beds.

Forty-five per cent. usually attend the Sunday services, and 58 per cent. the associated entertainments ; 41 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the estate ; only 7 men have the privilege of going out Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Appendix C. daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the large proportion of 20 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, of whom $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. are so confined for bad habits or excitement.

Cornwall Asylum.

Employment.

Sixty-two per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants provides for day duty at the rate of 1 for every $10\frac{3}{4}$ male, and 1 for every 8 female, patients.

Six men and eight nurses form the night staff.

Of the total staff, only 11 per cent. have been less than a year in the Asylum service, and 36 per cent. can count over five years.

In the absence of a separate mess and recreation room, the attendants and nurses continue to take their meals and to spend their leisure evenings in the wards, an arrangement which would probably interfere with the duration of service if it were not for the proximity of the town.

In the absence of Mr. Layton on his holiday, we have received every information from Mr. Dudley and from the Junior Assistant Medical Officer. The pathological records and case-books are generally well kept, but the entries in some of the older case-books are somewhat in arrears, and we should be glad to see rather fuller notes of the progress of those cases.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

13 July 1901.

Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.

Improvements.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum, and can report favourably on the condition of the wards, dormitories, and bedding. Since the last visit of our Colleagues, on the 30th October 1900, some improvements has been effected. No. 2 Male and No. 1 Female Wards have been redecorated, and a considerable amount of painting in the wards has been done, and objects calculated to interest the patients have been added, but in some of the wards the number of books and papers might with advantage be increased. A new system of roof-water drainage has been carried out, and the sanitary fittings in Male and Female No. 4 Blocks are on the point of being renewed. At Cumberland Lodge the iron staircase from the top floor has been finished, but has not yet been netted in; this, we think, should be done before the floor is occupied. A wood and glass smoke screen on the top floor has also been added, and we think that a similar screen should be erected on the first floor; we noticed some points of suspension in the w.c.'s, in this Lodge which we think require protection.

We would also call attention to the paths in the airing-courts of the main asylum, which ought to be asphalted.

Statistics.

Condition of patients.

There are to-day on the books of this Institution the names of 668 patients, 341 being males and 327 females. Of these 62 are private patients, 11 are chargeable to out-county unions, and one male patient, who escaped, has not yet been re-captured. To all those in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and we can report that they were for the most part contented, except on the score of detention, and orderly in their behaviour; their condition was also satisfactory as regards personal neatness, and no patient was wearing a strong dress. The general health of the patients was good, 3 men and 16 women being in bed. The dinner which we saw served to-day consisted of suet pudding and currants, and appeared to be

unpopular with the patients, more especially on the female side. The epileptics here at present number 8·4 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 1·6 per cent., while 33 patients are considered to be actively suicidal; the latter and the epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision. Only 2·5 per cent. of the patients are reported to have wetted their beds last night. Forty-five per cent. of the patients usually attend Church of England services on Sundays, while for the 54 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith a service, for which the priest receives remuneration, is provided once a fortnight. Forty-five per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 33 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 45 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts; 15 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing-courts, because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them; and 70 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Since the last visit by two members of our Board 131 patients have been admitted, 93 discharged, 67 having recovered, and 32 have died.

Appendix C.
—
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Statistics.

Recovery and
death rates.

Death causes.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1900, excluding transfers, was 41·6; and that of the deaths on the average number resident was 11·1. Of the deaths which have occurred since the last visit, all, with one exception, have been due to causes which are both natural and ordinary in Asylums; and in 9·3 per cent. general paralysis was the cause of death; none were attributable to phthisis. The exceptional death was that of a male patient, who was found dead in bed, evidently having died from suffocation in an epileptic fit, and in this as in all other deaths the coroner considered an inquest to be unnecessary. We report with much satisfaction that post mortem examinations have continued to be made on all the patients who have died. Bedsores were present in 6·2 per cent. There have been no cases of zymotic disease, and the serious casualties have been limited to two accidental fractures of bones. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff consists of 28 men and 26 women for day duty, which gives one attendant to every 12 male and one nurse to every 12½ female patients. There are also three attendants of each sex for night duty. Of the total attendants as many as 41 per cent. have served under one year, while 35 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum more than five years. No attendant has been discharged for faults affecting the patients. The head attendant or deputy attendant on the male side, and the matron or head nurse on the female side, are present at the general bathing of the patients. The state of the case-books continues to be creditable to the medical staff.

Attendants.

DENBIGH (NORTH WALES COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

22 July 1901.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day we are able to give a generally favourable report on the condition of the wards and dormitories. The latter were clean and comfortable, and the bedding was in very good order. With regard to some of the old wards, and more especially Wards 2, 3, and 4 on the male side, we desire to comment in the strongest terms on the inadequate w.c., lavatory, and bath accommodation. In Ward 2 there are 2 seats for

Denbigh
Asylum.
State of wards.

Appendix C. Denbigh Asylum.	<p>43 patients and 3 attendants. In Ward 3 only 1 seat exists for 38 patients and 3 attendants, while in Ward 4, for 64 patients and 5 attendants 2 seats only are provided. In the 2 wards last mentioned there is no bath-room. In our opinion these 3 wards to which we have drawn special attention are at present most unsuitable for the accommodation of patients, and we greatly regret that the suggestion of our Colleagues, that a sanitary spur should be thrown out, has been abandoned, by reason, as we are informed, of the fact that the erection of the spur would have interfered with the proposed extension of a corridor under the scheme for the alteration and extension of the Asylum. Having regard to the great deficiency of w.c. and lavatory accommodation in the wards mentioned, we hope that the Committee will again consider in what way they may be able to carry out our Colleagues' recommendation. In connection with the wards we may mention that some have been repainted and redecorated, and that the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors is making progress, but we think that more objects calculated to interest the patients should be provided in those wards wherein are confined the more troublesome cases, especially having regard to the fact that these wards are at present overcrowded.</p>
Alterations.	<p>The building operations in connection with the proposed alterations and extension of this Institution, we regret to report, have made very little progress since our Colleagues' visit—indeed, the removal of the new laundry roof, in consequence of the faulty nature of the materials with which it was built, and the substitution therefor of another, which is now being carried out, constitutes, practically, the only attempt which has been made since the last visit, to carry out the work in connection with the alterations and extension which have been so long in abeyance. We regret that we cannot report more favourably on the disposal of the sewage, in respect to which nothing has been done of a satisfactory nature; we are informed, however, that the matter is now to be submitted for the consideration of the Local Government Board. Some minor improvements have been or are being effected, including the asphaltting of the airing-courts, which is proceeding under an expert workman.</p>
Statistics.	<p>There are at present on the books of the Asylum the names of 721 patients, 362 being males and 359 females. Of these 43 patients are on the private list, 1 is a criminal lunatic, and 70 are now lodged at Glanywern, and were seen by us on Saturday last. In addition to the above numbers 13 men are now boarded out at the Derby Borough Asylum. To all the patients in residence here we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a considerable number availed themselves. The patients were for the most part orderly in their behaviour, and only a few complaints were made to us apart from the subject of detention, and these we did not consider capable of being substantiated. The dress of the patients was fairly tidy and suitable. The general health appears to be satisfactory, 13 patients only being confined to bed. The dinner which we saw served to-day consisted of boiled beef and rhubarb dumpling, and we noticed that it was popular with the patients.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The epileptic patients here at present number 11 per cent. of the whole, the general paralytics 1·1 per cent., while 11 are considered to be actively suicidal; the latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. Only 2·6 per cent. of the patients are reported as having wetted their beds last night. Twenty-five per cent. of the patients usually attend service in chapel on Sunday; 24 per cent. are usually</p>
Divine service. Amusements.	

present at the associated entertainments ; 20 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 5·3 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts. All these percentages last mentioned are below the average in County Asylums generally, while, on the other hand, 26 per cent. are confined for various reasons to the airing-courts, which is a high percentage, which we think should be capable of reduction ; only 43 per cent. of the men and 35 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Appendix C.
Denbigh
Asylum.
Exercise.
Employment.

Since the last visit by 2 members of our Board on the 22nd October last 122 patients have been admitted, 65 have been discharged, of whom 47 had recovered, and 53 have died, all of them from natural causes, and it is very creditable to the medical staff that in all but one of them, or in 98 per cent., post-mortem examinations were made, and that no bed sore was present in any instance. 7·5 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, and 20 per cent. to phthisis, while 3 were the result of erysipelas, of which there have been altogether 9 cases ; these, with 3 cases of enteric fever, 2 of them in nurses, are the only instances of zymotic disease which have occurred. The source of the enteric fever was unable to be ascertained. The occurrence of the erysipelas seems to point to the desirability of diminishing the overcrowding and of extending the dry-rubbing of floors. There have been 3 serious but non-fatal casualties, all of them resulting in fractured bones, and in only 1 was the cause unascertained, the others being accidental.

Statistics.
Death causes.

Mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of 2 male patients on 4 occasions and for 77½ hours, and seclusion for 18 patients on 64 occasions and for 503 hours. We are glad to report that money allowances have been granted to 14 patients while on trial.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff consists of 59 attendants for day-duty, 32 being men and 27 women, which is none too strong, giving, as it does, 1 attendant only to 11½ male patients, and 1 nurse to 12½ females ; there are also 5 attendants of each sex for night duty. Of the total attendants, while 40 per cent. have served over 5 years, only 14 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum less than one year. Only 1 attendant has been dismissed for offences connected with the patients, and proceedings have been instituted against him by the Committee for an alleged assault on a patient. We are informed that the case will be heard before the magistrates to-morrow.

Attendants.

Glanywern, 20 July 1901.

WE have to day visited this branch of the Denbigh Asylum, and seen the 70 men who are resident therein. They continue to be comfortably accommodated, and their general contentment gives assurance that they are treated with kindness and consideration by the male attendant and his 5 assistants who are in charge of them. About half of them are able to do useful work of some kind. Their rooms, beds, and bedding were clean and otherwise in good order.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

12 July 1901.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

State of wards.

Improvements.

WE have visited all parts of this Asylum and seen the patients now resident in it. The Asylum generally is in very good order, and the wards, both day-rooms and dormitories, are comfortable. We think No. 2 Male Ward, however, needs some brightening, and this would beneficially react on the inmates, who are of the more excitable class. We find that the new female block of two wards is nearly finished and is expected to be ready for occupation in September. It provides very good accommodation. The corresponding male block, opened last autumn, has not yet received decoration, but is comfortable. We regretted to observe that the water supply pipes, cisterns, &c., in the w.c.'s of this block have not yet been made safe as suggested by our Colleagues last year. This should be done.

The main laundry has been completed, but we noticed in the foul laundry some driving belts which need to be protected. The ironing room is insufficiently ventilated, and at times, we are informed, is oppressively hot. It was so to-day. We recommend the provision of a Louvre-ventilator in the roof with a fan which can readily be driven by a belt from the shafting just beneath. A new house for the head attendant has been built, additional exits from the Recreation Hall have been made, and the hall has been redecorated, the surgery and clerk's office have been improved; a cold storage chamber in connection with the meat store is being constructed, a new well is being bored, and a new 36 h.p. horizontal steam engine has been provided and fixed.

Statistics.

There are on the Asylum books 693 patients, 378 males and 315 females; 75, all males but one, are out-county patients, 30 being chargeable to Canterbury, 30 to Prestwich, seven to Rochdale, seven to Manchester, and one, the woman, to Newark.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on November 9th ulto., 174 patients have been admitted, 75 discharged or removed, of whom 49 had recovered, and 58 have died. There is spare room on the male side, but the female side is somewhat over full; this, however, will be remedied on the opening of the new wards.

Recovery and
death rates.

We learn that the percentage of recoveries upon admissions, excluding transfers, in 1900, was 38·7, and that of the deaths, upon the average number of patients resident, was 12·3.

Death causes.

Post-mortem examination was made in 84·4 per cent. of the 58 deaths mentioned above. To two of these deaths we shall presently refer in some detail. Of the total deaths 6·8 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 20·7 per cent. to phthisis, and 6·8 to dysentery.

Suicide.

One death was a suicide, the patient, a woman, who was on the suicidal list, having strangled herself with a linen cord in the coal house of No. 8 Ward, to which she had been allowed to go by the charge nurse of the ward, as the coroner's jury found "through an oversight." We may mention that we to-day found in this No. 8 Ward 30 women deemed actively suicidal, and as to whom caution parchments were issued, and nine epileptics, the total number in the ward being 41, in charge of four nurses; and it seems to us that this number of nurses can hardly give that unremitting attention to so many suicidal patients which is requisite. The parchment tickets are not signed by the nurses having charge of the patient, as we think they should be to ensure a knowledge of the prescribed precautions and to fix responsibility.

Another death was that of a man, G.B., who at the post-mortem was found to have 13 ribs broken. The coroner's jury at the inquest found the following verdict:—"General paralysis of the insane, accelerated by fracture of ribs, probably caused by accidentally falling on the bed."

Appendix C.
Derbyshire
Asylum.
Death with
broken ribs.

We have to-day made such inquiry into this case as we could, but have not elicited any evidence to account satisfactorily for the causation of the injuries in question. It seems reasonably certain, however, that they were sustained in the Asylum, and most probably on the night of 28-29th May last in the dormitory of Ward 12, when the circumstances occurred which at the inquest were testified to by the night attendant Smith, who to-day described to us in the dormitory what he alleged to have happened. He stated that the patient left his bed and went towards a glass door at the end of the dormitory, he (Smith) following to prevent his reaching the door, when G. B. turned and ran towards a window before which was a bed occupied by another patient. The bedstead is of iron, and G. B. was described to us as having fallen against the head of this bedstead, his chest striking it first. He was then held on the bed by Smith until another attendant, Rook, came to his assistance, when he was removed to a single room in connection with the dormitory. Both attendants denied having used any violence or force, saying there was no need to do so as G. B. did not struggle. Whether the fall against the bed-head was sufficient to cause the fracture of so many ribs we cannot say, but it is right to mention here that the medical gentleman from Derby who made the post-mortem by direction of the coroner stated that the ribs were exceedingly friable, "and could be even indented with the finger and thumb."

We find that since the last visit two patients made unsuccessful attempts at suicide, and two other patients sustained accidental dislocation of the shoulder.

No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, and only one, a woman, secluded, on only one occasion, for two hours. Nine patients only are at present under medical treatment, and we found only four males and five females confined to bed.

There have been 21 cases of dysentery, one of enteric, and one of scarlet fever since the last visit.

The epileptics now here are 15·3 per cent., the general paralytics, 1·7 per cent., and the suicidal, 9·6 per cent., of the total patients. The wetted beds reported last night represent 2 per cent., of the whole.

The patients have been orderly during our inspection, and they seem fairly contented. Except that the men's clothing seems very heavy for the present hot weather, the dress of both sexes is satisfactory, but we should wish to see the men supplied with two clean shirts in the week, or with a day and a night shirt. The women are provided with night gowns. Bedside-slips of carpet would add to the comfort of the patients. In cold weather to step with bare feet on the floor must be unpleasant and dangerous.

Condition of
patients.

We saw the dinner, which consisted of beef and pork, the latter rather too fat, with old potatoes, which, as is common at this season, were not very good.

We are informed that 73·8 per cent. of the men and 71·1 per cent. of the women are induced to engage in useful employments; that 48·3 per cent. of the patients usually attend chapel on Sunday, 45·7 per cent., the associated entertainments, that 23·8 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, and 47·9 per cent. daily on the estate

Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Appendix C. outside the airing-courts, to which 11 per cent. are confined for their exercise.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants gives, for day duty 1 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ patients in the male, and 1 to 10 in the female division. For night duty there are five men and four women. Of the total staff, 41 per cent. of the men and 16·6 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service, and 31·8 per cent of the former, but only 11 per cent. of the latter, have been here five years or upwards. A male attendant has, since the last visit, been dismissed for misconduct, and another was allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

Medical staff.

We have not been so fortunate as to meet Dr. Legge, who is away for his holiday, leaving Dr. Merry, senior assistant in charge, and from him we have received much assistance. Dr. Baird is the junior assistant, and there is another medical gentleman temporarily engaged.

Before concluding this entry we would repeat a recommendation made two years ago, of the provision of a place for storing the nurses' bicycles, which are at present kept in the ward bathrooms, not suitable receptacles for them.

DEVON ASYLUM.

8 May 1901.

Devon Asylum.
State of wards.

At the conclusion of our visit of inspection to this Asylum we can, apart from some drawbacks inevitable from overcrowding on the male side and from the defects in the older portions of the institution, report favourably of its condition. The general appearance of the day-rooms has been much improved by recent redecoration, and the clean condition in which we found both wards and dormitories, and bedding, speaks well for the management.

Improvements.

Among the improvements more recently completed is the new laundry ward; and of those in hand we may mention the provision of a new lavatory spur to Male Block I., and an enlargement of the male general airing ground.

Delay in
building ex-
tensions.

Nothing has been done to carry out the extensions, the plans of which have long since been approved by the Secretary of State. In the meanwhile the overcrowding, which is more obvious on the male side, continues. We were especially struck by the overcrowded condition of Male No. 5, where are the more acute cases, and would suggest either a considerable reduction of the number of patients, viz., 63, or an enlargement of the ward by removing the outside wall and widening the corridor to the full width of the end bays. In both this ward and Male 6 more means of amusing and interesting the patients appear desirable, and throughout the Institution the supply of books was scanty. In some of the women's day-rooms the pianos are quite or nearly worn out, and the airing-court to Female 3 and 6 requires attention, and the loose gravel walk to be replaced by an asphalted one.

Fire pre-
cautions.

In passing through the dormitories where, we hope, there will be a further extension of the staining and polishing of floors, we observed an absence of alternative exits from the dormitory attached to the assistant medical officers' quarters, and also from the 6 bedded dormitory over No. 2., where a screen and door at the head or foot of the stairs would meet the difficulty. There are also no second exits from the attic bedroom where are 8 beds, nor from the 10-bedded room at the

farm, where a screen, as suggested above, would provide all that is required. Appendix C.

Since the 22nd of February 1900, when the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues, 302 patients have been admitted ; 169 have been discharged, of whom 124 were on recovery, and 118 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 1,164 patients, all of whom, with the exception of 3 criminal lunatics and 2 other cases, belong to the county, and for whose maintenance the weekly charge is 9s. 9d. Devon Asylum.
Statistics.

Three patients are absent on trial, in each case with a monetary allowance, and one patient, whom we saw, is boarded out in the village.

The patients in residence had opportunity of speaking with us, and apart from complaints on the score of detention, we had no grievances calling for special mention. Their condition in respect of personal tidiness was satisfactory. Condition of
patients.

We were present at the dinner in the female general hall and saw a good dinner of cold beef, potatoes, and bread, served to some 350 patients, whose behaviour was decidedly good. Dietary.

Of the patients 8·3 per cent. are epileptics and 3·4 per cent. general paralytics. Those actively suicidal number 57 or 4·9 per cent. ; all the suicidal and epileptic cases, with 5 exceptions, have special night supervision. Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Three per cent. of wetted beds were reported last night.

The Sunday chapel services are usually attended by 34 per cent. ; 30 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 48 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 50 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 30 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, but of these 10 per cent. are so confined for bad habits or excitement. Fifty-seven per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in occupations which are usual among Asylum patients. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 54·1 per cent., and that of the deaths only 7·29 per cent. of the average numbers resident. The causes of deaths in those who died since the last visit were all natural, and most of them such as are ordinary in Asylums, but these were verified by post-mortem examinations in the unusually small proportion of 48 per cent., and in the large percentage of 14·2 of these last bedsores were present. General paralysis and phthisis were the causes of death in 17 and 19·3 per cent. respectively. Colitis was responsible for 2 and enteric fever for 1 of these deaths. There has been no inquest. Zymotic disease has shown itself in the Asylum in 2 cases of enteric fever, 3 of colitis, and 10 of erysipelas, exclusive of a large number of cases of influenza ; but these are of such a nature as to seem to indicate that the sanitary condition is not quite satisfactory. Recovery and
death rates.
Death causes.
Zymotic
diseases.

The serious casualties not ending fatally have comprised 12 fractures or dislocations of bones, all, except 3 of them, in which their causation was unknown, the result of accidental falls or blows by other inmates. Two of the patients so suffering were among the 21 men and 29 women whom we saw in bed, together with a male patient who was extremely ill from a self-inflicted wound on the head. Casualties.

Two men and 1 woman were in bed in single rooms suffering from erysipelas, and we noticed several cases of phthisis in beds in the open dormitories, for whose treatment apart from others, it is desirable that provision be made.

The use of mechanical restraint has been limited to 3 patients upon 58 occasions and for 1,118 hours ; and seclusion has been employed in 6 cases only upon 30 occasions and for 389 hours. Restraint and
seclusion.

Appendix C. The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 10 men and 1 to every $10\frac{1}{3}$ women. The night staff consists of 6 men and 7 nurses. Devon Asylum. Sixteen per cent. of the staff have less than one year's service, but 37 per cent. have been over 5 years in the Asylum.

Attendants. The staff, owing to the absence of special mess-rooms, which will be provided in the extensions, continues to dine together in the recreation room. For the laundry maids separate and excellent accommodation, including a recreation room, has been recently provided in the basement. The medical staff is numerically the same as at the last visit.

The notes of post-mortems and records of cases are kept carefully and well; but none of the finer pathological work is done, in the absence of a suitable room and appliances, such as are now usual in Asylums, and are valued as tending to keep alive medical interest, and to supplement clinical investigation in the wards.

DORSET ASYLUM.

14 May 1901.

Dorset Asylum. THIS Asylum which we visited to-day is maintained in the very State of wards. best order.

The wards throughout were bright and comfortable, and with the liberal supply of flowers, pictures, and objects of interest, presented a pleasing appearance.

The dormitories and bedding were in very clean and proper condition.

Statistics. In the 10 months which have elapsed since the last visit by members of our Board, 89 patients have been admitted, 54 have been discharged, of whom 38 were recovered, and 26 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 729 patients, of whom 354 are males and 375 females.

The private patients comprise 38 males and 60 females, and there are 32 males chargeable to London.

According to the estimated accommodation of the Asylum there are vacancies for only three males, added to which the female side is already overfull by 15 beds.

In these circumstances we hope the Committee will press forward in the completion of the plans (the preliminaries of which have already been submitted to our Board) for the necessary approval of the Secretary of State, and so enable the proposed extensions to be proceeded with at an early date.

The weekly maintenance charge varies from 9s. 4d. for the home patients, and 14s. for out-county cases, to 10s. 6d. and 42s. for those of the private class.

Recovery and death rates. In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 39·3, and that of the deaths 6·2 on the average numbers resident.

Death causes. There is nothing to report as to the causes of death in those patients who died since the last visit. It is, however, gratifying to record that in every instance a post-mortem examination was made, a fact which is very creditable to the medical staff.

Phthisis and general paralysis were each accountable for 11·5 per cent. of the deaths, all the rest being due to natural causes which are usual in Asylums. Bedsores existed in two instances, which gives a proportion of 7·7 per cent. of all the deaths, but only one patient was

so suffering of those in bed during our visit to the wards, who numbered only 2 in the male, and 5 in the female division. The only serious casualties have been 3, all of them fractures of bones, and all accidentally sustained. Appendix C.
Dorset Asylum.

There have been no cases of infectious disease, and there has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Every patient in the Asylum had opportunity of speaking to us, no one made any complaint calling for mention, but the appeals for discharge were somewhat numerous. The patients were generally very quiet and orderly, and their condition in regard to dress and personal neatness was creditable to those in charge of them. We saw served in some of the wards a well cooked and substantial meal of roast beef with two vegetables. Condition of patients.

The present number of epileptics form 9·36 per cent. of the total population, and the general paralytics 1·4 per cent.

Only 2 patients are considered to be actively suicidal, and these, as well as all the epileptics, have special night supervision, which would seem to be highly effective, judging by there having been only 3 wet beds reported last night.

The chapel services on Sunday attract an average attendance of 30 per cent., and the associated entertainments an average attendance of 26 per cent., both rather low percentages. Every patient who is physically able has walking exercise beyond the Asylum estate, and no patient, except for physical inability, is altogether confined for exercise to the gardens, which are open at all times to the patients who may wish to go into them. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Of the men, 75 per cent., and of the women 58 per cent., are usefully employed. Employment.

We saw in the kitchen 27 women at work, and in the laundry 37 women, with whom were also associated 2 males, a practice which is not generally found to be safe or satisfactory.

An efficient staff is maintained, providing 1 attendant or nurse to every 9½ths patients for day duty; the night staff comprises 3 men and 4 nurses. Attendants.

The duration of service is satisfactory, only 13 per cent. having less than a year's service, and 29 per cent. having over 5 years. Medals of gold, silver, or bronze are awarded for service of 21, 12, and 5 years respectively, and we were pleased to observe so many of the staff wearing one or more of these medals.

The case-books and medical records continue to be very well kept.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

15 February 1901.

In the course of yesterday and to-day we have visited and inspected the various departments of this main Asylum, and also the houses, Newton Hall and Trimdon House, in which patients are lodged. Durham Asylum.
State of buildings.

The Winterton Building is in very good order, and so, generally speaking, are the wards of the old or main building, but some of the latter need some redecoration, and renewal of carpets and matting. We may mention, for example, male wards 18 and 19. However, work of this character has recently been carried out in Male 3 Ward, and in the "Corridor" in this division, and the "Corridor" on the female

Appendix C. side is now in the workmen's hands for renovation. Newton Hall, also, has been redecorated throughout, and now is very bright and pleasant.

Durham
Asylum.

Improvements.

Several other improvements have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues in April last. Among them we may mention the erection of four fire escape staircases ; some additional blocks of w.c.'s, additional exit doors at the iron buildings, the completion of the new bakery, soiled linen closets, the protection of hot-water pipes in the east iron building, further extension of electric light machinery, and the installation, not yet complete, of telephonic communication between the Winterton Building and old Asylum, and the provision of some additional machinery for the laundry.

The dormitories for this department have not yet been provided with alternative exits.

We understand that the calling for tenders for the erection of the villas, plans for which were approved some time since, has been postponed. This, we think, is unfortunate, as undoubtedly some of the wards are over full. This is most apparent in Male Ward 19. However, we are informed that there exist vacancies for 72 male and 15 female patients, but we must express our agreement with the opinion of our Colleagues last year, that the estimate of vacant accommodation is too liberal, also, that the "Skittle Alley" and laundry ground floor dormitory cannot properly be regarded as suitable, or taken into the account.

Statistics.

There are on the books, and all in residence, 1,419 patients, 735 males and 684 females. Six patients are in the private class, and four others are out-county. The Asylum has no patients boarded out at present.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 18th April, 281 patients have been admitted ; 145 discharged or removed, of whom 123 had recovered, and 124 have died.

Death and
recovery rates.

The mortality and recovery rates in 1900, calculated in the usual way, were 11·66 per cent., and 46·56 per cent., respectively. The latter was very satisfactory. The combined effect of both rates has tended to keep down accumulation, the increase in the number of patients since the last visit being only 12.

Death causes

Post-mortem examination followed on 107 of the 123 deaths, being 86·3 per cent. The causes of the deaths were all natural, but inquests were held in five instances. One death was due to colitis, and one to influenza ; 14·5 per cent. were attributed to general paralysis ; 17·7 per cent. to phthisis ; 17 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, and 17 per cent. to heart disease. In 9 instances, or 7·2 per cent. of the deaths, bedsores existed at death ; but we were assured that only one patient out of the 35 men and 27 women whom we found in bed is at present suffering with this trouble. Seventy-eight patients are now under medical treatment, but regard being had to the large proportion of aged and feeble cases now here, we may say that the general health of the Asylum is very fair. Except the influenza, there does not appear to have been any zymotic or epidemic disease since the last visit.

No patient since then has been in seclusion, or mechanically restrained.

The serious, but non-fatal, casualties were five, none calling for special notice.

We are informed that the epileptics among the patients are in the proportion of 11·7 per cent., the general paralytics of 2·3 per cent., and that only 5 patients are at present deemed to be actively suicidal. Constant night supervision is afforded to all the epileptic, suicidal, and sick patients, with others, by 17 male, and 19 female night attendants, forming a strong night staff. The beds of 9 male and 50 female patients were reported to have been wetted last night, the number in the female division being, we think, unduly large, had sufficient care been bestowed by the nurses.

Appendix C.
Durham
Asylum.
Epileptic
and suicidal
patients.

Turning to the usual subject of treatment, we learn that of the men, 61·5 per cent., and of the women, 68·2 per cent. are usefully employed; that 67·6 per cent. of both sexes are exercised by walks round the estate boundary walk, weekly or oftener, and that 45 per cent. walk daily beyond the airing-courts, to which only about 64 are habitually confined.

Employment.
Exercise.

The Church of England service on Sundays is usually attended by about 35 per cent. of the patients. There is a Nonconformist service on the last Sunday of each month, with weekly visits to the wards; and for the 127 Roman Catholic patients there is mass on the second Wednesday of each month, and special visits to the sick.

Divine service.

We have seen the patients in their wards, and a good many of the men at dinner in the hall. The dinner yesterday consisted of currant pudding, with sauce and separated milk. It seemed to be relished. A larger and better hall is much to be desired.

We thought that more attention to the dress and personal neatness of the women in the main building was needed. At Winterton the condition of the women in these respects was more satisfactory, and no fault was to be found with the male patients as regards dress.

Condition of
patients.

No serious complaint was made to us, and the patients were very orderly and quiet.

Referring to the staff of attendants, we find that for day duty there are 72 men and 69 women, giving an attendant to about 10 patients in each division. The night staff has already been given. Of the totals, 15·7 per cent. of the men and 19·3 per cent. of the women have been in the service less than a year, but 49 per cent. of the former, and 40·9 per cent. of the latter count over 5 years' service. These figures are satisfactory as indicating a good duration of service, and not too frequent changes. Only one attendant, a woman, has since the last visit been dismissed for misconduct.

Attendants.

There are now three assistant medical officers on duty, and we find the case-books duly entered up to date.

Newton Hall, 15 February 1901.

WE have inspected this House, which has recently been thoroughly done up and decorated, and is now in excellent order, affording most comfortable accommodation for the 52 male patients from the County Asylum, who are lodged in it.

The patients are all of the chronic, quiet class, and they appear very healthy and contented.

An adequate staff is maintained in charge of them.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

15 October 1901.

Appendix C.	<p>WE have to-day completed our inspection, commenced yesterday, of this Asylum, and can report generally that the wards and dormitories were clean and in good order, and that the state of the bedding was satisfactory. We think, however, that many of the wards require redecoration, and we hope that the walls will before long be plastered and all the floors stained and dry-rubbed. We also think that a greater number of books and illustrated papers should be provided and distributed among the patients. With regard to the dormitories, we are of opinion that the time has come when the old wooden crib beds should be replaced by good iron bedsteads, such as are now used in most Asylums. We would mention also, as desirable, the better ventilation of the laundry, which we found close and stuffy. The most important event which has occurred here since our Colleagues' visit on 3rd March 1900 has been the removal of 615 patients to the recently opened Asylum at West Ham, which has greatly relieved the overcrowding at this Institution, but we regret to report that, notwithstanding the relief afforded by this transfer, the patients here are still in excess of the proper number, the result being, that the dining hall at the blocks has to be used as a dormitory, and no day-space accommodation is provided for those patients who work in the laundry, save the laundry itself, where the patients are compelled to take their meals. The above calculation of accommodation does not include those temporary buildings, the use of which has been recently discontinued in accordance with the undertaking given by the Visiting Committee, and the removal of which, when it is effected, will restore for the use of patients those portions of the airing-courts of which they are much in need. In view, therefore, of the present accommodation, which, excluding the temporary buildings, is quite inadequate to meet the demands which will probably be made on it in the immediate future, we desire to strongly urge upon the Committee the pressing importance of taking into serious consideration the necessity of making further permanent provision for the lunatics of the county of Essex, and in this connection, we would suggest the desirability of providing separate accommodation for idiots and imbeciles.</p>
Essex Asylum.	
State of wards.	
Removal of West Ham patients.	
Increased accommodation still needed.	
Improvements.	<p>The more important improvements which have been effected since our Colleagues' visit are as follows: the completion of an excellent mess-room and sitting-room for the female attendants. The renovation and increase in the number of w.c.'s throughout the main building. The asphaltting of No. 1 male airing-court, and the redecoration, now in progress, of the recreation hall, which has been used till lately as a dormitory, but which now is to be again devoted to its proper use.</p> <p>The mortuary room has been improved, but we regret to report that nothing has been done to provide a general bathroom on the female side.</p>
Statistics.	<p>Since the last visit by two members of our Board, 1,448 patients have been admitted, 1,321 discharged, of whom 495 had recovered, and 480 have died. Of the deaths, 98, or 20·4 per cent., were due to general paralysis, 18·5 per cent. to pneumonia and bronchitis, 12 per cent. to senile decay, and 8·1 per cent. to phthisis. There were 15 deaths due to colitis, 2 to enteritis, and 3 to enteric fever. Post-mortem examinations were made in 380 cases, or 79 per cent of the deaths, and in 7·3 per cent. of these bedsores existed at death. The diseases of the zymotic class have been limited to 4 cases of enteric</p>
Death causes.	

fever, 2 occurring last autumn and 2 in the present year. Two of those attacked were males, one of whom, as well as both the females, died. In spite of careful investigation the cause could not be traced. In addition to the 15 fatal cases of colitis there have been 18 patients treated in the Isolation Hospital for severe diarrhoea. Appendix C.
Essex Asylum.

Inquests have been held in 8 cases. The deaths were due to natural causes in all of them except in the cases of a man suffering from general paralysis, whose death was accelerated by self-inflicted injuries to head and chest, and one of asphyxia from impaction of food in the pharynx.

There have been 13 serious but non-fatal casualties, 11 of them involving fractures of bones, due to falls in all instances.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 101 patients have been secluded on 248 occasions for a total of 13,404 hours. Seclusion.

There are on the books to-day the names of 1,704 patients, in the proportion of 676 men to 1,028 women. Of these, 39 are on the private list, 14 are out-county patients, 9 are now out on trial, 46 males are at Harold Court, 49 females at Brunswick House, and 58 females at the Chestnuts. Statistics.

To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which some availed themselves, and we can report favourably as to their general personal condition and orderly behaviour. Apart from the subject of detention, very few complaints were made to us, and of these only one appeared to us to call for special mention. This had reference to the dietary, which was described as inadequate and monotonous. We think that there may be some ground for this complaint, and suggest that slight variation in the lighter meals might with advantage, and at very slight cost, be introduced, to the greater pleasure of the patients. Yesterday we saw the dinner, consisting of boiled mutton, potatoes, and bread, served to the patients, and although the quality of the meat appeared to be good, we certainly think that it might have been served with greater care. To-day the dinner consisted of a good savoury soup. Condition of patients.
Dietary.

The health of the patients is on the whole satisfactory, 41 being under medical treatment, and but few of these seriously ill. In the Isolation Hospital there were 3 female patients convalescent from diarrhoea.

The epileptics number 14·7 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 2·6 per cent., and only two women are considered to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision; 4 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 36·2 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, while 17 patients usually attend religious services other than those of the Church of England. 23·0 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments. 25·3 per cent. usually walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate. 36 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 31·4 per cent. are confined for exercise. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

50·7 per cent. of the men and 54·5 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Employment.

The staff consists of 78 men and 94 women for day duty, which gives 1 attendant to every 8 men, and 1 nurse to every 9½ women. Attendants.

There are also 9 attendants and 15 nurses for night duty.

Of the total attendants 13 per cent. of the men and 31·4 per cent. of the women have served for less than one year, while 46·7 of the former and 17·7 per cent. of the latter have served over 5 years.

Appendix C.
Essex Asylum.
Medical staff.

Six attendants have been dismissed since the last visit, 4 for drunkenness, 1 for disobedience, and 1 for fighting with a patient.

The medical staff here consists of the medical superintendent and three assistant medical officers, one vacancy which recently occurred not having yet been filled up.

The medical records continue to be well kept.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

31 October 1901.

Brunswick
House, Mistley.

IN this branch of the Essex County Lunatic Asylum, which we have visited to-day, we have seen and spoken with the 50 female patients who are lodged here, and we can report favourably on their condition as regards personal neatness, and on their general contentment, no complaints being made to us except by one or two patients on the score of detention. The arrangements made for the accommodation and comfort of the patients continue to be satisfactory, the day-rooms, dormitories, and bedding being clean and in good order. The general health of the patients appears to be very good, no one being confined to bed. We are informed that Dr. Jameson, a local medical practitioner, visits daily. Most of the patients are exercised in the pleasant garden attached to this house, but some take walking exercise beyond the precincts ; about one-third of those resident here are usefully employed in house and needlework.

The staff comprises the head attendant and three nurses. There are also a cook and gardener in service here.

THE CHESTNUTS, WALTHAMSTOW.

16 October 1901.

The Chestnuts,
Walthamstow.

WE have to-day visited this Branch of the Essex County Asylum, and can report that the arrangements for the accommodation of the patients continue to be satisfactory. There are at present 58 females lodged here, and to all of these we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, but no complaints were made to us by the patients, (save one who complained of detention) who were orderly in their behaviour and apparently contented with their treatment. The health of the patients was good, one patient only being confined to bed by a slight cold, and their dress and personal condition satisfactory. About one-fifth of the patients are engaged in useful work in the house, and all are exercised regularly in fine weather. We were glad to learn that some ladies in the neighbourhood are kindly providing tea for the patients this afternoon. The staff consists of the matron and 3 nurses.

The medical records are properly kept.

We found the day-rooms and dormitories clean and in good order.

HAROLD COURT.

15 October 1901.

Appendix C.

WE have to-day seen the 44 male patients of the Brentwood Asylum who are lodged in this house, and can report favourably on the accommodation provided for them; the day-rooms and dormitories being clean and in good order, and the bedding in a satisfactory condition.

We have seen all the patients and found them in good health, except two who were in bed, and cheerful and contented.

The great majority of the patients are usefully employed, and 22 of the 44 work on the farm. The staff consists of the caretaker and his wife and 4 attendants.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUMS.

23 October 1901.

WE have during yesterday and to-day visited all parts of the Asylums at Angelton and Parc Gwyllt, and can report very favourably of the condition in which we found them. Our Colleagues who visited in July of last year drew attention to the overcrowding, more especially at the Parc Gwyllt Asylum, a condition which we find to continue and resulting in patients having to sleep in passages and lavatories. We understand that plans are in preparation for the provision of temporary accommodation for 100 women, and we hope that no time will be lost in pushing on with the work. The overcrowding on the male side has been considerably reduced by the recent opening of temporary buildings at the Angelton Asylum. These buildings provide suitable accommodation for 150 patients and 15 attendants, and are at the present moment occupied by 116 patients. According to the returns furnished to us the Asylum is to-day overfull by 6 on the male, and 88 on the female side, and there does not appear to be prospect of any permanent relief until the Cardiff patients, who number 450, can be transferred.

Since the visit of our Colleagues referred to, many useful improvements have been effected in both Asylums. At Parc Gwyllt the new chapel has been completed, and drying closets, fitted with Blackman's system of drying, and new machinery, have been fitted up at the laundry, and a beginning has been made in the substitution of pedestal closets for urinals. The Committee are taking into consideration the question of installing electric light at Parc Gwyllt, and will, we hope, give a favourable response to the proposal to substitute the kneading of the bread by machinery for the present method of hand kneading. At the Angelton Asylum two of the male wards have been entirely refloored and redecorated, and a pitch pine dado introduced, and new modern closets have been provided in other wards. Among the improvements under consideration is the laying down of a new fire main with new hydrants.

In both Asylums the day-rooms were comfortably furnished and the dormitories and bedding were in good order. The airing-courts are in most instances laid out with flowering beds, and, especially at Parc Gwyllt, have a good prospect in view. The addition of flowers in pots in some of the day-rooms at Parc Gwyllt would add to their brightness.

Appendix C.
 Glamorgan
 Asylums.
 Statistics.

Since the 19th July last year the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	373	307	680
Discharged or removed - -	144	149	293
„ of whom had recovered	102	75	177
Died - - - -	125	72	197

leaving on the books the names of 1,804 patients, of whom 922 are males and 882 females, 480 of the males and 621 of the females being at Parc Gwyllt. The private patients comprise 14 men and 17 women. There are in all 9 patients absent on trial, in most instances with monetary allowances.

The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 4d.; that for the private cases ranges from 10s. 6d. to 30s.

Recovery and
 death rates.

The recovery rate for 1900 was 32·5 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate, calculated on the average numbers resident for the year, was 9·8 per cent.

Death causes.

The 197 deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed in 136 instances, or a proportion of 69 per cent., by post-mortem examination. General paralysis accounts for 35·2 per cent. of deaths among the men, and 16·7 per cent. among the women, or a total average of 27·4 per cent. of the two sexes; 14·4 per cent. of the men and 16·7 per cent. of the women died of phthisis. Inquests were held in 4 of the deaths, but there is nothing in the verdicts calling for special notice. Bed-sores existed in the somewhat high proportion of 9·6 per cent. of the total deaths. Four patients of each sex have sustained serious non-fatal casualties since the last visit, in all instances the injuries being due to either accidental falls, or sustained at the hands of fellow patients.

Scarlet fever.

In addition to influenza, which attacked 52 patients and 4 members of the staff, there have been 25 cases of scarlet fever among the patients and 9 cases in the staff; 9 patients have suffered from erysipelas, and an attendant contracted enteric fever from outside. To-day there are several cases of influenza among the patients, and one of facial erysipelas, which is being treated in an associated dormitory. We hope steps will be taken to isolate patients suffering from these complaints. Notwithstanding the high death rate above noted from general paralysis, we observed an unusually large number of patients in the infirmary wards suffering from that disease in its various stages.

Seclusion.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been employed since the last visit in the cases of 50 patients who were thus treated on 121 occasions for a total of 355½ hours.

Condition of
 patients.

In both Asylums the general condition of the patients in matters of dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory, and we are pleased to find that at their visits the Committee make it an invariable rule to see every patient, a practice which is found to contribute in no small degree to the general contentment. On the female side at Parc Gwyllt we had several complaints of rough usage by nurses. We inquired into each of these cases, and in one instance, in which the nurse had failed to report a struggle with a troublesome and deluded patient, the nurse,

without striking the patient, appears to have roughly handled her. We recommend that the nurse's conduct be closely watched. On each day of our visit we were present at the general dinner; that of yesterday consisted of good Irish stew, and to-day's a good potato pie.

Appendix C.
Glamorgan
Asylums.
Divine service.

Of the total patients, 11·6 per cent. are epileptic and 5·7 per cent. are general paralytics. The actively suicidal patients comprise 15 men and 16 women, who, together with the epileptics, have continuous night supervision. The wet beds reported last night were 3·2 per cent.

The Church of England services are usually attended by 32 per cent. of the patients, and the nonconformist services by 37 per cent. The Roman Catholic patients, who number 179, have a fortnightly service. Thirty-one per cent. attend the associated entertainments; 47 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds; 45 per cent. are usually exercised beyond the airing courts, to which 10 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, but only 24 patients are so confined for excitement or bad habits; 53 per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, a large proportion of the men working on the farm, where 4 live altogether in a small cottage, where there is, however, only one staircase for escape in case of fire.

Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

The staff of attendants gives for day one for every 9 male and one for every 9½ female patients. The night staff comprises 12 attendants and 12 nurses.

Attendants.

The duration of service shows that 32 per cent. of the staff have been here less than 1 year, and 23 per cent. over 5 years. No attendant has left for misconduct affecting the patients.

The case books in both Asylums continue to be very well kept.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

3 May 1901.

THE inspection of the two Asylums at Barnwood and Wotton, which we began yesterday and concluded to-day, enables us to give a very favourable report of their condition.

Gloucester
Asylum.
State of wards.

The day-rooms, many of which have been recently redecorated, were bright and suitably furnished, and, not being overcrowded, enabled the patients to be comfortably accommodated.

The dormitories and bedding were in excellent order, the only comment we would make in connection with the wards is to urge the treatment of the floors generally by dry rubbing, in the place of scrubbing.

In both Asylums the unprotected pipes in w.c. lobbies should be cased in; and no doubt as the sanitary annexes on the male side are renewed the urinals will be abolished and modern pedestal closets provided.

Among the improvements in hand is the provision of a new sanitary spur for Wards 17 and 18 on the female side, where the consequent removal of the present bath-rooms and lavatories in those wards will allow of additional light being introduced in the side galleries.

Improvements.

The most important improvement since the last visit consists of the erection of a new male bath-room.

Appendix C. — Gloucester Asylum. Condition of patients.	<p>The laundry equipment can scarcely be considered to be complete without a calender, the provision of which would facilitate the work of that department.</p> <p>In the course of our visit we gave all the patients in residence opportunity of speaking to us. Only a few had any grievances at all, and they were in relation to their detention. We had no complaints of rough usage, and the general impression of our visit was one of contentment, due no doubt in some measure to the regularity of the visits of members of the Committee, who invariably see all the patients and give them every opportunity of stating their cases.</p> <p>The dress of the women was bright and varied, and both it and the men's clothing were in good condition.</p>
Dietary.	<p>We saw the dinners to-day in one of the women's wards. It consisted of roast or boiled meat, with 2 vegetables. The working patients have beer at the meal.</p>
Statistics.	<p>Since the 8th of February 1900, when the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the following changes have occurred among the patients:—Admitted, 297; discharged, 164, of whom 94 were recovered; and died, 113.</p> <p>There are to-day on the books the names of 1,093 patients, 507 being males and 586 females.</p> <p>Including 3 male criminals, 12 patients are of the private class, and 127 are out-county cases, among whom are 53 males from the Essex Asylum, and 30 of each sex from the Surrey County Asylum. The out-county cases pay from 14s. to 20s. per week, and the private patients from 15s. to 20s.</p> <p>The weekly maintenance charge for home patients is 9s.</p> <p>There are 3 patients away on trial, and for such of them as require it a money allowance is given from the funds of the Adelaide Charity, which also extends its beneficence in some instances to patients on their discharge.</p>
Recovery and death rates.	<p>In 1900 the recoveries were in the proportion of 37·38 per cent. on the admissions, and the death-rate was 8·63 per cent. on the average numbers resident.</p>
Death causes.	<p>The deaths since the last visit, in the very creditable proportion of 92 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, were, for the most part, due to causes which are both natural and ordinary in Asylums, in 11½ per cent. being attributable to general paralysis, and in 12·3 per cent. to phthisis; but the death of a man was due to accidental suffocation by food, and that of a patient of each sex to suicide while absent on trial.</p>
Suicides.	<p>In these, and in the case of a female who died of cellulitis of the leg, and was found to have sustained a fracture of a rib, the only inquests were held; the circumstances being also enquired into by our Board at the time of their occurrence.</p>
Typhoid fever.	<p>Typhoid fever was responsible for the death of a patient of each sex, 2 male and 3 female patients at the Second Asylum having suffered from that disease, the origin of which was undiscovered; the men, however, were attacked first, and it is at least a suggestive fact that all the women who were subsequently attacked worked in the laundry. A fatal case of erysipelas appears to have been the only other instance of zymotic disease.</p> <p>Bedsore were found in the somewhat undue proportion of 8·6 per cent. of those deaths in which post-mortem examinations were made; but there were none among the 10 men and 14 women whom we saw</p>

in bed in the wards. Of these last, some were the subjects of phthisis, in the treatment of which disease we hope that some means of isolation may be able to be provided. Appendix C.
Gloucester Asylum.

Serious casualties, not resulting fatally, have been limited to accidental fractures of bones in 3 patients of each sex.

According to the records 4 patients have been restrained mechanically since the last visit on 122 occasions and for a total of 1,633 hours, and 15 patients have on 75 occasions been secluded for 514 hours in all. Restraint and seclusion.

Of the total patients 12·5 per cent. are epileptics and 0·64 per cent. are general paralytics; only 10 patients are actively suicidal, for whom, as well as for the epileptics, special and continuous night supervision continues to be provided. Epileptic and suicidal cases.

Only 2 per cent of the patients were returned as having wetted their beds last night.

The religious services of the Church of England are usually attended by 45 per cent.; and for the Roman Catholics, who number only 30, a fortnightly mass is provided. Divine Service.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by 58 per cent. Amusements.

As regards the exercise of the patients, we are told that 45 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; that 6 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which about 13 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, but only 2 patients are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits. Exercise.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 65 per cent. of the men and 53 per cent. of the women. Employment.

The staff of attendants gives for day 1 to every 12½ male and 1 to every 13¼ female patients. The night staff consists of 5 of each sex. Of the total attendants 24 per cent. have less than one year's service, but 40 per cent. can count over 5 years. Since the last visit 1 attendant was dismissed and subsequently prosecuted and convicted for assault on a patient. Attendants.

The pathological notes and records of cases continue to be kept with care and intelligence. The provision of a suitable pathological room and appliances would be useful in keeping alive the medical spirit and increasing the interest in cases.

HANTS ASYLUM.

8 May 1901.

THE occurrence in January last of several cases of typhoid fever caused attention to be directed to the sanitary condition of the Asylum. The water was found to be perfectly free from contamination, but the drains, upon examination, were in many places found to be very defective, so that a complete revision of the drainage system has become necessary, and is now in progress. It is to be hoped that the new drains will be laid with the utmost care and on the best modern principles, and be fully tested before being covered up, so that a recurrence of the recent insanitary conditions and present inconvenience and expense may be avoided. We learn that many of the drains found defective were laid as recently as 1886. Hants Asylum.
Sanitary condition of Asylum.
Revision of drainage system.

Appendix C.	The extensions of wards, which have been so long in hand, are now practically complete, but not fully occupied. The flooring of some of the rooms is not quite satisfactory. The works for the concentration of power for producing light and heat are also complete, and the Asylum is now electrically lighted. Alterations to the laundry, and the addition to it of new washing machinery, are in progress. When complete the machinery will be actuated by electric motors. The foregoing, with the provision of a second exit from the laundry dormitory, are the constructional works calling for notice on this occasion.
Hants Asylum.	
Additions and alterations.	
State of wards.	We have inspected the Asylum in all its parts, and find it generally in good order, though in places somewhat disorganised by the new works. Some of the wards appropriated to the less favourable cases might with advantage be made brighter by some more plants and objects of interest; and a better supply of books in open bookcases would be a benefit to the patients.
	The kitchen and subsidiary offices are obviously very inadequate, and their improvement should engage the attention of the Committee. We noticed that the working of the dynamos causes considerable vibration of the buildings adjacent to them. If possible, this should be remedied.
Additions to asylum estate.	We learn that a useful addition of 56 acres has been made to the Asylum Estate, and part has been laid out in enlarging the kitchen garden.
Statistics.	The returns furnished to us indicate the following changes among patients since the visit paid by our Colleagues on 28th February 1900. There have been admitted 291 patients, discharged 120, of whom 85 had recovered, and 131 have died. There remain on the books to-day 1,115 patients, 533 males and 582 females. Four patients are criminals, and 5 out-county, and 2 are at present absent on trial. One patient, a woman, is isolated in the infectious hospital and is recovering from scarlet fever. There are no vacancies for patients according to the space allowance required by our rules; indeed the wards are in many cases overcrowded, but there are 27 vacant beds.
	In 1900 the recoveries were 32·5 per cent. of the number of admissions, and the deaths 9·5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.
	Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 90 of the deaths, or 68 per cent. Four bedsores existed at death, or only 3 per cent.; and only one patient is at present suffering from this trouble, the bed sore being present on his admission.
	Of the 131 deaths general paralysis was the cause of 18·3 per cent., and phthisis of 8·4 per cent. Two patients died of typhoid fever, and of this disease there have been 6 cases among patients and 1 in the staff. It, and the scarlet fever, of which there has only been the one case before mentioned, are the only zymotic or epidemic diseases which have appeared here since the last visit.
Suicidal and epileptic patients.	The general paralytics among the patients are 16 in number, or 1·4 per cent.; the actively suicidal 4·4 per cent., and the epileptics 123 per cent. No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit; 126 are under medical treatment, and we have found 17 males and 22 females confined to bed. Three casualties causing fractures of bones are recorded, all stated to be accidental. One inquest has been held in the case of a death from exhaustion from mania.
Casualties.	
Employment.	We are informed that 77 per cent. of the patients of each sex engage in useful employments; that 46 per cent. of both usually attend

chapel on Sunday, a weekly service being held by a priest for the 40 patients of the Roman Catholic faith; that 58 per cent. of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; that 48 per cent. walk weekly, or more frequently, beyond the Asylum estate; that 36 per cent. walk daily beyond the airing-courts; and that to these 15 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise.

We have visited the patients in their wards, and have also seen the dining-hall well filled with them at dinner. We are fairly satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of both sexes, but think there is some room for improvement.

Many patients spoke with us, but beyond appeals for discharge there was little complaint, and none of much consequence.

The dinner served to-day was a good and liberal meal, but some patients asserted that the allowance of bread at breakfast and supper was insufficient. We find that it is 6 oz. for men and 5 oz. for women, and if these quantities are strictly adhered to in all cases we think them inadequate for many appetites. It is not unusual now in Asylums to give an unlimited ration of bread, with the result that on the whole there is less consumed and no waste.

The staff, when full, gives one attendant to 10 male patients, and one to 12 females; but at present there are four vacancies among the men. The nurses should be better instructed in the use of the internal hydrants.

The medical staff is of the same strength as at the last visit. The case-books are punctually entered up.

Appendix C.
Hants Asylum.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Condition of patients.

Dietary.

Attendants.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

20 March 1901.

WE have to-day made a complete inspection of all parts of this Asylum.

Hereford Asylum.
State of wards.

We find the wards very bright, and well supplied with books, cages of birds, and such objects as are calculated to interest the patients. The introduction of wires for electric lighting has caused some disfigurement of the day-room walls, and will involve some redecoration in parts. The dormitories and bedding were well aired and clean, and the mattresses of excellent quality and well filled. The large dormitory in the laundry block is still dependent upon a shoot as an alternative exit in case of fire, but we are glad to record that the Committee propose to provide an outside iron staircase in the place of the shoot.

All the doors of single rooms on the women's side are provided with new silent locks and outside handles, an improvement which is about to be begun on the male side, and we should add that the electric light installation, which is nearly completed, provides for lighting all the single rooms.

Since the visit paid in May last year by two of our Colleagues much has been done towards improving the Asylum and adding to the comfort and well-being of the patients.

Improvements.

The water supply which was dependent upon the Asylum well and was deemed to be inadequate, is, we are glad to report, now supplemented by a supply from the city works.

Water supply.

Appendix C.	The extension of the laundry is nearly completed, and only awaits the fixing of new plant and machinery, including a calender.
Hereford Asylum.	The enlargement of the kitchen, and of the dining-hall and chapel, is making good progress.
Extensions.	The new blocks on each side are so nearly finished as to lead to an expectation of their occupation in about 6 weeks time. They afford excellent accommodation, and the work appears to have been well carried out.
	Among the matters especially noted at the last visit we can report a further extension of staining and dry-rubbing of floors and the discontinuance by the nurses whilst on duty of the wearing of cap pins.
	The kneading at the bakehouse will shortly be done by machinery, to be worked by an electric motor. The fixing of the kneader will doubtless involve some remodelling of the bakehouse, and we would suggest that the opportunity be then taken to provide an adequate and separate room for the storing of bread.
Statistics.	In the interval which has elapsed since the last visit 70 patients have been admitted, 69 have been discharged, of whom 27 were recovered, and 29 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 382 patients, 181 males and 201 females, all of whom are chargeable to the city or county unions with the exception of one of each sex. There are in addition 9 patients boarded out at the Middlesbrough Asylum, 25 at the Beverley Asylum, 7 at Norwich City Asylum, 18 at Grove Hall, and one at Fisherton House, or a total of 60 patients boarded out.
Condition of patients.	No patient being away on trial, we saw all whose names are on the books, and found them, without exception, quiet and orderly, and in general contented. We had no complaint of ill usage at the hands of the staff, and the dress and personal neatness of the patients in both divisions were satisfactory.
	We saw a good meat dinner with 2 vegetables served in the dining hall to 180 patients.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	There were 22 women and 7 men confined to-day to bed, among whom were some mild cases of influenza. The proportion of aged persons, especially on the female side, appeared to us to be very large ; the epileptics form 12 per cent., the general paralytics 2·6 per cent., and the actively suicidal 4 per cent. of the total patients ; 3·9 per cent. were reported last night as having wetted their beds. The efficacy of the night watching is tested by an electric tell-tale clock ; but the accuracy of the latter is not to be relied upon, the clock being worn out, and the electric wires in many places corroded.
Divine service.	The Roman Catholics only number 2 of each sex, for whom no service is provided ; 62 per cent. usually attend the chapel services on Sunday, and 47 per cent. the associated entertainments ; 22 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 32 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which are altogether confined for exercise 13 per cent. ; only one patient is so confined for bad habits or excitement ; 54 per cent. of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Recovery and death rates.	In 1900 the recovery rate was 37·9 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate 8·4 per cent. on the average numbers resident.
Death causes.	With 4 exceptions the deaths since the last visit were from natural and ordinary causes, and were followed by post-mortem examination in only 19 instances, or 65 per cent. In no instance was a bed sore existent at death ; 10·3 per cent. of the deaths were attributed to

general paralysis, and none to phthisis, though we saw a few patients in the dormitories suffering from this disease. Appendix C.

The excepted deaths, in each of which a coroner's inquest was held and the facts at the time duly reported to our Board, were the deaths of 2 women by accidental suffocation; one of suicide by drowning in the case of a woman who had escaped through the negligence of a nurse, and the remaining case was from congestion of lungs following a fracture of the leg. Hereford Asylum.
Suicide.

There have been 4 serious but non-fatal casualties; in three of them patients sustained accidental fractures of bones, and in the fourth case a male had 2 ribs broken in a scuffle with an attendant. The matter was fully inquired into by the Committee, who, being satisfied that undue violence had been used, dismissed the attendant, but in the absence of corroborative evidence of violence determined not to prosecute. Casualties.

With the exception of influenza, the Asylum has been free from epidemic or zymotic disease; there is no record of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit; but seclusion has been employed in the cases of 10 patients on 93 occasions for a total of 582 hours. Seclusion.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty one for every $8\frac{1}{2}$ male and one for every 8 female patients. Attendants.

Numerically this is a sufficient staff, but we regret to say that the duration of the service is most unsatisfactory, no less than 58 per cent. of the men for instance having been less than 1 year in the Asylum service.

This, coupled with the fact that there have been since our Colleagues' visit several instances of roughness towards and neglect of patients, points to the necessity of measures being taken to secure and retain the services of competent and suitable attendants. The scale of wages for the attendants of the first class on both sides is too low, especially having regard to the fact, which we mention with regret, that no prospect of a pension is held out on retirement. Another cause that militates against the duration of the staff is the lack of cottage accommodation for married attendants.

We are glad to hear that the Committee have decided to build 2 cottages for the head attendant and the engineer, and 4 other cottages for ordinary attendants, but the provision of a still greater number is desirable in the interest of the patients.

We agree with our Colleagues that it must be contrary to the good discipline of the Asylum for the porter to be absent from his duties in the hall as is now the case, owing to his having to discharge duties which should not be imposed upon him.

The Asylum gates still remain unlocked at nights. Somebody should be constantly on duty at the lodge.

The case-books are very well kept.

HERTS ASYLUM.

17 October 1901.

SINCE the last visit of our Colleagues on the 10th July 1900 steady progress has been made towards the completion and equipment of this Asylum. Four male wards and six of the wards on the female side Herts Asylum.
Progress in } completion of
buildings.

Appendix C. have been opened, and one female and both male airing-courts have been laid out. The inner courts have been paved, the chapel has been completed, and we understand an organ will shortly be erected. The attendants' cottages have been finished and are in occupation. The farm buildings and hospital have been completed, but are not yet equipped. At our visit to-day we found the wards in use bright, clean and cheerful. None, however, have yet been decorated; and only one dormitory. We were glad to notice several pianos in the wards on the female side, and to learn that a larger supply of books will be distributed among the patients, and we think that more illustrated papers might be added with advantage. The dormitories were clean and sweet, and the bedding in a very satisfactory state. The machinery in the laundry to which our Colleagues drew attention has been protected.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 540 patients, 245 being men and 295 women. Of these 192 are chargeable to other counties; three are private patients, and one is absent on trial. With all those in residence we have spoken, and a somewhat unusual number of complaints of unkindness on the part of the attendants, more especially on the female side, were made to us. No definite complaint of ill-treatment was substantiated, but we thought that in more than one ward there was a lack of consideration and gentleness to the patients. The patients were neatly and tidily dressed, and their behaviour was orderly. The health appears to be very satisfactory, only 8 patients being confined to bed, of whom several were not seriously ill. We saw a good dinner served in the wards to-day, consisting of beefsteak pudding, potatoes and bread, and we noticed that it was much appreciated by the patients.

Complaints
against
attendants.Condition of
patients.

There are here 27 epileptics, or 5 per cent. of the entire number. The general paralytics number 6, and 2 patients are considered to be actively suicidal; these 2 and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. Two men were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

64·7 per cent. of the patients usually attend divine service in chapel on Sundays, while one service a month is provided for the 15 patients who profess the Roman Catholic Faith; 64 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 37 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate, and 50 per cent. are confined for exercise to the airing-courts, because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them; 68 per cent. of the men and 74·9 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Death causes.

Since our Colleagues' visit, more than 15 months ago, 492 patients have been admitted, 126 discharged, of whom 11 have recovered, and 26 have died; of the latter nearly one-fourth were suffering from phthisis, and another fourth from colitis, each of these affections being responsible for 5 fatalities. Post-mortem examinations were made in 25 cases, and in one instance bedsores existed at death. One inquest has been held in the case of a male patient who died from congestion of the lungs following fracture of the leg. There have been 6 serious but non-fatal casualties, 3 of which involved fracture of bones. The only cases of zymotic disease have been those of colitis, which attacked 19 patients and 4 of the staff. These cases were distributed in various parts of the building. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Attendants.

The staff consists of 28 men and 33 women for day duty, which gives a proportion of one attendant to every $8\frac{1}{2}$ males, and 1 nurse to every 9 women. There are also 2 men and 3 women for night duty.

Of the total number of attendants no fewer than 45 have served under 1 year. Two male attendants and 1 laundrymaid have been allowed to resign to escape dismissal owing to complaints of rough usage to patients. The medical staff has been enlarged by the appointment of a second assistant medical officer. The case-books are well kept.

In conclusion we are able to report that all the patients whose detention was technically irregular have now been re-certified.

KENT ASYLUMS.—1. BARMING HEATH, MAIDSTONE.

9 November 1901.

WE find a considerable reduction in the number of patients now here, compared with that at the date of our Colleagues' visit last year.

There were then on the Asylum books 1,563 patients, and now the number is 1,384, 179 fewer. This reduction is mainly due to the removal of County of London patients, of whom, however, 87 men remain, leaving the male wards still overfull.

There are 80 in excess of the number for which there is proper space, according to what our Board considers the minimum allowance per head. In the female division there are, on the same basis of calculation, vacancies for 24 additional patients.

We are strongly of opinion that steps should be taken to procure the removal as soon as possible of the remaining London patients, in order to reduce the number of male patients to its proper proportion.

And we would again urge the provision of a small isolation hospital, in order to avoid the possible necessity of transferring the patients occupying the present hospital to other wards.

The 1,384 patients now on the books are divided into 623 males and 761 females. Of the first, 8, and of the latter, 9, are at present out on trial. There are 5 criminals who are technically private patients, but no others of this class.

In addition to the 87 London patients, there are 5 other out-county cases.

Since the date—17th October 1890—of the visit of our Colleagues referred to, 639 patients have been discharged or removed, 142 having recovered; 671 have been admitted; and 212 have died.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions, excluding transfers, in 1900, was 36·9, and that of the deaths on the average number of patients resident was 14·3, a high proportion, the mortality among the male patients reaching the point of 19 per cent.

Post-mortem examination was made in 70 per cent. of the deaths, and in 12 per cent. of these bedsores were found to exist at death. This is rather a large proportion, and in excess of what we commonly find in Asylums.

Among the causes of death general paralysis accounted for 11·7 per cent., and phthisis for 23 per cent.

There were 3 cases of enteric fever, all fatal. Two of these were noticed as then pending by our Colleagues last year, the third occurred at the end of January, since when there has been no case of this or any other zymotic disease.

There were 2 suicides, both by hanging. In one case the patient, a woman, was allowed improperly to go into a dormitory alone, although

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she was known to be suicidal, and she hanged herself to the stand upon which a small cistern was placed. In the other case a male patient at night was permitted by the attendant to go from an observation dormitory into an adjoining w.c., where he hanged himself by a pocket-handkerchief to the pipe which contained the water for flushing. There was obvious neglect on the part of the attendants in both these cases, but they illustrate the importance of protecting, as far as possible, in w.c.'s, and other places out of observation, all points to which suicidal patients may attach cords or similar articles for the purpose of self-destruction by hanging. In these two cases, and one other where death was accelerated by fracture of the humerus, inquests were held.

Seven cases of accidental fractures of bones are reported to us as having occurred since the last visit.

Condition of
 patients.

At present the general health of the Asylum seems very fair: 38 patients were seen by us in bed, many for weakness. The epileptics now here are 15·5 per cent. of the total patients; the general paralytics 2·1 per cent., and the active suicidal only about 1 per cent.

There has been a general re-vaccination of the patients in view of the outbreak of small-pox, a very proper precaution.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit.

We have inspected all parts of the Asylum. The patients we found to be generally contented and quiet, and none complained of ill-usage. Their personal condition and dress are satisfactory, the dress of the women being especially good and well varied. We find that two changes of body linen are provided for all, and that this has been the rule for many years.

The dinner yesterday was a good one, composed of roast beef with two vegetables and bread. We should, however, be glad if better means of conveying the food hot to the wards could be provided, and the plates heated; and we noticed that there was much crowding in the male services in the kitchen of the patients who came to convey the food. Some mode of distribution should be devised which would prevent this.

State of wards.

We can report in terms of high praise of the condition of the wards, which are in excellent order, very bright and cheerful, and well supplied with plants and cages of birds, and other objects of interest, including books and periodicals.

Employment.

The patients engaged in useful employments represent proportions of 57 per cent. of the men and 61 per cent. of the women.

Divine service.

Only 210 patients of both sexes, or 15 per cent., usually attend chapel on Sunday, although the chapel will seat 600. We think the attendance should be much larger. There are 52 Roman Catholic patients, for whom there is a weekly service on Friday; and a very pretty chapel for them has been constructed out of a disused room, and is nearly complete.

Amusements.

Exercise.

The associated entertainments generally bring together some 360 of the patients, or 26 per cent.; 24 per cent walk beyond the Asylum Estate; 6 per cent. walk daily beyond the airing-courts, which are extensive, and to which 16 per cent. are confined for exercise, 6 per cent. being so confined owing to violence, excitement, or dirty habits.

Fire precautions.

We learn that the defects in the system of fire alarms, to which reference was made by our Colleagues, have been remedied, and we yesterday gave an alarm which was quickly answered, and in 3½ minutes water from an external hydrant was playing on the roof.

In the laundry, partitions have been put up which entirely separate the males employed from the females, and for the former a set of w.c.s, has been provided. The mangles have been placed in compartments separate from the ironing room. A fan for the drying closets is still needed ; and we recommend that the driving bands and some wheels of the washing machines should be protected against accident.

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Kent
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Improvements.

A new and roomy stage has been constructed in the recreation hall.

A number of new lavatory basins of better type have been fixed.

Further progress has been made in plastering and cementing internal rough walls, and but few now remain to be so treated, and much repainting and decoration of the wards has been carried out. The foregoing are the principal improvements effected since our Colleagues' visit.

The present staff of attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, gives for day duty one to 8 patients in the male and one to $8\frac{1}{2}$ in the female division ; for night duty there are 12 men and 13 women.

Of the 192 persons included in the staff 49 have not yet completed a year's service, being 21 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women ; but 44 per cent. of the men and 15 per cent. of the women have been here over 5 years ; 13 attendants, 7 men and 6 women, have been discharged for misconduct or neglect of duty since the last visit.

There are still 4 assistant medical officers here, one having joined since the last visit. The medical journal and case-books continue to be well kept, but the notes of some of the older cases on the male side are considerably in arrear.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

11 November 1901.

WE have now inspected this Asylum in all its departments. We have also seen all the patients, giving them full opportunity of speaking with us.

The number of patients on the books is 1,035, of whom 518 are males and 517 females. Two of the males and a female are out on trial. There are 30 private and 102 out-county patients, of the latter the majority being chargeable to unions in the County of London.

Since our Colleagues' visit on 18th October 1900, 518 patients have been discharged or removed, 81 having recovered ; 108 have died ; and 538 have been admitted. There now 88 fewer patients on the books than at the above date, and we are informed it is the intention of the Committee to limit the numbers to be treated here to 500 males and 600 females. Upon the basis of these figures there would appear to be at present in residence an excess of 16 males, but to be vacancies for 84 females. One female block is at present empty, being redecorated. The fixing on the above numbers has followed, we learn, upon a remeasurement of the wards. Sixteen patients have received money grants while out on trial since our Colleagues' visit.

The recovery rate in 1900, calculated, with reference to the admissions, excluding transfers, was 40·65 per cent., and the deaths were 13·99 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Of the 108 deaths mentioned above, 99, or 91 per cent., were followed by post-mortem examination, and on 9 bodies, or 9 per cent.,

Recovery and
death rates.

Death causes

Statistics.

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

Appendix C. — Kent Asylums. (Chartham).	bedsores existed at death. General paralysis was the cause of death in 13 per cent., and phthisis in the large proportion of 29·6 per cent., while there were 4 deaths from colitis, and 1 from fracture of the base of the skull, accidentally sustained. In this case an inquest was held. There have been 5 casualties resulting in fracture of bones.
Colitis.	We have found to-day 14 patients suffering from colitis, and there have been 33 cases since the last visit. We are informed that disinfection of excreta and soiled clothes is practised, and we trust that this will be careful and thorough. All the cases have been in the male wards. We observed several phthisical patients scattered through the female wards, and we desire to support our Colleagues' recommendation to appropriate the sanatorium to these cases so as to separate them from healthy patients, and to provide a small isolation hospital of six beds. Besides the colitis there have been two cases of varicella, and 26, all among the female patients and staff, of influenza. No other zymotic disease has appeared here since the last visit.
Restraint.	No patient has been secluded since then, and only one, a male, mechanically restrained, but that continuously for 264 hours for surgical reasons. Under medical treatment are 177 patients, and we have seen in bed to-day 23 men and 36 women. The epileptics at present are 11·3 per cent. of the patients; the general paralytics 1·6 per cent.; and the actively suicidal 2·3 per cent.
Condition of patients.	The patients during our inspection have been remarkably quiet; very few complaints other than of detention were made to us. A female patient accused a nurse of having struck her on the hands with keys, but our inquiry satisfied us that the charge was false. The dress and personal neatness of both sexes are satisfactory. Only four patients, all males, are wearing "strong" dresses. The dinner to-day was meat pie with vegetables, and was a good meal.
Employment. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.	Turning to matters of treatment, we learn that 54 per cent. of the men and 72 per cent. of the women engage in useful employment; that 37 per cent. of the two sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday, while for the 45 of the Roman Catholic communion mass is said fortnightly; that 37 per cent. also commonly attend the associated entertainments, which are frequent and varied; that 22 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum bounds, but that as many as 37 per cent., of whom 16 per cent. on account of excitement or offensive habits, are not exercised beyond the airing courts. We should be glad to see the number so confined sensibly reduced.
State of wards.	As regards the condition of the Asylum generally, we may say that it is satisfactory. But we must express the hope that now that the expensive redrainage has been finished the work of plastering the rough internal walls of the older wards may be resumed as a preliminary to their redecoration, of which some stand in need; and without waiting for this, that the many ceilings now requiring it may be white-washed. We were glad to observe that the floors of all wards have now been stained and prepared for dry-rubbing instead of scrubbing. In some of the older wards there is a rather scanty supply of w.c. accommodation. Thus, in Male A2 with 39 patients, and C with 41, there are in each but three w.c.'s, one of which is reserved for attendants; in D with 80 patients, 5 seats; and in E with 112, 6 seats; but in each case one w.c. also is reserved for the attendants. Practically, therefore, in these instances there is but 1 w.c. to 20 patients. In the

two smaller wards one or more additional seats may easily be provided, as we pointed out to Dr. Fitzgerald. Appendix C.

We would again call attention to the need there is for protection of driving bands and gear in the laundry, so as to prevent accidents as far as possible. So also of the looped pipes and other possible points of suspension in w.c.'s. The two suicides by hanging in the other Kent Asylums. (Chartham.)

The only structural work of improvement completed since the last visit has been the provision of a small engine-house and new fire-pumps. Re-wiring of the Asylum for the purpose of electric communication is now in progress.

We find that the staff of attendants, exclusive of the head attendants, includes, for day duty, 55 men and 53 women; and for night duty 8 men and 10 women. Of the entire number of men, 43 per cent., and of that of women, 27 per cent., have not yet been in the Asylum service a year; and of the former, 19 per cent., and of the latter, 27 per cent., have been here over five years. That so many men have less than a year's service is mainly due to the effect of the war, as many as 20 Reserve men having been recalled to their regiments. We learn that the provision of a number of cottages for married attendants is in contemplation, and of this measure we can express our hearty approval, as a means of retaining the services of suitable men, and avoiding so many and frequent changes. The night staff is of good strength, and all epileptics and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision. The beds reported to have been wetted last night were 13 in the male and 11 in the female division. Attendants.

We regret that the bathing of patients is not yet supervised by superior officers, not the charge attendants of the wards.

The medical staff still includes three assistant medical officers. The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept. Medical staff.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER.

23 February 1901.

SINCE the visitation of this Asylum on the 26th of last June by our Colleagues, 178 patients have been admitted; 124 discharged, of whom 71 had recovered and 71 have died, and the number remaining on the books to-day is 2,014, of whom 612 are males and 1,402 females; 28 being of the private class and 29 out-county patients received under agreement from Birmingham. Ten patients are out on trial at present. Since the last visit, of all those sent out on trial, money allowances have been granted to eight only. We have no doubt of the wisdom of granting such allowances freely in the interest both of the patients and the ratepayers. Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster.) Statistics.

The number of patients resident in the Asylum and its dependencies is 2,004, and, according to Dr. Cassidy's calculation, there exists only the small margin of 7 vacancies. This, however, does not include the accommodation which is temporarily suspended by the alterations in Wards 25 and 26, which will apparently soon be completed with very satisfactory results to the character of the accommodation.

Appendix C.	Having now visited all the Asylums for the county of Lancashire, and 16 of the larger Workhouses, we are in a position to report as to the extreme urgency which exists for additional accommodation for the pauper insane of the county.
Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster).	
Additional accommodation needed.	At this moment there are in the Asylums 21 patients for whom there is no legitimate room, and in most of the Workhouses are to be found cases of acute insanity urgently needing Asylum treatment.
	Winwick will apparently not be completed in less than a year, and the site for the proposed sixth Asylum appears to be still undecided upon. It, therefore, behoves the Asylums Committee to consider the whole position without delay with a view to the provision of relief in some form or other.
	The charges in this Asylum are for home cases 8s. 9d., for out-county patients 14s., and for those of the private class from 14s. to 21s. a week.
Recovery and death rates.	The percentage of recoveries in 1900 was not very high, being 32·52 ; that of deaths, 6·62 only, was extremely low.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptics at present under care bear the proportion of 15 per cent. and the general paralytics that of 3 per cent., to the total number of patients, while those who are considered to be actively suicidal number no fewer than 146, or 7 per cent. of the whole.
	This large proportion must involve the most anxious responsibility on the part of the nurses especially, who, in Wards 8 and 9, are inadequate for the constant supervision of the large number of such cases in their charge.
	We need scarcely refer to the importance of a frequent revision of the list and the elimination from it of such names as can be safely omitted.
	Wet beds were reported in the case of 4·6 per cent. of the patients last night.
	Twelve patients were wearing strong dresses during our visit, but none of them were objectionable in appearance.
Divine service.	As respects the occupation, amusements, and exercise of the patients, we can report that 32 per cent. of them usually attend the services of the Church of England on Sunday, and a further 6 per cent. the Roman Catholic service in the detached chapel which has been provided for the patients of that faith ; that 36 per cent. are present at the associated entertainments ; that 42 per cent. walk out beyond the Asylum premises at weekly or more frequent intervals, while 54 per cent. have daily exercise beyond the airing courts, to which 14 per cent. are confined because of physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and only 1½ per cent. in consequence of excitement or bad habits.
Amusements, Exercise.	
Employment.	Fifty-two per cent. of the men and 57 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in some form or other.
Restraint and seclusion.	In the treatment of the patients mechanical restraint has been employed for one female patient only, once, and for 6½ hours, and seclusion for 10 patients, 15 times, and for a total of 53 hours.
Casualties.	Serious casualties, not ending fatally, have occurred to 7 patients. All of them were the result of accident, and consisted of fractures or dislocations of bones.
Zymotic diseases.	Zymotic disease has attacked 58 persons, all, except 5 of them, patients. Excluding influenza, there have been one case of erysipelas, one of enteric fever, and 14 of colitis among the patients, and one nurse suffered from diphtheria contracted outside.

The deaths since the last visit were due, in all but two cases, to natural causes, which in 76 per cent. were verified by post-mortem examination, general paralysis being accountable for 12·6 per cent., and phthisis for the very large proportion of 34 per cent. Colitis caused two of the deaths and enteric fever one.

Appendix C.
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Lancashire
Asylums.
(Lancaster).
Death causes.

Bedsores were present in 7 per cent. of the instances in which post-mortem examinations were made, but no patients under treatment during our visit were so suffering, although we saw 36 men and 82 women in bed. Two of the deaths were due to suicide, and inquests were held with reference to them and in no other instance. One of these suicides was in the case of a man who was out on trial, for whose care it was impossible for the Asylum to be immediately responsible. The other involved the discharge of a nurse for carelessness. The particulars of both these deaths were duly reported to, and inquired into by, our Board at the time.

Suicides.

The patients are in charge of 53 attendants and 124 nurses by day, and 10 and 24 respectively by night. This gives for day duty only 1 attendant to every $11\frac{1}{2}$ males, and one nurse to every $11\frac{1}{3}$ females; by no means too strong a staff. Seven nurses and attendants have been discharged for misconduct, but in the case already specified only had this any reference to their treatment of the patients.

Attendants.

The record of service is most creditable, only 15 per cent. of the attendants and nurses having served less than a year, and as many as 43 per cent. for 5 years and upwards.

We have visited and inspected all parts of the Asylum, and seen every patient in residence, giving to each ample opportunity of making requests or expressing grievances.

Many took advantage of this opportunity, and we had naturally a large number of appeals for discharge from persons who were manifestly unsuitable for it.

We had also a few complaints of ill-usage, but in none of them were we able to ascertain that there were any substantial grounds for them. We were very pleasantly impressed by the good and kindly feeling which evidently exists between Dr. Cassidy and his patients generally.

In dress and personal condition there was nothing to complain of, and although in a few of the wards there was a good deal of noisy excitement and confusion, general tranquillity and good order prevailed.

Condition of
patients.

In those wards in which we found the reverse, namely, Nos. 1, 5, 20 and 23, we think that both increased day space is needed, and a large addition to the objects of interest which tend to arouse attention, excite interest, and provide occupation, in which they are at present deficient.

Ward 20 is being altered and extended, and the same process should be applied to the others as opportunity offers.

We found the Asylum generally in good order, and the greater part of it very bright, cheerful and comfortable.

We saw a good dinner of fish, potatoes, bread, and cocoa, served to the patients in the hall, and we also saw them at tea, that fluid being, in our opinion, scarcely adequate either in strength or sweetness. The gas lighting in most of the wards struck us as defective.

Dietary.

The dormitories were clean and the beds and bedding in good order. Many scoured boards still remain to impair the sanitation of the Asylum.

Appendix C.
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster.)

The urinals are being gradually replaced by pedestal closets, but we do not regard that form of closet which has no wooden seat as the most suitable for its purpose.

Seven out of the eight iron staircases have been fixed, but access to them from the wards has not yet been completed. New fire mains and internal hydrants are being provided for the main building. The much needed erection of isolation hospitals for male patients suffering from phthisis, who are now obliged to be treated in the open wards, and for infectious diseases, and an incinerator for the destruction of infective material, are, we understand, under consideration by the Committee.

We have examined the case-books and other medical records, and find them to be well kept.

Medical staff.

The medical staff is at present one short, but steps are being taken to supply the deficiency. The pathologist continues to do useful work in the room which, we are informed, is shortly to have substituted for it one more suitable for its purpose.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.--2. PRESTWICH.

14 February 1901.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Prestwich.)
Statistics.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners on the 16th of June 1900, there has been the following changes among the patients :—

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	161	163	324
Discharges - - - - -	109	110	219
„ of whom were recovered	50	84	134
Deaths - - - - -	42	51	93

Recovery and death rates.

These changes leave on the books the names of 2,710 patients, 1,219 men and 1,491 women, of whom 29 are of the private class and 1 out-county ; and 80, namely 44 men and 36 women accommodated in the Rochdale Union Workhouse. In addition to these, 15 patients are out on trial, but we regret to find that to none of these, nor to any patient sent out in this way, have money allowances been granted. The total accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the return made to our office, is for 2,620 patients, and the actual number now resident in it is 2,615 ; there are, therefore, nominally 5 vacancies, but we have noticed some beds in lobbies and other unsuitable places, and overcrowding elsewhere, and we are led thereby to the conclusion that the estimate of accommodation is somewhat too liberal. The charge for maintenance per head per week is, for private patients 21s., for out-county patients 14s., and for home patients 8s. 9d. The percentages of the results of treatment last year were very satisfactory, shewing nearly 42 per cent. of recoveries, and only 5·86 per cent. of deaths.

Yesterday and to-day we have visited and inspected all parts of the Asylum and the annexe, seen all the resident patients, and given to

Appendix C
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Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

Condition of
patients.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment.

Death causes.

Attendants.

everyone of them the opportunity of speaking to us and expressing their grievances. Many of them took advantage of this opportunity, but the complaints which were made to us chiefly had reference to supposed undue detention, and but few alleged improper or unkind treatment. Those which we investigated did not appear in any case to have any substantial foundation. Referring those who appealed to us for their discharge to the Committee, we were met, in a very unusually large number of instances, by the reply that the Committee did not visit the wards, or that if they did it was not made known to the patients that they were the Committee. It is, of course, impossible for us to determine whether there is or is not any foundation for this complaint, but we desire to place it on record here that we regard the frequent visitation of all the wards as a very important duty, both as securing the rights of the patients and tending to allay their not unnatural feelings of irritation. The patients generally were neatly dressed, and more variety has been introduced into the dress of the women, which, however, would bear a still further extension of this change. No one was in strong clothing. For the most part tranquillity and contentment prevailed, but in some of the wards there was a good deal of noisy excitement. The general health appeared to be good. There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease, and among the men only 23 persons were in bed ; of the 71 women in bed, several were there for mental reasons only, and had been so treated for prolonged periods. We are sure that Mr. Ley recognizes with us the importance of confining this method of treatment within as narrow limits as possible. It is most creditable to the nursing of the Asylum that no patient in bed was suffering from a bedsore, and that none were recorded among the patients who have died since the last visit.

Nine per cent. of the patients are epileptics and 3·6 general paralytics. Those actively suicidal number 75, and we think that if separate cards or parchments were issued for each of these, it would be a better arrangement than the system of wards lists at present in use. It is scarcely requisite to say that all the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under constant observation. In 2 per cent. only of the patients were wet beds reported this morning, a fact creditable to the night nursing. The Sunday services in the chapel are attended by 50 per cent. of the patients in addition to the 231 of the 461 Roman Catholics who attend the services of that faith. The associated entertainments attract but 36 per cent. ; 11 per cent. walk out weekly or more frequently beyond the Asylum Estate, while 30 per cent. take exercise daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 15 per cent. are altogether confined, only 15 per cent. of these, however, for excitement and improper habits. Fifty-three per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women are employed in some useful manner. There have been no serious casualties ; one woman was in bed with a fractured tibia, but this was sustained before admission. Neither has there been any inquest. All the deaths were due to natural causes such as are usual in Asylums ; of these 12 per cent. were the result of general paralysis, and 23 per cent. of phthisis. This last is a somewhat high proportion and may have some relation to the treatment in the open dormitories of cases of this disease, as we saw them during our visit, 4 only being isolated in the special hospital.

In the satisfactory proportion of 88 per cent. the causes of death were ascertained by post-mortem examination. There is no record of the employment of restraint or seclusion in any instance. The staff of attendants gives 1 to every 7 of the males and to every $11\frac{1}{3}$ of the

Appendix C.
Lancashire Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

State of wards.

Dietary.

female patients for day duty, while for night duty there are 22 men and 25 women : 29 per cent. of the whole staff have been here less than a year, but 38 per cent. have served the Asylum upwards of 5 years. Five attendants only have been dismissed for misconduct, and they for faults wholly unconnected with their treatment of the patients. We are able to report very favourably of the state in which we have found all parts of the Asylum, and as to the evidences of its continued good management. The dayrooms were cheerful and comfortable, and well supplied with means of occupation and objects of interest. The dormitories were everywhere clean, beds and bedding in excellent order. We should, however, have preferred to see the latter made up in the single rooms for the patients of objectionable habits. There are a few looped pipes in w.c.'s on the upper floors which should be protected and made safe against suicidal attempts. The earth closets throughout were in admirable order and free from any offensive smell. We saw two good and substantial dinners served to the patients in their respective halls, and had no fault to find with either the service or the table appointments, with the exception of the plates and cups in some places where they were of enamelled iron, in a shabby and dilapidated condition. The numerical strength of the medical staff remains the same as at the last visit. The case-books and pathological records continue to be well and carefully kept, and pathological research to be conducted with zeal in the well equipped laboratory which has been provided for the purpose.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

9 Feb. 1901.

Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Statistics.

OUR visit to this Asylum enables us to give a very favourable report of its condition and management. Since the last visit by Commissioners on the 20th June 1900, the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

—	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	123	136	259
Discharged - - - - -	46	75	121
„ of whom recovered, or not insane - - - - -	39	63	102
Died - - - - -	66	63	129

These changes leave on the books 2,103 patients, in the proportions of 1,039 men, 1,064 women, 6 of them being criminals, and 3 out-county patients chargeable respectively to Birkenhead, Holyhead, and Hackney. One male patient is out on trial. We have seen and spoken to all the rest, giving to each full opportunity of also speaking to us, an opportunity of which many availed themselves, in almost all instances to appeal for their discharge. None of those so appealing struck us as suitable for it, but we, of course, referred them to the Committee, who appear to visit the wards and see the patients with adequate frequency. The very few complaints as to treatment which were made to us were apparently devoid of substantial basis.

The patients generally were neat and clean in person and dress, and afforded evidence in their appearance of proper attention on the part of the attendants and nurses. Six only were wearing strong dresses, and they not of an objectionable character.

Appendix C.
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Lancashire Asylums.
(Rainhill.)
Condition of patients.

General good health appeared to prevail, 23 men and 22 women only being confined to bed. The nursing of these and the sick generally is apparently satisfactory; only one was suffering from a bed sore; and among those who have died only 1·5 per cent. of bedsores were found.

Of the patients now resident 13 per cent. are epileptics, 5 per cent. are general paralytics, and upwards of 7 per cent. stated to be actively suicidal.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

As to these last we can only repeat the observations of our Colleagues as to the importance of a frequent revision of the list, and, when properly possible, a reduction of the number, as desirable in the interest both of attendants and patients.

It is almost unnecessary to add that suicidal and epileptic patients sleep under continuous observation.

That the night nursing generally is vigilant may be inferred from the fact that only 2 per cent. of wet beds have usually to be reported. About 40 per cent. of the patients attend Divine service in the chapels; that for Roman Catholics, which accommodates 300, having been recently decorated in good taste.

Divine service.

Forty-five per cent. join in the associated entertainments, while 25 per cent. walk out at least weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and 63 per cent. daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 25 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise; only 11 per cent. however, for any other reason than physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them.

Amusements.
Exercise.

Fifty per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women are usefully employed in various ways within and outside the building.

Employment.

Only two serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred. Both involved fractures of bones which were accidentally sustained.

Casualties.

The only cases of zymotic disease have been 4 of enteric fever, 2 of them in patients and 2 in nurses, all of them traceable, Dr. Wiglesworth believes, to drain defects, which have since been removed.

Enteric fever.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to its use for 2 patients upon 2 occasions and for a total of 15 hours.

Seclusion.

The maintenance charges are 8s. 9d. a week for home patients, and 14s. for out-county patients and criminals.

The percentage of recoveries in 1900 was 34·19, and that of deaths 12·17, the latter rather a high figure.

Recovery and death rates.

The accommodation of the Asylum, which, of course, includes the annexe, is overcrowded to the extent of 36 beds.

Overcrowding.

For, although there are vacancies in beds for 4 patients, the number of persons sleeping in the Asylum exceeds the calculated accommodation by the numbers already stated.

The causes of death in the 129 persons who have died, on 73 per cent. of whom post-mortem examinations were made, were chiefly due to natural and ordinary causes, 21 per cent. being attributable to general paralysis, and 25 per cent. to phthisis; but in the only two instances in which inquests were held the death was due, the one to suicide and the other to murder by a fellow-patient, the particulars of which were duly communicated to and inquired into by our Board at the time of their occurrence.

Death causes.

Suicide
Murder by a fellow patient.

Appendix C.
 —
 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Rainhill.)
 Attendants.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives one to every 10 men and to every 11 women, that for night duty consists of 14 persons of each sex. The duration of service cannot be considered altogether satisfactory, for while 28 per cent. have occupied their situations here for upwards of 5 years, as many as 42 per cent. are able to count less than a year's service. Seven attendants have been discharged for misconduct, and one has been suffered to resign, but the misconduct did not affect the patients, except in one case, that of a male attendant who struck a patient and was prosecuted by the Committee, convicted, and fined 40s.

Head attendants or their deputies are usually present at the bathing of the patients, but we think that there should be no exception to the rule that there should be no general bathing without the continuous presence of these persons.

State of wards. Having visited and inspected all parts of the Asylum we can give a good report as to its brightness, cleanliness, and comfort.

The day rooms were warm and well ventilated, and there was in them a liberal supply of suitable books in open bookcases, and other objects of interest, amusement, and occupation.

Dormitories, beds, and bedding were in excellent order, and wire-wove mattresses are gradually replacing the old and objectionable sacking.

Improvements. Electric light appliances are being fitted to all parts of the establishment, and a cold-meat chamber is being constructed upon the "Hall" system, for the preservation of meat during hot weather. We were present in the hall at two good and substantial dinners, which were well served and evidently enjoyed, and we were satisfied with the quality of other articles of food which we saw in the stores.

A considerable amount of painting and decoration has been done since the last visit, the boiler house has been enlarged, and new boilers fixed, and the sewage has been treated by newly provided bacterial tanks.

A fan to dissipate steam in the washhouse would add to the comfort of those working there, and the provision of the small isolation hospital which was suggested by our Colleagues, would enable the cases of phthisis, which we regretted to see being treated in the open dormitories, to be isolated in the building which is at present occupied by one of the enteric fever cases.

The numerical strength of the medical staff remains the same.

The case-books and other medical records are intelligently and carefully kept, and valuable pathological investigation continues to be prosecuted by the pathologist, upon whom devolves no other duties.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

Appendix C,
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whitting-
ham.)
Statistics.

21 February 1901.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by Commissioners there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - -	143	131	274
Discharges - - - -	62	77	139
Of whom were recovered - -	45	59	104
Deaths - - - -	81	59	140

These movements leave on the books the names of 2,108 patients, in the proportions of 1,078 men and 1,030 women. Of these 3 are of the private class and 2 out-county.

One patient is out on trial, and 19 are boarded out at the Cheddleton Asylum.

We regret to learn that to none of the patients sent out on trial since the last visit, on 23rd June 1900, have any money allowances been granted.

The total accommodation in the Asylum, estimated as in the return made to our office, is for 2,110 patients. There are, therefore, now only three vacancies.

Ninety-one of the resident male patients and 87 of the females are accommodated in the new Acute Hospital, where there is, in each division, 1 attendant or nurse to every 5 patients.

The maintenance charge in this Asylum is for home patients 8s. 9d. per head per week, and for out-county and private patients 14s.

The recovery rate in the last completed year was only 27·38, and the death rate 10·85 ; the former a low percentage ; the latter slightly above the average. Recovery and death rates.

Of the patients now in residence 16·3 per cent. are epileptics, 2·1 per cent general paralytics, and 4·2 per cent. regarded as actively suicidal. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

All those of the first and last of these classes sleep under constant supervision.

The wet beds reported last night represented 2½ per cent of the whole of the patients.

The usual attendance at the chapel services on Sunday comprises 34 per cent., and a further 10 per cent. are present at the Roman Catholic service in the room behind the recreation hall, fitted up for the purpose, but not very suitable, and which might very properly be replaced by a small detached chapel, as in other of the Lancashire Asylums. Divine service.

Only 27 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments, a proportion so small as to be evidently due to some special local cause, probably the inadequate size of the recreation hall, to which the adjoining Roman Catholic chapel would be a very useful addition. Amusements.

Forty-nine per cent. of the patients are afforded weekly opportunities of exercise beyond the Asylum Estate, but about 12 per cent. Exercise.

Appendix C.	only walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 20 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise ; 11 per cent. of them for excitement, violence, or improper habits.
Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.)	About 60 per cent. of each sex are usefully employed, a very large proportion of them, however, only in the wards.
Employment.	The serious but non-fatal casualties since the last visit have been only 4, all of them the result of accident.
Casualties.	The deaths were, in nearly all instances, due to natural and ordinary causes ; 15 per cent. of them to general paralysis and 24 per cent. to phthisis.
Death causes.	The exceptions were a death from fractured femur, accidentally sustained ; another from syncope, while under chloroform for a necessary surgical operation ; 1 from scarlet fever, and 2 from enteric.
	Bedsore were present in 6 per cent. of the deaths in which post-mortem examination verified the causes, their proportion being 84 per cent. of all the deaths.
	Inquests were held in two instances, the circumstances being duly communicated to our Board at the time.
Zymotic diseases.	There have been some cases of zymotic disease, namely, 9 of dysentery, 4 of erysipelas, 5 of scarlet fever, and 2 of enteric fever.
Restraint.	Mechanical restraint has been employed in the cases of 2 patients upon 23 occasions and for a total period of 575½ hours. Seclusion does not appear to have been resorted to.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength, and represents 1 attendant to every 8½ men, and 1 nurse to every 9½ women. Thirty-two per cent. have not yet served a year, but about 30 per cent. can count upwards of 5 years' service, a not unfavourable record.
	We have, however, been much struck by the need of attendants' blocks, which would add much to the comfort of the staff, and release their rooms for the urgently required accommodation of patients. We thought that the plan of dining the attendants in the wards for noisy and troublesome patients, as we saw them yesterday, anything but conducive to their comfort or well-being. The kitchen servants also dine in the open kitchen.
Condition of patients.	We have yesterday and to-day seen all the resident patients, and given to each of them the opportunity of speaking with us. Many availed themselves of it, but few to make complaints of their treatment, while there were, of course, numerous appeals for discharge. We did not find any complaint of ill-usage substantiated.
	The dress of both men and women was good, neat, and varied, and except in a few wards, where there was some noisy excitement, they were quiet and orderly.
	We saw a good dinner neatly served to them yesterday, which they seemed to enjoy. It was substantial and well cooked.
	Twenty-nine men and 36 women were in bed, but none of them with bedsore. We were, however, sorry to see several cases of phthisis being treated in the open dormitories.
State of wards.	Having visited and inspected all parts of the Asylum, we are able to give a very favourable report of the condition in which it continues to be maintained.
	The day-rooms throughout were bright, cheerful, and comfortable ; properly warmed and well supplied with objects of interest, books, and other means of occupation.
	The dormitories, also, were very clean and well ventilated, and beds and bedding in excellent order.

The laundry has been completed, and is now well equipped for the extensive work which is required of it. Appendix C.

The new Acute Hospital affords admirable accommodation for its specific purpose, and is a very valuable addition to the curative resources of the Asylum. It has been provided with new shelters for the airing-courts attached to it, and the ground around it is being laid out and planted. Lancashire Asylums. (Whittingham.) Improvements.

The re-drainage of the whole Asylum is being proceeded with, and will involve the removal of the earth closets, which are objectionable, and the substitution of w.c.'s with hard wood seats.

Female Ward No. 2 at the annexe is in the hands of the painters and decorators, who will we hope, on its completion, be transferred to the Isolation Hospital, where their services are much needed.

The medical staff remains of the same numerical strength as at the last visit, and useful pathological research continues to be prosecuted in the laboratory attached to the Acute Hospital. The case-books and other medical records are kept with care and intelligence. Medical staff.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—5. WINWICK HALL.

12 February 1901.

SINCE the last visit by our Colleagues to this idiot block of the Winwick Asylum, 17 patients have been admitted and 17 discharged. The resident number, therefore, remains the same, namely, 50, and we have seen them all to-day. Three were in bed, the rest appeared to be in good health. They were neatly dressed and well cared for, and they are evidently as judiciously and kindly treated as heretofore. Lancashire Asylums. (Winwick Hall.) Statistics.

The house throughout was comfortable, and in good order, and both beds and bedding clean. A musical box would be a useful addition to the means of amusement for the children.

The main Asylum is progressing somewhat slowly, and will probably not be completed for another year. All the buildings are covered in with the exception of the chapel, but the internal fittings and provisions for the electric lighting will necessarily involve considerable delay. Progress of main asylum.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

13 June 1901.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and seen all the resident patients. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

The dayrooms are maintained in good order, and fairly well supplied with suitable books and magazines and papers, and are brightened by flowering plants. The dormitories are clean and the bedding in proper condition and sufficient. State of wards.

As regards the dormitories in the 2 towers and which are on the second floor, and each containing 17 beds, we have suggested to Dr. Stewart how an alternative exit from them in case of fire could be provided at no great cost; the rooms, provided as they now are with

Appendix C. — Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.	only one staircase, being unsafe in the event of the staircase being filled with hot air and smoke on an outbreak of fire.
Condition of patients.	We would again point out that the laundry dormitory remains unprovided with any washing appliances, the patients having to perform their ablutions in tubs in the laundry. The patients were very quiet and in general contented, very few appealing for discharge, and in respect to dress and personal neatness and tidiness they were in a satisfactory condition. The general health is good, but few patients being confined to bed during our visit, and only 13 returned as under medical treatment. In the course of our inspection we saw the dispensary and suggested the desirability of having all deadly poisons kept locked in a special cupboard.
Statistics.	Since the 22nd May 1900, when 2 members of our Board were here, 112 patients have been admitted, 115 have been discharged, of whom 36 were recovered, and 66 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 221 male and 260 female patients, making a total of 481, of whom 29 belong to the private class, the others, with one exception, being home cases. There are in addition 18 women boarded out in the East Riding Asylum, and 20 others at the Borough Asylum.
Proposed new asylum. Recovery and death rates. Death causes.	Enquiring into the prospects of a commencement of the proposed new Asylum, we understand that the completed detail plan will shortly be submitted for approval, and so soon as this has been given we hope there will be no delay in making a contract for, and in completing, the erection of the buildings, as the present Asylum is quite full. For 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 31·7, and that of the deaths was 10·4 on the average numbers resident. The 66 deaths which have taken place since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes; 6 per cent. of them were due to general paralysis, and 22·7 per cent. to phthisis. In no case of death was an inquest deemed necessary, but we would mention that in 65 instances, or in the highly satisfactory proportion of 98·5 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. The serious casualties not ending fatally and which have occurred since our Colleagues' visit, comprise fractures of bones and one dislocation of the shoulder, all sustained either by accidental falls or at the hands of fellow patients. The Asylum has been free from epidemic and zymotic disease.
Restraint.	There is no record of the use of seclusion, and only 2 patients are returned as having been mechanically restrained on 2 occasions for a total of 8 hours. No patient is at present considered to be actively suicidal; enquiring into the matter of the special caution cards which would be issued in respect of such patients, we learn that the recommendations made by the last visiting Commissioners have not been carried out.
Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.	Of the total patients 62, or 13 per cent., are epileptics, of whom all but 2 sleep under constant observation; only 1·4 per cent. of patients wetted their beds last night. At the present time the Asylum has no patient suffering from general paralysis. The chapel services on Sunday are usually attended by 39 per cent., and the associated entertainments by 23 per cent. of the patients; only 5 patients go out beyond the Asylum estate; 70 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which are altogether confined for exercise because of inability or unwillingness to go beyond them

29 per cent., but of these 12 per cent. are so confined for violence, excitement, or bad habits. Appendix C.

Of the men 53 per cent., and of the women 63 per cent., are usefully employed. Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum.

We saw a good dinner of boiled mutton with potatoes in their skins served in one or two wards. Employment. Dietary.

We think that for the helpless imbeciles and infirm cases the potatoes should be peeled.

The staff for day duty comprises 20 attendants and 28 nurses, being in the proportion of 1 to every 11 male and 1 to every 9 female patients. The male staff is none too strong, while one of the attendants has also to act as hall porter at intervals; an arrangement which resulted to-day in Male No. 4 ward, with 38 patients, being in charge of only one attendant; for though there are nominally 4 attendants on day duty there, 1 was doing the porter's work, and 2 were at dinner. Attendants.

Thirty-five per cent. of the male staff and 38 per cent. of the female have less than one year's service, while 17 and 19 per cent. respectively have been over 5 years in the Asylum service.

Since the last visit 3 attendants have been discharged for breaches of discipline.

The case-books and medical records continue to be very well kept, but we think that all bruises and minor injuries should be entered in the medical journal in the column set apart for that purpose.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BRACEBRIDGE.

17 June 1901.

At the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day we are glad to be able to report that nearly all the recommendations made by our Colleagues at their last visit have been or are being carried out. The bath wastes have been enlarged, the hot water taps in the lavatories have been protected, medicines are no longer issued to the wards in bulk, outside handles have been fitted to the single room doors in some of the wards, and this work is still in progress; the bands in the laundry have been protected; the foreman artizan is no longer entrusted with keys admitting to the female wards; books have been purchased, but have not yet been distributed in the wards, and much plastering of walls and staining and dry-rubbing of floors has been and is being done. In addition to the above we are glad to notice the continued improvement of the excellent recreation ground here, upon which a suitable pavilion was erected last year, and to which a plantation has been recently added. The means of dealing with an outbreak of fire are still imperfect, and should, we think, engage the attention of the Committee. The proposed and much needed extensions of this Asylum, the plans of which have already received the approval of the Secretary of State, cannot, we are informed, be commenced until October next at the earliest, when it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to relieve the present overcrowded state of this Asylum, in which 12 men and 28 women are now warded in excess of the proper numbers, not including the 25 female patients who, since our Colleagues' last visit, have been transferred to the Leicester Borough Asylum. Lincolnshire Asylums. (Bracebridge). Improvements. Proposed extensions.

Appendix C.	<p>In connection with the extensions, we may mention that 60 acres of land adjoining the Asylum estate have been recently purchased. Making allowance for the plastering and painting which is now proceeding, and also for the overcrowded state of the Asylum, we found the wards in good order and the dormitories and bedding satisfactory; we can report also that the new windows which have been inserted in some of the wards and dormitories have greatly improved the light and ventilation. There are on the books to-day the names of 783 patients, of whom 371 are men and 412 women. All these, with the exception of one patient of each sex who are absent on trial, we have seen and spoken with, and can report favourably as to their 'personal neatness and orderly behaviour. There was a pleasing variety of dress on the female side. We received only one complaint which appeared to call for notice, namely, that of a patient in Male Ward G, who distinctly stated that he had objected, in an interview with a solicitor, who he alleged had come to take his instructions, to the appointment of his cousin as receiver in his case, and that his objection had been ignored. Only three male patients were wearing strong dresses. The health of the patients was good, 9 men and 12 women being in bed; one of the latter was believed to be suffering from typhoid fever. We cannot express a favourable opinion of the dinner which we saw served to-day; it consisted of broth and dumplings with bread, and did not appear to be much relished.</p> <p>The epileptics at present here are 11·7 per cent. of the whole patients, the general paralytics 2·1 per cent., while 6·0 per cent. are believed to be actively suicidal. The epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under constant supervision.</p>
Lincolnshire Asylums. (Bracebridge.)	
Condition of patients.	
Dietary.	
Amusements.	
Divine service.	<p>1·8 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night; 235 or 31·0 per cent. of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 259 or 34·2 per cent. usually attend Divine service on Sundays; 379 or 43·5 per cent. of the males and 56·4 per cent. of the females are usefully employed; 310 or 41·0 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 250 or 33·0 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, while 60 or about 8·0 per cent. are confined therein by reason of physical infirmity or unwillingness to go beyond them; and 132 or 17·4 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits.</p>
Employment.	
Exercise.	
Statistics.	<p>Since the Asylum was last visited by 2 members of our Board, nearly 15 months ago, 277 patients have been admitted, 150 discharged, of whom 88 had recovered, and 111 have died. In the year 1900 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 3·77, while that of the deaths on the average number resident was 8·5.</p>
Recovery and death rates.	
Death causes.	
Typhoid fever.	<p>Of the deaths that have occurred 15·3 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 12·6 per cent. to phthisis, and 24·4 per cent. to senile decay. Post-mortem examinations were made in only 53·1 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores existed on the bodies in 5 per cent. of those so examined. No inquest has been held, and two serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred, one a case of accidental fracture of the tibia, and the other a case of a crushed hand. The cases of epidemic and zymotic disease that have arisen comprise 10 cases of typhoid fever amongst the female patients, 4 of which proved fatal; most of these cases occurred last autumn, and, as a consequence, some of the drains in the C. court were relaid. Three cases, however, 2 fatal, occurred last month.</p>

There have also been 11 cases of diarrhoea and 42 of influenza.

Appendix C.

One patient has been mechanically restrained for surgical reasons on one occasion for 32 hours, whilst 5 patients have been secluded on 22 occasions for a total of 198 hours.

Lincolnshire Asylums.
(Bracebridge.)

The staff consists of 43 men and 33 women for day duty, and 5 of each sex for night duty, thus giving a proportion of those engaged during the day of one male attendant to 8·6, and one nurse to every 11·7 of the patients.

Restraint and seclusion.
Attendants.

Of the male attendants 25 per cent. have under one year's service, and 29 per cent. over 5 years. Of the nurses 44·7 per cent. have served under one year, and 18·4 per cent. over 5 years.

The general bathing is supervised by the head attendant.

The medical staff is unchanged. We are glad to learn that Dr. Torney's services have been recognized by an addition to his stipend. The case-books are well kept.

Medical staff.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. KESTEVEN.

Grantham, 15 June 1901.

WE have to-day seen and spoken with the 57 men and 67 women who are chargeable to the county of Kesteven and who are temporarily detained in the old workhouse pending the completion of the permanent Asylum at Ranceby, which we are informed will be opened early next year. We can report that the patients were neatly dressed, free from excitement, and for the most part contented, the only complaints which were made to us being on the score of detention. The general health of the patients appears to be satisfactory, 2 men and 6 women being in bed, of whom only one was suffering from serious illness. Just before our arrival the dinner had been served, consisting of steamed bacon, potatoes, spinach, and bread. It appeared to have given general satisfaction.

Lincolnshire Asylums.
(Kesteven.)
Condition of patients.

Since our Colleagues' visit on the 20th March 1900, 44 patients have been admitted, 28 discharged, of whom 13 had recovered, and 13 have died from ordinary causes, including 2 deaths from pneumonia, 1 from general paralysis, and 1 from diarrhoea. Post-mortem examinations were made in 11 cases. There has been no zymotic disease, and only 1 serious casualty, namely, a case of fracture of the thigh sustained by a fall from a chair during an epileptic fit. There has been no employment of seclusion or mechanical restraint. Twenty men and 26 women are usefully employed. We found the rooms clean and as comfortable as can reasonably be expected, having regard to the nature of the premises. The beds and bedding were quite satisfactory. We wish to call attention to some points of suspension in the w.c.'s and on the water tank on the female side. These should be protected.

Statistics.
Death causes.

Employment.

The staff consists of 5 male and 8 female attendants, 4 of the former occupying beds in the patients' dormitories.

Attendants.

The case-books continue to be very well kept.

Appendix C.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

15 March 1901.

London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

Improvements.

WE have in the course of yesterday and this morning fully inspected this Asylum, and have observed that several improvements have been effected since it was last visited by members of our Board. Among them we may note the plastering of the internal walls of Wards B., M., L., and R., and the papering and decoration of the three last. The result is very satisfactory, and, as regards R. block, combined with the partial division of the day-rooms by screens, has had evidently a very beneficial effect on the usually somewhat turbulent class of female patients there warded.

Several additions to the accommodation for attendants have been made, including new billiard and recreation rooms for the male attendants; a nurses' messroom enlarged, and messroom with scullery for the female officers. Some of the cottages for married employes have been enlarged or otherwise improved, and accommodation has been provided in the Asylum for the steward's clerk. We may also mention that improvements have been carried out in the laundry, though a steam calender has not yet been provided, and an officers' billiard room has been formed in the front centre. These various improvements, with some minor ones which we have not mentioned, are all valuable, and we have pleasure in reporting that the general condition of the Asylum is excellent.

We would remark, however, that the heating of the wards appears to be not altogether satisfactory; for although we found some of the large day-rooms overheated, and not too well ventilated, we are informed that more commonly there is a defect of heating power, and often a difficulty in maintaining an adequate temperature. As regards ventilation, the small openings in the windows of the day-rooms are not favourable to a sufficient admission of fresh air; and we would suggest for consideration the replacing of some of the iron frames by ordinary sash windows, opening at top and bottom.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 2,446 patients, of whom 1,082 are males and 1,364 females. Only one, a female, is at present absent on trial. There are 15 (including 3 criminals) in the private class, and one woman is chargeable to a union in Yorkshire.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on 4 May 1900, 427 patients have been admitted, 248 discharged or removed, 206 having recovered, and 175 have died. As regards patients on trial, we are pleased to learn that, since the last visit, to 34 money allowances were made. It is, we feel sure, a prudent and economical practice. There appear to be at present vacancies for only 4 patients, all in the female division.

Recovery and
death rates.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions, with the usual correction, in 1900 was the satisfactory one of 47·31; and that of deaths on the average number of patients resident, 10·11.

Death causes.

The 175 deaths were all from natural causes such as are common in Asylums, and these were verified by post-mortem examination in 70 per cent. of them. Bedsores were observed at death on the bodies of 5 per cent. of those who died. General paralysis accounted for the large proportion of 25 per cent. of the total deaths, and phthisis for 21 per cent.

Only 17 male and 22 female patients were in bed during our visit to the wards, and none were suffering from bedsores, but there were among them several cases of phthisis, for the separate treatment of which we should be glad to see provision made.

There have been no inquests, and but 6 serious casualties, all of them accidental fractures of bones. Appendix C.

No cases of zymotic diseases are recorded as having occurred since the last visit. Mechanical restraint has not been employed since then, and seclusion on only 24 occasions for 12 patients and for a total of 36 hours. London Asylums. (Banstead.) Seclusion.

The general paralytics now here are 2·8 per cent. of the total patients, and the epileptics 11·0 per cent., and 48 patients are treated as actively suicidal. All in the two latter classes continue to sleep under constant supervision. Only 1·2 per cent. of all the patients are reported to have wetted their beds last night. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Turning to our customary subjects of inquiry, we are informed that only about 20 per cent. of the patients attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sunday, while for the [Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 50, there is a weekly service by a priest who is paid for his ministrations ; that 23 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, a considerable variety of which are provided ; that 18 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum premises, and only 5½ per cent. daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the remainder appear to be restricted for their exercise. All these proportions are low, and it should, we think, be possible to considerably increase them, as also those of the usefully employed, who are only 36 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Employment.

We have mixed freely with the patients in the wards, giving all opportunity of speaking with us. Of this many availed themselves to appeal for discharge ; but no one appeared to us to be unduly detained, and many expressed satisfaction with their treatment. Generally speaking the state of the patients' dress was satisfactory, but as many as 28 were wearing exceptionally strong dresses, a number we should be glad to find much reduced ; and we thought that too many of the women were in their cotton gowns, worn, we were told, in many cases, because of unclean habits. Condition of patients.

The dinner yesterday consisted of soup, which was good and nourishing, with bread.

We are informed that the present staff of attendants, exclusive of head attendants, includes for day duty 110 men and 121 women ; and for night duty 21 men and 23 women. These numbers give for day-duty an attendant to 10 patients in the male, and 1 to 11¼ in the female, division. We, however, found on duty in the wards only 70 men and 83 women, or an attendant to 15½ male, and 1 to 16½ female, patients. Attendants.

Of the male attendants 32 per cent., and of the nurses 29 per cent., have not completed a year's service ; but 18 men, who were Reservists were recalled to the colours ; and 50 per cent. of the men, and 42 per cent. of the women, count over 5 years' service.

We learn that Dr. Claye Shaw has resigned the post of Medical Superintendent, which he has filled since the opening of the Asylum. He continues to discharge the duties, however, until the appointment of his successor, and we regret that owing to his temporary absence we have not had the pleasure of meeting him on the present occasion. We hear with pleasure that the County Council has recognised by the grant of a liberal pension Dr. Shaw's valuable services here, and he may retire with the satisfaction of knowing that he leaves the Asylum in an admirable condition. Medical staff.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

In Dr. Shaw's absence, Dr. Jones, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer, and his colleagues, have rendered us all needful assistance, and we are able to state that the case-books and other medical records are duly entered up and well kept.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. BEXLEY (HEATH ASYLUM).

16 April 1901.

London
Asylums.
(Bexley.)
Statistics.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by our Colleagues in the month of May last year, the number of patients resident has been increased by nearly 700. At that time there were 1,271 on the books ; to-day there are 1,934, 926 males and 1,008 females. The great majority of these admitted have been patients who were boarded out in other Asylums, and most of them have been received here within the past few weeks, entailing a great amount of additional labour on the medical staff. As a result of this large accession the number of vacancies now remaining is only 69, namely, 46 on the male and 23 on the female side. Three of the patients, two male and one female, are out on trial, so that there are 1,931 patients resident in the Asylum to-day, all of whom we have seen and have given to each an opportunity of speaking to us.

The changes since the last visit are as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
There have been admitted - -	403	633	1,036
" " discharged or re- moved - - - -	94	111	205
Of whom had recovered - -	63	91	154
There have died - - - -	85	83	168

Sixteen patients (9 male, 7 female) are of the private class ; and two (one of each sex) are out-county patients.

The maintenance charge for home patients is 11s. 8d. per week, and the same amount is charged for private cases ; the charge for out-county patients is 14s.

Condition of
patients.

We found the patients for the most part orderly, and received no complaints of ill-usage. There were, as usual, several appeals for discharge. The dress of both sexes was neat and tidy. Yesterday was visiting-day, and we were pleased to note the number of patients' friends who availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them. The arrangements made for such visits seem to be very satisfactory. The meals are served in each day-room. The dinner yesterday consisted of roast mutton and potatoes, and to-day of meat pie, potatoes and parsnips. It was sufficient and seemed to be appreciated by the patients.

Dietary.

State of wards.

The dormitories and day-rooms are in very good order, but we were struck by the paucity of books and journals, owing in part, perhaps, to the recent large increase in the number of patients. This deficit will no doubt soon be remedied. The work of decoration of the walls is proceeding. The wards on the female side are now almost finished in this respect, with satisfactory and pleasing effect.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1900 was 29·1 ; and the death rate on the average number resident in that year was 12·7 per cent.

There are at present 198 patients who are epileptic, or 10·2 per cent. of the total number resident. There are 104 suffering from general paralysis, or 5·3 per cent.; whilst 95 or 4·9 per cent. are classed as actively suicidal, and are under constant special supervision. Altogether nearly 15 per cent. sleep under constant observation. Thirty-five patients were reported last night to have had wet beds.

Post-mortem examinations were made in every fatal case except one *i.e.* on 167 occasions. The causes of death since the last visit comprise 38 from general paralysis or 22·6 per cent. of all deaths, 10 from phthisis, 16 from pneumonia and bronchitis, 30 from heart disease, and 11 (or 6·5 per cent.) from ulcerative colitis.

There have been two cases of enteric fever, neither of which were fatal, and two of erysipelas. These were the only cases of zymotic disease, apart from colitis, which prevailed in the early autumn when several patients were attacked. Since October the Asylum has been free from this disease until within the past week or so, when a patient was admitted with it. There are now three cases under treatment, who are separated from the other patients. There was a slight outbreak of influenza in the winter months, but the disease did not prevail to nearly the same extent that it did last year.

About 18 per cent. of the total number of patients attend the chapel services on Sunday. There are 35 who attend religious services other than those of the Church of England, as well as 180 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, for whom mass is performed once a week. The associated entertainments are attended by 22·7 per cent. usually ; 20·4 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds, and 18 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts on account of physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them ; 31 per cent. are so confined owing to excitement and for other reasons ; 57 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Two inquests have been held since the last visit, in the one case the death was from natural causes, in the other from fracture of skull sustained by a fall before admission. There have been six cases of fracture of bones, all, with one exception, sustained by accidental falls. The exception was a case of fracture of the ulna sustained in a struggle with the staff whilst changing clothes.

No patient has been mechanically restrained. There have been 119 patients (13 male, 106 female) placed in seclusion on 741 occasions for a total of 3,350 hours.

Owing to the large increase in the number of patients and the consequent necessary enlargement of the staff, it is not remarkable that as many as 71 per cent. have not yet completed two years' service. There have been 18 changes among the charge attendants, 4 of the 10 male attendants serving in South Africa on "special" leave from the Asylum. The total number of attendants thus absent on special leave is 14.

In the absence of Dr. Stansfield we received every attention from Dr. Bond, the senior assistant medical officer, and his colleagues. An additional medical officer has been appointed since the last visit. The case-books are admirably kept, the system for clinical and pathological records being very complete.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Bexley).
Recovery and
death rates.
Epileptic and
suicidal cases.
Death causes.

Colitis.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Employment.

Seclusion.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

Appendix C.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. CANE HILL.

London
Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)

28 June 1901.

State of wards. DURING yesterday and to-day we have made a very complete inspection of all parts of this Asylum, and can report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order. We found the wards bright, cheerful, and comfortable, the dormitories clean and particularly sweet, and the bedding in a satisfactory condition, and we were glad to notice that the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors is making steady progress. The airing-courts were bright and gay with flowers, and presented a very pleasant appearance.

Improvements. During the past 14 months the following improvements have been effected. Alternative exits in case of fire have been provided in the second-floor dormitories of Female Block D, and in the gallery of Female Ward J2, the kitchen-maids' dormitory has been divided into cubicles, a verandah has been added to the west dormitory of Female A2, and some of the urinals in the male wards have been abolished.

Statistics. There are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 2,163 patients, in the proportion of 927 males to 1,236 females. Of these 17 are private patients, 5 are out-county, and two are absent on trial.

Condition of patients. To all those in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and the few complaints of ill-treatment which were made to us did not appear to be capable of being substantiated. The dress of the patients was most satisfactory, and the patients themselves entirely free from excitement and most orderly in their behaviour.

The overcrowding referred to by our Colleagues has been reduced by the transfer of 56 patients to the Winson Green Asylum, but there are still 83 patients in excess of the proper number. The health of the patients is good, only a very few being confined to bed by serious illness.

Dietary. The two dinners which we saw served were good and ample, but the plates were cold, and to remedy this defect we suggest that some inexpensive gas ovens should be provided in the serving rooms. The fare yesterday was roast mutton, potatoes, and stewed rhubarb, and to-day potato pie.

The epileptics here to-day number 9·1 per cent. of the entire number, the general paralytics 2·1 per cent., while 1·1 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. Forty patients, or 1·8 per cent. of the whole number, were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Divine service. Forty-two per cent. of the patients usually attend Church of England services on Sunday ; and a service on the second and last Sundays in the month, and special services on Feast days and Fast days, are provided for the 205 patients who profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Amusements. Thirty-eight per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 41 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum Estate, and the same number beyond the airing courts ; 71 per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women are usefully employed ; 12 per cent. are confined to the airing-courts because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, while only 2 men are so confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits.

Statistics.

Recovery and death rates. Since this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board on the 27th April 1900, 462 patients have been admitted, 302 discharged, of whom 169 had recovered, and 197 have died. The percentage of

recoveries on admissions in 1900 was 34·9, while that of deaths on the average number resident was 8·5. Appendix C.

Of the deaths that have occurred 24 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 10·6 to phthisis; 2 women died of colitis, which attacked in all 8 patients. Post-mortem examinations were made in 87 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores existed on only 1 per cent. of the bodies at death. The coroner held 5 inquests, one being on the body of a male patient who died of shock following injuries to his eyes, which he sustained in a dormitory during the night. The circumstances were fully reported to our Board at the time, and inquired into by the Committee of Visitors, but it was not established whether the injuries were self-inflicted or the result of violence by another patient. There have been 18 serious but non-fatal casualties. Two occurred in the cases of two men whom we saw in bed yesterday. One man was suffering from three broken ribs, the cause of which has not been ascertained, but he is very restless and feeble. The other man had a fractured skull, the result of a blow given him a few days ago, when unconscious in a fit, by another patient who struck him with one of the floor-polishing brushes. With the exception of the cases of colitis above referred to, the Asylum has been free from zymotic disease. London Asylums.
(Cane Hill.)
Death causes.

No mechanical restraint has been employed, but 3 patients have been secluded on 13 occasions for a total of 16 hours. We are glad to report that money allowances have been granted to 63 patients while out on trial. Seclusion.

The staff comprises 116 men and 122 women for day duty. This gives a strength of 1 attendant to every 8 male patients, and 1 nurse to every 10 female patients. There are also 13 attendants of each sex for night duty. The record of service is satisfactory, 27 per cent. of the male attendants and 24 per cent. of the nurses having served less than one year, while 40 per cent. of the former and 20 per cent. of the latter have been more than 5 years in the service of the Asylum. The medical staff remains of the same strength as at the last visit. The case-books continue to be well kept. Attendants.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—4. CLAYBURY.

31 May 1901.

SINCE the 3rd of November, when this Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, 217 patients have been admitted, 204 have been discharged, of whom 107 were recovered, and 126 have died. London Asylums.
(Claybury.)

These changes leave on the books the names of 2,391 patients, of whom 1,000 are males. At the last visit there were 2,504 patients on the books, so that in the interval there has been a gradual reduction of 113 patients, and the over-crowding which was then noted, and which involved the making up of beds in corridors and in a portion of the day-room in the Laundry Ward, has been considerably reduced. In only 3 corridors on the female side are beds, numbering 12 in all, now placed, and no beds are made up on the floors of dormitories. Statistics.

The patients comprise 98 private cases, the majority of whom are lodged in Claybury Hall, where suitable accommodation is provided. In our inspection of the Hall we drew Dr. Jones' attention to the desirability of making a door of inter-communication between No. 6 bedroom and the adjoining room with a view to securing free access to either of the alternative exits.

Appendix C.	Our inspection of the Asylum confirms the favourable impression
London Asylums. (Claybury.)	formed at previous visits, the wards throughout being in excellent order, the day-rooms comfortable and cheerful, and dormitories clean and well aired.
State of wards.	The airing grounds on the women's side are being, or have been, planted, and will no doubt in time become as well laid out as those for the men.
Improvements.	Further progress has been made in the reconstruction of the drains, all of which are being laid on concrete foundations, and we are glad to be able to add that the air inlets are to be raised in all the airing-courts where they are likely to be fouled by patients.
Condition of patients.	The upstairs dormitory of the isolation hospital, from which there is no alternative exit, is no longer occupied by patients, and is in future to be appropriated to the use of nurses. Excluding 11 patients who were on trial on the first day of our visit, and one or two who were then before the Committee with a view to trial or discharge, the patients had opportunity of speaking to us. In both divisions quiet and good order generally prevailed, and making allowance for appeals for discharge, the patients were fairly contented. Here and there a request was made for more books, but since the late chaplain resigned there has been no one responsible for the supply and due circulation of books.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	On each day of our visit we saw a well cooked dinner served in some of the wards. Of the total patients, 11·5 are epileptics, and 3·5 are general paralytics, 2·1 are returned as actively suicidal, who continue to share with the epileptics in the special night supervision, the efficiency of which appears to be highly satisfactory, judging from the fact of only 19 wet beds having been reported last night.
Divine service.	The religious persuasions of the patients are given as follows :—82·7 per cent. belong to the Church of England, 9·6 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 6·7 per cent. are of other persuasions, and 1 per cent. as unknown.
Amusements.	The chapel services are usually attended by 36·7 per cent., and the associated entertainments by 20·1 per cent. of the patients ; 32·3 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 20·1 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing courts, to which 16·3 per cent. are entirely confined for exercise ; 76 per cent. of the men and 64 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Exercise.	Since the last visit there has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been sparingly used, recourse having been had to its employment in the cases of 6 women on 6 occasions for a total of $16\frac{3}{4}$ hours.
Employment.	In 1900 the recovery rate was 40·42 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 9·34 on the average numbers resident.
Seclusion.	Of the 126 deaths since the last visit, the causes were ascertained or verified in 116 instances, or in the very satisfactory proportion of 91 per cent., by post-mortem examination, which revealed the existence of bedsores in 14 per cent., a high proportion, probably accounted for by the fact that 27·7 per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis. Phthisis accounted for 7·9 of the deaths, and colitis to 11·1 per cent.
Recovery and death rates.	In two of the deaths inquests were held, and the facts at the time duly reported to our office.
Death causes.	Eleven casualties resulting in fractures of bones or cuts are reported as having occurred since the last visit ; one of these, a fracture of the jaw in a general paralytic, possibly occurred in a struggle with an

attendant while preventing the patient from getting out of the window. Appendix C.

There have been 4 cases of erysipelas and 51 of colitis among the patients since the last visit, and there are at the present time 30 women and 3 men who either have, or are convalescing from, the latter affection, showing that its incidence is now far more on the female than, as formerly, on the male side. London Asylums. (Claybury.) Colitis.

Apart from colitis the general health of the Asylum is satisfactory.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty 1 to every 9 male and 1 to every $9\frac{1}{2}$ female patients, and the duration of their service is satisfactory. Attendants.

In the course of our inspection we visited the Pathological Laboratory, where so much valuable work continues to be carried out by Dr. Mott and his assistants. A new department of psychometric research has been established; and we may also mention that we saw patients suffering from lupus and rodent ulcer under treatment by the Röntgen rays.

The medical staff is numerically the same. Miss Emily Dove, M.B., has recently resigned her post of assistant medical officer. The case-books and post-mortem records are very well kept. Medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—5. COLNEY HATCH.

1 June 1901.

SINCE this Asylum was visited just a year ago by two members of our Board, 451 patients have been admitted, 315 discharged, of whom 214 had recovered, and 184 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 908 men and 1,589 women, 2,497 in all. Of these we have seen all except eight patients who were on trial, and can report that, except on the score of detention, they were generally contented; the only complaint of rough usage preferred by a dangerous and troublesome male patient has been the subject of careful investigation by the Committee of Visitors, who, we are informed, decided that the evidence was not such as to justify further action. We think that all serious struggles should be at once reported to the assistant medical officer concerned, and the patient examined by him, and that it should not be left, as was the case in this instance, for the inspector to determine whether or not the patient is sufficiently injured to demand medical attention. We were satisfied with the personal condition of the patients, and with the state of their dress and bedding; 47 men and 34 women were in bed, of whom the great majority were suffering from paralysis and the feebleness of old age, but there were three cases of colitis, and one male was suffering from scarlet fever, and was isolated at the Gate rooms, in the absence of a proper isolation hospital, which, we are glad to report, is shortly to be provided. London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.) Statistics. Condition of patients.

On the female side there were also three doubtful cases of typhoid fever; this disease has since the last visit attacked three patients and four nurses, but careful investigation has failed to discover the cause. Altogether 61 patients have suffered from colitis, and there has been one case of German measles, and also one of ordinary measles. Colitis.

In seven instances inquests have been held, the only one calling for special mention being that held on a man who committed suicide by hanging himself by means of a roller towel in the bathroom. Suicide.

Appendix C. — London Asylums. (Colney Hatch.) Epileptic and suicidal patients.	but non-fatal casualties, all resulting in fracture of bones, occurred to thirteen patients,—seven being occasioned by accidental falls, five by the violence of fellow patients, while in one instance the cause was not ascertained. Of the patients under treatment 11·1 per cent. are epileptics, 1·8 general paralytics, and 2·1 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal; on the female side all the epileptics and those who are suicidally disposed, sleep under constant supervision, but on the male side there are fully 28 belonging to these classes who have not this advantage. Last night 5·7 per cent. soiled or wetted their beds.
Recovery and death rates.	In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 53·5, and of deaths on the daily average number resident, 8·3. We are pleased to know that money allowances were granted to as many as 126 patients whilst out on trial.
Death causes.	Of the 184 deaths above referred to 83 per cent. were followed by autopsy. 15·7 per cent. were the result of general paralysis; 16 per cent. were due to phthisis, and 14 per cent. to colitis. In 5·4 per cent. bedsores existed on the bodies of patients at the time of death.
Divine service. Amusements.	From the returns furnished to us we learn that only 18 per cent. of the patients attend Divine service on Sundays, and that about 59 attend the Roman Catholic services, and 125 the Jewish services; that 20 per cent. attend the associated entertainments; that 7 per cent. usually walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate; that 48 per cent. walk out about three times a week beyond the airing-courts, to which about 7 per cent. are confined through physical infirmity, and about 3 per cent. on account of excitement, violence, or dirty habits; and that 49 per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women engage in useful employments.
Exercise.	
Employment.	
State of wards.	We have during the last 3 days inspected all parts of the Asylum, and can report favourably on the condition of the wards and dormitories, which were in good order, and, on the female side especially, bright and cheerful, and well supplied with birds and other objects of interest.
Improvements.	We are pleased to know that the pianos, some of which are much worn, are to be thoroughly renovated. The extensive alterations and improvements to wards 17 and 19 have been completed, with the exception of painting and papering, and those in connection with ward 21 are now in hand; but we regret to learn that owing to the overcrowded state of the Asylum, there still being 49 patients in excess of the proper accommodation, the Committee of Visitors have decided to postpone the alterations to ward 23, which have been sanctioned, by reason of the increased overcrowding which the closing of the ward would entail. Other minor improvements have been effected, among which we would specially mention the using of electric bells in connection with many of the dormitories.
Dietary.	The dinner which we saw served the day before yesterday, and which consisted of fish, was most unpopular with many of the patients, and by some was not even touched.
Attendants.	The staff is adequate, giving one male attendant to about $9\frac{1}{2}$ patients, and one nurse to about $10\frac{1}{3}$ female patients. The duration of service in the male division is very good, only 15 per cent. of the attendants having under one year's service, while 61 per cent. can reckon over 5 years' service. Of the nurses, 33 per cent. have been under one year, and 25 per cent. over 5 years in the Asylum.

One patient has been restrained by the jacket for $188\frac{1}{4}$ hours consecutively, and two men and 33 women have been secluded on 92 occasions for a total of 409 hours.

The only changes in the medical staff have been the resignation of Mr. Robinson, and the appointment of Dr. Wilkinson.

The case-books continue to be well kept, and we are glad to know that pathological investigation is being carried out in the laboratory.

We must not close our Report without mentioning the fact that two operating rooms, which promise to be very well adapted to their purpose, are in course of erection.

Appendix C.
London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Medical staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—6. HANWELL.

25 September 1901.

THIS Asylum continues to be maintained in very good order. The day-rooms in the main building, after allowing for defects inherent to their original construction, are generally comfortable, but would present a more cheerful appearance if the remaining rough walls were plastered, and decorated with more pictures than is at present the case.

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
State of wards.

Since the visit of two of our Colleagues last year the scheme of general alterations and enlargement has been completed. The new dormitory blocks afford good accommodation, and have enabled the Committee to entirely discontinue the use of the basement dormitories on the male side; while the number of women who sleep in the basement rooms is being gradually reduced.

Improvements.

The dormitories on both sides of the Asylum were, as well as the bedding, scrupulously clean.

The floors of some of the newer dormitories are at present scoured, but we are given to understand that it is proposed to either stain and wax or to cover them with inlaid linoleum.

In the new sanitary spurs the obvious facilities for patients suicidally disposed, to which attention was called at the last visit, have not been entirely removed. We have seen two methods which have been experimentally tried for dealing with the loose chain pulls in the newer w.c. blocks, and consider the one adopted in male No. 5 ward by far the safer.

There are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 2,533 patients, in the proportion of 974 men to 1,559 women. Four of the men and 2 of the women are away on trial, in most cases with monetary allowances.

Statistics.

The changes since the 26th of January 1900, when the Asylum was last visited, comprise the admissions of 824 patients; the discharges or removals of 420, of whom 315 were recovered; and the deaths of 368.

The recovery rate in 1900 was 45·61 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate was 9·22 per cent. on the daily average numbers resident.

Recovery and
death rates.

The 368 deaths since the last visit were, with the exception of a suicide of a male by hanging, all due to natural and ordinary causes. General paralysis accounted for 22·2 per cent.; phthisis for 9·2 per cent.; and pneumonia and bronchitis for 14·9 per cent.; and 18 patients, in the proportion of 10 men to 8 women, died of colitis. During the present year the average weekly number under treatment for the last-named disease is 4·5; the total number attacked throughout the year having been 53. The disease was especially prevalent

Death causes.

Appendix C.	during the last two weeks of August ; but at the present time the patients under treatment are convalescing.
London Asylums. (Hanwell.)	The return of the post-mortem examinations gives the satisfactory proportion of 88·5 per cent. Bedsores, of which there was no instance among the 173 patients who were confined to bed during the two days of our visits, were found existent in 11 per cent. of the deaths.
Suicide.	The only case calling for an inquest was the above-mentioned case of suicide, in which a verdict was returned acquitting the officials of any blame. There have been 9 serious non-fatal casualties among the male patients and 20 among the females ; 2 of these casualties on each side resulting in fractures of bones sustained in struggles with attendants, the other cases being accidental fractures or dislocations.
Condition of patients.	There have been 12 cases of erysipelas, but with this exception, and also of the colitis above referred to, the Asylum has been almost entirely free from zymotic disease. One patient, a male, and one nurse, have contracted typhoid fever. The patients were during our visit quiet and orderly, and were generally contented, there being a marked absence of complaints. They were in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness and tidiness of dress. On each day we saw a good substantial dinner served in some of the wards, and had no complaint about the diet.
Divine service.	Of the total patients, 7·6 per cent. suffer from epilepsy and 4·1 per cent. from general paralysis. Twenty-three per cent. usually attend the Church of England services on Sunday ; for the Roman Catholics, who form nearly 12 per cent., a confessional Mass is provided on alternate Sundays.
Amusements. Exercise.	The associated entertainments attract an average attendance of 517, or 20 per cent. No men, but 70 women walk out weekly beyond the Asylum grounds ; 45 per cent. of the total patients go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 8·9 per cent. are altogether confined because of inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and 18 per cent. are so confined for excitement or bad habits.
Employment.	Fifty per cent. of the men and 43 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Sixty-six women assist in the laundry, where a Blackman's drying room has been provided by the conversion of No. 3 drying room, with its range of drying horses.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives one for every $9\frac{2}{3}$ male and one for every 10 female patients. Thirty per cent. of the attendants, but only 12 per cent. of the nurses, count less than one year ; but 51 per cent. of the former and 36 per cent. of the latter have been over 5 years in the Asylum service.
Restraint and seclusion.	Ten men and 1 nurse have been dismissed, the former for breaches of discipline, the nurse for alleged rough usage to a patient. According to the returns, 30 patients have been mechanically restrained by long sleeved jacket or locked gloves on 827 occasions for a total of $14,325\frac{3}{4}$ hours ; and 143 patients have been secluded on 3,486 occasions for a total of $13,246\frac{1}{2}$ hours. One patient, a male (A. B.), has been almost continuously secluded since his admission in July. We hope his mental condition will soon allow of some remission of this method of treatment. As regards the general amount of seclusion, we learn that in accordance with the Asylum regulations seclusion counts from 7 in the morning till 7 in the evening. The case-books continue to be well kept.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—7. HORTON MANOR.

Appendix C.

29 June 1901.

London
Asylums.
(Horton
Manor.)
Statistics.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum, all parts of which we have inspected to-day, the names of 723 patients, in the proportion of 110 men to 613 women. The former are now lodged at the new Horton Asylum, two blocks of which, with a villa for male attendants, have been lent temporarily for the accommodation of the Manor Asylum male patients, while the women, including 68 private patients, are, with the exception of 4 who are absent on trial, all warded in the temporary buildings of this Asylum.

We have seen and spoken with all the patients at present in residence in this Asylum, and in the one block of the Horton Asylum which is occupied by male patients, and we can report favourably on their general personal condition and on their behaviour, with the exception of those females belonging to Ward A, among whom, when seated at dinner, we noticed some considerable amount of excitement. We think this was largely due to the fact that they were seated much too closely together, and we suggest that the more excited cases should be placed at tables away from the rest. We noticed 10 patients wearing strong dresses. The general health was good, 12 women only being confined to bed, of whom the majority were there on account of feebleness or paralysis. We saw a fairly good dinner served to-day, consisting of tinned beef, potatoes, lettuce and bread. There are here at present 12·3 per cent. of the patients who are epileptics, 2·2 per cent. are suffering from general paralysis, while less than 1 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision. With regard to those who are believed to be actively suicidal, we desire to express our opinion that the cards issued in these cases should include an acknowledgment by the attendants of the responsibility attaching to them. Last night 2·2 per cent. of the patients are reported as having wetted their beds. 25 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, while for the 57 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, one service is provided by the priest once a week; 33 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; 2 to 4 private patients take driving exercise every week; 5 per cent. of the patients usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts; a very few are confined for exercise to the airing-courts because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and none are so confined for excitement or dirty habits. 91 per cent. of the men and 24 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Condition of
patients.

Epileptic and
Suicidal
patients.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

Since the Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues on the 13th July 1900, 133 patients have been admitted, 71 discharged, of whom 36 had recovered, and 36 have died. The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1900, excluding transfers, was 39·1, and that of the deaths on the average numbers resident was 6·2. Of the deaths that have occurred 19 per cent. were due to general paralysis, and 5·5 per cent. to phthisis. Colitis also proved fatal in seven instances. 86 per cent. of the deaths were followed by post-mortem examinations, and in 5 per cent. bedsores existed on the bodies at death. No inquest has been held, but seven serious though non-fatal casualties have occurred. Of these the only instance calling for special mention is that of a woman who a short time ago cut her throat severely with a carving knife, which she obtained from a knife-box, which one of the

Employment.

Recovery and
death rates.

Death causes.

Appendix C.	nurses negligently left unlocked. We understand that the circumstances will be considered by the Visiting Committee at their next meeting.
London Asylums. (Horton Manor.)	One patient has been attacked by erysipelas, and there have been eighteen cases on the female side of colitis. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 20 patients have been secluded on 85 occasions for a total of 383½ hours. Money allowances have been granted to fourteen patients while absent on trial. We can report favourably on the wards and dormitories, which we found in a very satisfactory condition. Ward F is at the present time being re-painted.
Seclusion.	
State of wards.	
Attendants.	The medical staff remains unchanged. In the absence of Dr. Bryan, we were accompanied by Drs. Lewis and Rotherham, who gave us every assistance during our inspection. The staff of attendants gives for day duty one attendant to every 10 patients on the male side, and one nurse to every 11 patients on the female side. Two male and nine female attendants are on night duty. The case books continue to be well kept. We are glad to know that aperient medicine is no longer sent up in bulk to the wards, but is dispensed from the surgery to each case as required.
Progress of Horton Asylum.	We can report that satisfactory progress is being made with the Horton Asylum, the male side and administrative offices of which are practically completed.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUM (WANDSWORTH).

19 March 1901.

Middlesex Asylum (Wandsworth.) Statistics.	OWING to the further boarding out of patients, chiefly in the new Herts Asylum, the number of patients now on the books of this Asylum, namely, 1,336, is less by 47 than the number at the visit of our Colleagues last year, when it was 1383. The present number comprises 581 males and 755 females. It includes 21 out-county patients, and one private patient. There are in addition 267 patients boarded out in various institutions. The removals from this Asylum leave vacancies for 44 male and 33 female patients.
	Since the date, 27th March 1900, of the visit referred to above 426 patients have been admitted here; 335 have been discharged or removed, of whom 144 on recovery, and 138 have died.
	No patient is at present absent on trial. We are glad to learn that since the last-mentioned date 35 patients on discharge, or while on trial, have received money allowances.
	The recoveries in 1900 were in the satisfactory proportion of 42·7 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers; and the deaths were 10·7 per cent. of the average number of patients in residence. The present weekly maintenance charge for home patients is 12s.
	The 138 deaths before-mentioned were all due to natural causes, but in three of them the fatal result was accelerated by an accidental injury. In these, and one other death from epilepsy, inquests were held.
Post-mortem examinations. Causes of death.	Post-mortem examinations were made in the very satisfactory proportion of 96 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores were found to exist in 7 per cent. of the total number of deaths. Among the principal causes of death were phthisis in 17 per cent., and general paralysis

in 21 per cent. There was one death from enteric fever, of which there have been four cases, and, with the exception of one case of erysipelas, the only cases of zymotic disease since the last visit.

Three casualties causing fracture of bones, and all accidental, are reported as having occurred since then.

We saw 29 male and 42 female patients in bed. One of the former only was suffering from bed sore. Several patients were being treated for phthisis in the open dormitories. It is very desirable that provision should be made for the separate treatment of such cases.

There are at present only 25 general paralytics in the wards, or 1·8 per cent. of the total patients, but the epileptics are 16·3 per cent. Ten patients are considered to be actively suicidal.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been used since the last visit.

Our customary enquiries elicit that 64 per cent. of the male patients, and 53 per cent. of the female engage in various forms of useful employment. In the numbers supplied are included the juvenile imbeciles lodged in the annexe, who are undergoing industrial training. They are being trained in basketmaking, brushmaking, bookbinding, or shoe-making, and very fair results are attained. The physical developement of this class, too, by drill and exercise, receives proper attention.

We learn that 33 per cent. of the patients usually attend chapel on Sunday. For the Roman Catholics, of whom there are 61, there is a weekly service held by a priest, who, very properly, is paid. The associated entertainments, which are weekly, and frequently are theatrical performances by amateur companies from the outside, are commonly attended by 32 per cent. of the patients; 14 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate weekly or oftener, and 11 per cent. daily on the Estate outside the airing-courts, to which 18 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise, but 9 per cent. only on account of excitement or bad habits.

During our inspection yesterday of the Asylum in all its departments, we saw all the patients and listened to such as desired to talk with us. Appeals for discharge were as frequent as usual, but no complaints of ill-treatment except one or two obviously unfounded were made to us. On the whole the personal state of the patients in each division and of their dress was satisfactory, but we think the introduction of more bright coloured materials for the women's dresses would be an advantage. A good dinner of meat, vegetables, and bread, with a half-pint of beer was served the patients yesterday. All the patients seemed well nourished; and we were especially pleased with the healthy aspect of the children in the annexe.

The electric lighting has been extended throughout the female division of the main Asylum, and the wires for it are now being fixed in the male wards. This work causes some temporary disorder, and when it is finished some of the wards will need some redecoration. The female wards and the Asylum generally, including the annexe, are, however, in very good order, and leave little to be desired. Further progress in the introduction of modern w.c. apparatus has been made, and this, with the works connected with the electric lighting, are the principal structural improvements which we have occasion to notice. Hand rails should be fixed in the new stairs built to give alternative exits to the tower dormitories.

The present staff of attendants includes for day-duty 78 men and 102 women, three of the latter being employed, with their husbands, in the male wards of the annexe. For night duty there are eleven

Appendix C.

Middlesex Asylum.

(Wandsworth.)

Casualties.

Health of patients.

Employment.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Conditions of patients.

State of wards.

Attendants.

Appendix C. attendants of each sex, and in connection with the subject of night supervision, we may mention that the returns of wetted beds occurring last night indicate that 4·4 per cent. of the whole were wetted. The Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.) proportion of attendants to patients is one to $8\frac{3}{4}$ in the male and one to $8\frac{1}{3}$ in the female division.

Of the entire staff 20 per cent. only, count less than 12 months' service, while 60 per cent. have been here over two years and 35 per cent. over five. Two attendants, one for assaulting a patient, have, since the last visit, been dismissed for misconduct.

Medical staff. The medical staff still includes four assistant medical officers. The medical records are kept with care and intelligence, and the pursuit of pathologicál research is not neglected.

MONMOUTHSHIRE ASYLUM.

22 March 1901.

Monmouth Asylum.
State of wards &c.

At the conclusion of our visit to this Asylum we can again report very favourably of the condition in which we found all parts of the Institution.

Our Colleagues who visited at the end of last year mentioned a few matters for the consideration of the Committee, who have in effect decided upon adopting all the improvements suggested. The lack of w.c. accommodation in some of the male wards is to be met by substituting pedestal closets for urinals, and the latter are being removed in several of the other male wards.

A machine for bread kneading is on order. The conversion of the Mason's Shed into a pathological room is about to be carried out, and plans are under consideration for enlarging the boiler house and for a new cottage at Bowlers Barn for the five farm patients who are at present lodged at Tredillion Farm, which is shortly to be given up. We have seen and approved the site of the proposed cottage.

The day-rooms of the main building, and in the cottages, continue to be maintained in the same good order in which they have been found at recent visits; and the dormitories and bedding left no room for comment, beyond remarking that a good many sheets are stained with iron mould, which points to some defect in the laundry machinery. The walls of only three dormitories remain unplastered, and these, as well as some of the rough walls of single rooms, are to be taken in hand this year.

Statistics.

Since the 4th December last, when two of our Colleagues paid a visit of inspection, the following changes have occurred among the patients: admitted 67, discharged 38, of whom 29 were on recovery, and 35 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,060 patients, of whom 519 are men, and 541 women; and there are in addition 30 males boarded out at the Carmarthen Asylum. Of the total patients, 162 belong to the county of Brecon, 88 to the county of Radnor, 167 to the borough of Newport, 2 to out-county unions, and there are 57 patients of the private class.

The maintenance charges per week are 8s. 2d. for home cases, and from 10s. to 14s. for private patients.

The patients in residence are distributed as follows: 985 in the main building, 18 men at the Home Farm, 23 at Glangavenny House, 5 at Tredillion Farm, and 17 women at Prospect Cottage, and 12 at the cottage adjoining.

In 1900 the recovery rate was 36·59 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate 8·38 per cent. on the average numbers resident. Appendix C.

In 33 of the 35 deaths, or in the excellent proportion of 94 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. The causes call for no comment beyond remarking that 17 per cent were due to general paralysis, one to perforation of the small intestine, which led to an inquest, the only one held since the last visit, when the jury found that the perforation was caused by a part of a bristle of a bass broom which the patient had swallowed. The only epidemic disease has been a case of diphtheria which fatally attacked a female child, and was imported by a visitor, the disease being prevalent in the district. Owing to the much-needed want of a small building, so often advocated by visiting Commissioners, for the isolation of infectious disease, the patient had to be treated in a small dormitory attached to one of the wards. Monmouth
Asylum.
Recovery and
death rates.
Death causes.

There has been one serious but not fatal casualty to a male who accidentally sustained a fracture of a diseased thigh bone whilst being turned over in bed.

We saw all the patients, and apart from some noisy excitement in Female No. 6 ward, which we thought somewhat overcrowded and under-staffed, can report favourably of their general behaviour. On both sides the condition of the dress showed that proper attention to this matter, as well as to personal tidiness, was paid by the staff. Condition of
patients.

We were present at the dinner in the hall, where a considerable number of both sexes sat down to an excellent dinner of roast meat and two vegetables.

We had no complaints calling for mention. The three men who are employed in the bakehouse, and who do a good day's work, lamented that they received no money reward for their services.

The epileptics form 11 per cent., the general paralytics 1·8 per cent., and the actively suicidal 2·2 per cent. of the total patients.

With reference to the usual statistical matters we learn that 46 per cent. attend chapel on Sundays, and a considerable number of these also attend the Nonconformist service. The Roman Catholics, who number 94, have the paid services of a priest. Divine service.

54 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 65 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 15 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which the high proportions of 25 per cent. are altogether confined because of their being unable or unwilling to go beyond them ; and 13 per cent. are so confined for violence or bad habits. 63 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.

There is no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

There is nothing fresh to note in connection with the numerical strength or duration of the service of the staff.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

11 June 1901.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board, nearly fifteen months ago, 234 patients have been admitted, 137 discharged, of whom 82 had recovered, and 109 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 854 patients, of whom 353 are men and 501 are women. One male and three females are Norfolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix C. Norfolk Asylum.	<p>classed as private patients, and 34 women are chargeable to Middlesex Unions. With the exception of 16 patients who are now absent on trial, we have seen all and have afforded them opportunity of speaking with us. Apart from the subject of detention, we received no complaints, and we can report very favourably upon the orderly conduct of the patients, as well as upon their dress and personal condition, which were most satisfactory ; no strong dresses were in use. The health of the patients was exceptionally good, only 2 women and 5 men being confined to bed. The epileptics now here are 9·6 per cent. of the patients ; 4 patients are believed to be suffering from general paralysis, but two of these are doubtful cases ; while no one is regarded as actively suicidal. Last night 23, or 2·7, of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds.</p>
Condition of patients.	
Divine service.	<p>Fifty-three per cent. of the patients usually attend the Church of England service on Sundays, while 15 per cent. usually attend other religious services ; for the nine Roman Catholic patients no service is provided, but a priest attends occasionally and when specially asked to do so ; 47 per cent. of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments ; 43 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 12 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, while 80 patients are unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 20 are confined within them for violence or dirty habits.</p>
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Death causes.	<p>Of the 109 deaths that have occurred 4·6 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 22 per cent. to phthisis, and 24·7 per cent. to senile decay. In 87·1 per cent. of the deaths post-mortem examinations were made, and in 14·7 per cent. of the latter bedsores were found. No inquest has been held, but three serious, though non-fatal casualties are reported. A mild outbreak of German measles, which attacked twelve patients and three nurses, occurred last year, all the cases being isolated. In the autumn 3 males and 4 females suffered from colitis, which proved fatal in the cases of 2 men and 1 woman. No other zymotic disease has arisen.</p>
State of wards.	<p>At our inspection to-day, which included all parts of the Asylum, we found the wards and dormitories, more especially on the female side, clean and in very good order ; and we can report that a considerable amount of redecoration has been effected, and also that some slight alterations are in progress on the male side of the main building in order to accommodate the female patients whom it is proposed to remove from the annexe, which will then be entirely devoted to the use of male patients, and to separate the 75 men who will still be retained to the main buildings. These alterations are being carried out pending the erection of extensions at the annexe, which will shortly be commenced, and in this connection we may mention that a new road to the annexe is in course of construction, a large number of patients being employed upon it.</p> <p>At our request we saw to-day the portable fire escape in use, and we wish to express our opinion that the time has arrived when this somewhat clumsy method of rescue should be replaced by the erection of outside iron staircases from some of the dormitories more especially requiring an alternative exit, such as the west end dormitory of the laundry block.</p> <p>There has been no employment of seclusion or mechanical restraint since our Colleagues' visit.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants gives about one to eleven patients on each side. The duration of service of the male attendants is very good, no fewer than 60 per cent. counting more than five years' service ; whilst</p>

8·6 per cent. have been in the Asylum service less than one year on the femaleside ; however, 44 per cent. have served under one year, and only 14 per cent. more than five years. One nurse has been discharged for misconduct, unconnected with the patients.

Appendix C.
Norfolk
Asylum.

The medical staff is of the same strength as last year, and the case books continue to be well kept.

NORTHAMPTON ASYLUM.

7 March 1901.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and seen all the patients in residence.

Northampton
Asylum.

Since the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board 157 patients have been admitted, 82 have been discharged or removed, of whom 47 were on recovery, and 81 have died.

Statistics.

These changes leave on the books the names of 895 patients, of whom 442 are males and 453 females. The patients of the private class comprise 19 males and 24 females, and there are 42 males and 27 females who are out-county cases.

The weekly maintenance charges are 8s. for home patients, 13s. to 14s. for out-county, and from 10s. to 17s. 6d. for private cases.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 50 patients ; but in this calculation are included 20 beds on the female side which are kept empty to meet the contingency of having to bring in 20 females, who are at present lodged in the isolation hospital, from which they would be removed in the event of an outbreak of infectious disease.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1900 was 30·43, and that of the deaths on the average numbers resident 10·80.

Recovery and
death rates.

The epileptics in the Asylum are 149, being 16·7 per cent. of the patients ; the general paralytics 26, or 2·9 per cent., and the actively suicidal 48, or 5·4 per cent.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

According to the returns furnished to us, 313, or 35 per cent., of the patients ; usually attend the chapel services on Sunday, while for the Roman Catholic patients, who number 19, occasional services are provided by a priest of that faith, who gives his services gratuitously.

Divine service.

The associated entertainments draw an average attendance of 33 per cent. ; 59 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; in the winter months 8 per cent., but more in the summer months, walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 35 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because of physical inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and 14 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits ; 55 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Amusements.
Exercise.

The deaths which have occurred since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, which were verified or ascertained by post-mortem examination in 66 per cent. of them.

Death causes.

Among the deaths 11 were due to general paralysis and 12 per cent. to phthisis.

In connection with the phthisical cases, we understand that the Committee are, in accordance with the suggestion made at the last visit, having plans prepared for an isolation hospital for the separate treatment of such cases.

No coroner's inquest has been held.

Appendix C.
 ———
 Northampton
 Asylum.

The serious but non-fatal casualties are 3 only, all resulting in fractures accidentally sustained.

No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. We found to-day 18 males and 31 females confined to bed, the large majority of them being feeble old-age cases.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

Since the last visit one patient has been restrained by jacket for 12 hours to prevent self-mutilation, and 40 patients on 176 occasions and for 848 hours have been in seclusion.

In the course of our inspection we have seen every patient whose name is on the books, with the exception of 2 men and 1 woman, who are out on trial.

We are glad to be able to record that the Committee have recently decided to give monetary allowances to patients out on trial, to whom pecuniary assistance is desirable.

Condition of
 patients.

We found the patients generally quiet and orderly; but we must except those in F. 1, where was much noisy excitement, and where their general condition as regards dress and personal neatness left something to be desired.

This condition is no doubt in great measure due to the large number, 98, of patients, the majority of whom are of a turbulent and degraded class, and who are too many to be under one charge nurse. On looking back at the comments made at previous visits we find that on several occasions the condition of the patients in this ward has been unfavourably reviewed. It appears to us that the ward, which requires redecoration, should be divided, with a separate charge nurse for each portion, and arrangements made for separate lavatory accommodation.

In the female hospital ward, which is over F. 1, 85 patients, of whom 19 were confined to bed, 14 epileptic, and 12 were actively suicidal, appears to us to be too heavy a responsibility for one charge nurse. In both these wards the staff, which for day duty gives 1 to every 10 patients, is none too strong, having regard to the nature of the cases.

No patient made complaint calling for special mention.

The dress of the male patients appeared to be quite satisfactory; on the female side some looked shabby.

We saw a good dinner of stew and bread, and cheese for the workers, served in some of the wards.

State of wards.

The day-rooms were fresh, warm, and comfortable, the dormitories clean and the bedding in excellent order, and we gladly add that throughout the Asylum the dormitory floors have been dry polished.

With regard to the means of escape in case of fire, we learn that the provision of new stairs from F. 4 is under consideration, and that smoke doors will shortly be in position at the head of No. 1 special dormitory.

In going through the dormitories we observed an old-fashioned system of tell-tale clocks in use, and hope the Committee will see their way to introduce some electric and more modern apparatus.

Improvements.

Among the improvements effected since the last visit we may mention the provision of handrails to the staircase in the idiots' block, the planting of the new women's airing-courts, and the provision and equipment of a photograph room, of which full use has been made, as evidenced by the excellent photographs we have seen, not only of patients, but of various diseased structures of the body.

The kitchen alterations, which embrace new mess-rooms for attendants and nurses, are making good progress.

The laundry is quite inadequate for the Asylum needs, and we trust this matter will engage the early attention of the Committee. Appendix C.

The staff of attendants gives for day-duty 1 to every 10½ male and barely 1 to every 10½ female patients; 29 per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the nurses have been under 1 year in the Asylum service, but 44 per cent. of the men and 26 per cent. of the nurses have been over 5 years. Northampton Asylum.
Attendants.

Miss Evans, the late head female attendant, and Miss Marler, the late housekeeper, have both retired, and have been accorded a liberal pension.

On both sides the bathing is now supervised by officers specially appointed for the purpose.

There is no numerical change in the medical staff; the appointment of a third assistant medical officer is in abeyance pending a decision as to enlargement of the Asylum. Medical staff.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

12 February 1901.

WE have inspected this Asylum and can report that it is generally in good order. The wards, though some are susceptible of improvement, are clean and well furnished, and the beds and bedding in the dormitories are in proper condition. Northumberland Asylum.
State of wards.

As regards additions and improvements we may mention that the three detached villas for male patients are approaching completion, and will probably be occupied before the close of the year; that the Asylum has been wired for electric lighting, and some progress has been made in the erection of the new officers' laundry, which is to take the place of the present building which will be used for the electric plant, and that in some more of the w.c.'s the boarded floors have been replaced by cement floors. We learn from Dr. McDowall that he has recently brought under the notice of the Committee, strongly recommending their adoption, most of the suggestions of further improvement from time to time made by Visiting Commissioners, and we trust that they will be favourably considered. Among them we may enumerate: (1) more efficient means of dealing with an outbreak of fire; (2) plastering internal walls as occasions of redecoration occur, and we think a beginning might well be made in Male Ward No. 1; (3) the removal of some internal walls; (4) increase of washing accommodation; (5) the acquisition of more land; and (6) the provision of a small detached hospital for the isolation of first occurring cases of infectious disease. Improvements.

A building for the accommodation of a certain number of nurses would be most useful, and would set free some rooms which would be valuable additions to the stores.

In the laundry an additional mangle seems to be required; and the experience of other Asylums indicates that a large steam-heated calender would be very useful.

We find on the Asylum books 654 patients, 355 being males and 299 females, and there are 12 male patients boarded out in the East Riding Asylum. On the other hand there are 12 female patients Statistics.

Appendix C. — Northumber- land Asylum.	received here from the Kesteven Asylum, and one male patient chargeable to Gateshead. Two patients of each sex are at present absent on trial. Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum in April last 148 patients have been admitted, 72 discharged or removed, of whom 61 had recovered, and 48 have died.
Recovery and death rates.	In 1900 the percentages of recoveries and deaths, calculated in the usual way, were, respectively, 46·01 and 10·72. No epidemic or zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, beyond an isolated case of erysipelas.
Death causes.	The causes of the 48 deaths, in 35, or 72 per cent., ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination, were natural and ordinary, and no inquest was necessary. In four instances, or 8·1 per cent. of the deaths, bedsores existed at death, but they are stated to have been mostly slight; and only one patient, a male, of the 48 whom we have seen in bed is at present suffering from this complication.
Casualties.	Five casualties, resulting in fractures or dislocations, seem to have occurred since our Colleagues' visit.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	Among the patients are 71 epileptics, or 10·8 per cent. of the whole; 38 general paralytics, or 5·8 per cent.; and the large number of 93, or 14·2 per cent., who are considered to be actively suicidal. The latter, however, are divided into two classes, according to their greater or less tendency to self injury, but in any case the difficulty of efficient supervision must be great. We learn that 25 per cent. of the total patients sleep under the constant observation of attendants, and that the cases of wetted beds or bedding reported as occurring last night were 22, or 3·3 per cent. of the whole.
Seclusion.	No mechanical restraint has been used in the interval we are considering, but 3 male patients on 3 occasions and for 11 hours, and 2 females on 17 occasions and for 99 hours, were secluded.
Divine service.	Divine service on Sunday is attended usually by 32·3 per cent. of the patients. For the Roman Catholics, of whom there are 97, there is a monthly Mass, the officiating priest being remunerated.
Amusements.	The associated entertainments, which are weekly concerts or dances, are commonly attended by about 47 per cent. of the patients; about
Exercise.	60 per cent. are stated to walk beyond the Asylum estate weekly or oftener, and 37 per cent. on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which, with very few exceptions, only those physically unable to go beyond are confined.
Employment.	As to useful employment, 58·3 per cent. of the males and 63·6 per cent. of the females engage in it.
Condition of patients.	We have found the patients quiet and orderly, and except on the ground of detention, free from complaints. The dress of both sexes was in good order and neat, though we should like to see more variety in the women's dresses. Only one patient, a woman, is at present wearing an exceptionally strong dress. The male wards in some instances look overcrowded, but the completion of the villas will allow of a reduction in the numbers. At present there are, we are told, only four vacant beds, all on the female side.
Attendants.	The hall at dinner time to-day was well filled, and the meal of bacon and potatoes with bread and cheese was evidently liked. The attendants in the male division include 32 men and a woman, and afford one to 10½ patients; and in the female division there are

30 nurses, or one to 10 patients ; these for day duty. For night duty there are six attendants of each sex. Appendix C.

The duration of service of the staff continues satisfactory ; 47·3 per cent. of the whole count over five years' service, while only 10·5 per cent. of the men but 25 per cent. of the women have less than a year's service. Northumberland Asylum.

The medical staff includes a lady and a gentleman as assistant medical officers ; and a lady and a gentleman acting as clinical clerks. Medical staff.

The medical records continue to be fully and intelligently kept.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE ASYLUM.

Nottinghamshire Asylum.

19 June 1901.

THERE are on the books of this Asylum, which we have visited to-day, the names of 399 patients, of whom 206 are men and 193 women. Of these, one is a private patient and one is absent on leave. To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, but no complaints were made to us apart from the subject of detention. The patients were orderly in their behaviour, but the dress of some of the women struck us as being shabby and untidy. No strong dresses were in use. The general health of the patients appears to be satisfactory, 11 men and 4 women being in bed, of whom only one patient of each sex was seriously ill. There are at present 57 epileptics, or 14·3 per cent. of the patients ; 1·2 per cent. are general paralytics, while only one is believed to be actively suicidal. The latter and the epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision. Twenty patients or 5 per cent. of the whole number were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 57·7 per cent. usually attend Divine service on Sunday, and the same proportion are usually present at the associated entertainments. 74·2 of the males and 73·9 of the females are usefully employed. 17·6 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 80·0 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts. 4·2 per cent. are confined to the airing-courts because physically unable to go beyond them, while one man and three women are so confined for violence, excitement, and dirty habits. Since the last visit by two members of our Board, just 11 months ago, 111 patients have been admitted, 55 discharged, of whom 42 had recovered, and 39 have died. In the year 1900, the per-centage of recoveries on admissions was 49·2, and that of deaths on average numbers resident was 12·2. Of the deaths that have occurred, 7·7 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 18 per cent. to phthisis, and 7·7 per cent. to senile decay. It is gratifying to notice that post-mortem examinations were made in every case, and that bedsores existed in only one. No inquest has been held, and only one casualty has occurred, namely, the fracture of the thigh of an epileptic idiot. The only case of zymotic disease has been one of scarlet fever, which attacked a female patient. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. We found the wards and dormitories clean and in good order and the bedding in a satisfactory condition. We understand that the new Asylum at Radcliffe will, probably, not be ready for occupation before next summer. The staff comprises for day duty 16 males and 13 females, giving a proportion of one attendant to every 13 males, and one nurse to about

Condition of patients.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Employment.
Exercise.

Statistics.

Recovery and death rate.

Death causes.

State of wards.

Attendants.

Appendix C.
 —
 Nottingham-
 shire Asylum.

every 15 females. There are also 3 attendants of each sex on night duty. Of the total attendants, 7 men or 36·8 per cent., and 2 women or 12·5 per cent., have served under one year's service, while 11 men or 57·9 per cent., and 6 women or 33 per cent., have been in the service of the Asylum over five years. The general bathing on each side is superintended by the head attendant and head nurse respectively.

The medical staff remains unchanged, and the case-books continue to be well kept.

Before leaving we saw a substantial dinner served, consisting of boiled beef and boiled pork, potatoes and bread.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

22 October 1901.

Oxford
 Asylum.
 Overcrowding.

Proposed
 extensions.

Improvements.

Sta'tistics.

THIS Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, continues to be overcrowded, there being 16 patients on the male and 5 on the female side in excess of the proper numbers. It is therefore with satisfaction that we are able to record that more than 50 acres of land have been purchased since the last visit by members of our Board, and that plans are now under consideration not only for the new buildings at this institution which are so much needed, but also for the structural alterations and additions to the existing Asylum which are proposed to be carried out. We are informed that it is the intention of the Visiting Committee to take advantage of the opportunity which will be afforded when the building operations are commenced to give effect to the recommendations which have been so repeatedly made by our Colleagues with respect to the numerous improvements needed to raise this institution to the level of the great majority of Asylums throughout the country. We are glad that the Committee at length see their way to carry out this most necessary reform. Since the last visit some improvements have been effected. New safety gas brackets have been fixed in some of the wards; new pedestal water closets with lift-up seats have been fixed in Wards 2, 4, 10, and 12, and in Dormitories 2 and 14, and also in Ward 6 and the airing-court on the male side; new locks and keys of Gibbons' pattern, with outside handles for single rooms, have been already fixed throughout the female side and in all the single rooms, and are now being provided in the wards on the male side. Some minor improvements have also been effected. At our visit to-day we found the wards and dormitories fairly bright and clean and the bedding in a satisfactory condition, and we were informed that the old wooden bedsteads are to be replaced by iron bedsteads of a modern type. We were sorry to notice that no piano has been provided for the nurses' recreation room, and we were much surprised to learn that only one daily paper is furnished for circulation on the male side. We are strongly of opinion that more papers and books should be distributed among the patients, whereby their lives may be greatly brightened at a comparatively trifling cost. There are on the books of the institution to-day the names of 550 patients in the proportion of 236 men to 314 women. All of them we have seen, and we can report that without exception all were quiet and orderly in behaviour and remarkably free from complaints except on the score of detention. Their dress and personal condition were generally satisfactory, and we noticed 5 patients only who were wearing strong dresses. On the whole the health of the patients was good, 21 being

confined to bed, of whom only a few were physically ill. With regard to the possession by patients of keys admitting to the wards or building, we are informed that now no patient is allowed to have one in his possession. We saw served to-day a substantial dinner consisting of roast and boiled mutton, potatoes, cabbage, and bread. It appeared to be fairly popular with the patients. At the present time the epileptics number 66 or 12 per cent. of the entire patients. There are 15 or 2·7 per cent. who are general paralytics, and 32 or 5·8 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal. The last-mentioned class and the epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision, and in this connection we are glad to report that the cards of instructions to attendants in charge of suicidal patients have been satisfactorily revised. 1·4 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night. 42·3 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays; about the same number we are informed attend associated entertainments, of which, however, we learn that only one has been provided this year exclusive of dances; 18 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 47·2 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, while 11·2 per cent. are confined thereto for violence and dirty habits. 64 per cent. of the men and 54 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Appendix C.
Oxford Asylum.
Condition of patients.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.
Employment.
Statistics.

Since the last visit by our Colleagues on 9th March 1900, 221 patients have been admitted, 115 discharged, 75 having recovered, and 100 have died. The cause of death was certified by post-mortem examination in the satisfactory proportion of 85 per cent. of the deaths, and in 10 cases or 11·4 per cent. of the bodies so examined bedsores were found to exist. The chief causes of death were senile decay in 26 per cent., phthisis in 13 per cent., other forms of tuberculosis 6 per cent., general paralysis in 6 per cent., and epilepsy 11 per cent.

Death causes.

There were 2 deaths from typhoid fever and two from enteritis. Inquests have been held in two cases, one of death from shock following fracture of the humerus, and one of suicide on the railway in circumstances which were fully reported to our Board. Serious casualties, in each case involving fracture of bones accidentally caused, have occurred in four instances.

Suicide.

There have been 5 cases of typhoid fever, all on the male side. With one exception the cases occurred during the present year, the disease having been introduced by a newly-admitted patient. In consequence of an attendant's wife who resides in the village being attacked by small pox last month all the patients and the staff have been vaccinated. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 4 occasions for a total of 3 hours and 10 minutes. The staff of attendants consists of 20 men and 23 women for day duty, giving the proportion of about 1 attendant to every 12 men, and 1 nurse to every 14 women. There are also 4 attendants of each sex for night duty. Of the total staff 16·6 per cent. of the men and 37 per cent. of the women have reached less than one year, while 54·1 per cent. of the former and none of the latter count more than five years' service. We regret to say that the medical staff has not yet been increased. We find that the entries in the case-books are now satisfactorily made. In the absence of Dr. Sankey we were accompanied at our visit by Dr. Good, who afforded us every information.

Attendants.

Medical staff.

Appendix C.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.
Statistics.

18 March 1901.

SINCE the visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board on the 14th May last, 167 patients have been admitted, 61 have been discharged or removed, of whom 39 were on recovery, and 96 have died.

These changes leave on the Asylum books the names of 823 patients, in the proportion of 383 men to 440 women. Twenty-five of the men are in the Forden Workhouse, thus leaving resident in the Asylum 358 males and 440 females, all of whom we have seen.

In addition to the above there are 8 males and 19 females boarded out in the Northampton Asylum. Including 2 criminals, 14 patients are private cases, and 3 are chargeable to out-county unions. The remaining cases are home patients, of whom 155 are chargeable to Montgomeryshire Unions.

There are said to be vacancies in beds for 15 men and 30 women ; but, judging by impressions, we considered some of the day-rooms, especially in Male 3 and 5 Wards, to be much overcrowded.

Additional
accommoda-
tion needed.

Our Colleagues last year laid special stress upon the necessity of early arrangements being concluded for the provision of permanent additional Asylum accommodation to meet the increasing requirements of the counties interested in this Asylum. We regret to be unable to report that any definite action has been taken, although there has been an addition to the number of patients.

In the event of the Committee deciding upon enlarging the present Asylum, we think it desirable to point out that having regard to the limited extent, viz., 55½ acres of the Asylum estate, it is not probable that our Board would recommend for the approval of the Secretary of State plans for such enlargement unless some addition were made to the Asylum area.

Improvements.

Since our Colleagues' visit the improvements effected comprise the connection of the Asylum sewage system with that of the Borough ; the completion of the process of staining and dry-rubbing of all floors throughout the building ; the provision of bed tables in both infirmaries, of additional pedestal for the older form of closet, and of cupboards for brooms and brushes.

State of wards.

We can report favourably of the condition in which we found both divisions of the Asylum, the day-rooms being bright and cheerful, and the dormitories and bedding clean and in good order.

All the machinery in the laundry appears to be properly protected, and the equipment of this department is sufficient for the present needs ; but the work would be facilitated if the receiving and delivery rooms were enlarged.

We gave every patient in residence opportunity of speech with us. Apart from appeals for discharge, we had, with one exception, no grievance brought to our notice.

We understand that the Committee see all the patients every month, and it was quite apparent from the way in which several patients spoke of this matter that at these visits there is no lack of opportunity of their speaking to members of the Committee.

Condition of
patients.

On both sides the patients presented a tidy and clean appearance, and their behaviour, both in the wards, and also in the hall, where we saw some 350 patients at a substantial meal of cold beef, with pickles and potatoes ; good conduct prevailed.

The exceptional grievance came to our notice in enquiring into the cause which led to a junior nurse having received notice of dismissal by the Committee for illusing a patient by pulling her ears whilst dressing her at the general bathing.

Appendix C.
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

We have made enquiry into the occurrence, the patient maintaining, and the nurse denying, the alleged illusage. The nurse in charge of the bathing, and another nurse who was present at the time, witnessed no act of illusage; and it appears that the implicated nurse, acting under the order of her superior, was absent for at least 5 minutes from the general bathroom whilst the patient was there, and during which interval it is possible that the injury to the patient's ear occurred.

There are among the patients 98, or 12·2 per cent., who are epileptics; 11, or 1·2 per cent., who are general paralytics; and 16, or 2 per cent., who are actively suicidal. The percentage of wet beds reported last night was 1·7.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The chapel services are usually attended by 56 per cent. of the patients, and to the Roman Catholics, who number 26, occasional visits are paid by a priest of that faith, but whose services are not remunerated.

Divine service.

44 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 33 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 30 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which are altogether confined for exercise, because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, 18 per cent., and to which 7 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits. Only 47 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

Amusements.
Exercise.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 23, and that of the deaths on the average numbers resident was 14.

Recovery and
death rates.

The deaths since the last visit were followed in the very low proportion of 58 per cent. by post-mortem examination.

Death causes.

With one exception, where a male sustained a fracture of the ribs, the causes of the deaths were natural. The only inquest held was in connection with the exceptional death.

General paralysis accounted for 5·2 of the deaths, phthisis for 15 per cent., and senile decay for nearly 20 per cent. Six males died from colitis and one from epidemic diarrhoea, and in addition to these fatal cases, 8 males have been attacked by colitis, and 12 males and 11 females by epidemic diarrhoea.

Colitis.

Serious but non-fatal casualties have occurred in the cases of 7 men and 4 women. In 3 instances a male sustained a fracture of a rib from unknown causes; in another instance a male sustained a similar fracture in a struggle with an attendant; the remaining cases being either fractures of bones or cuts or dislocations accidentally sustained.

The general health of the patients is good; no patient is at present suffering from colitis.

Since the last visit there has been no record of the employment of mechanical restraint; 8 patients are returned as having been secluded on 18 occasions for a total of 243 hours.

Seclusion.

During our visit we found one female patient compulsorily isolated in a single room, by a nurse forcibly preventing the patient from getting out by putting her back against the door, the bolt of which was slipped so as to prevent the door from closing tight. This method of isolation, doubtless necessary, is not treated, as we think it should be, as seclusion.

The staff of attendants gives for day-duty one for every 10 male and one for every 11½ female patients. Four males and 5 nurses form

Attendants.

Appendix C.
Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

the night watch, the efficiency of which is tested by an improved clock supplied to the electric system hitherto in use. 33 per cent. of the attendants and 45 per cent. of the nurses have not been a year in the Asylum service, but over 38 per cent. of the men and 21 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years.

No attendant or nurse has left since the last visit for ill-using a patient, but, as before mentioned, one nurse is under notice for such misconduct.

The notes in some of the case-books are in arrear, and we think the particulars relating to injuries sustained by patients should be given in more detail.

We can report no provision of a room or appliances for pathological research.

In the absence of suitable separate accommodation cases of phthisis have to be treated in open wards.

Medical staff.

Mr. Downey has recently been appointed the junior assistant medical officer.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—1. COTFORD.

17 October 1901.

THIS Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues on the 21st February 1900. Since then 154 patients have been admitted, 75 discharged or removed, of whom 60 were on recovery, and 64 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 212 males and 269 females, all of whom are at present in residence with the exception of two men who are absent on trial.

This Asylum is estimated to accommodate 200 men and 250 women, so that there are now 29 patients in excess of the proper number. The Wells Asylum is, we understand, already quite full on the male side with home county cases, it therefore seems to us that the question of the provision of further accommodation, at all events for male patients, has become one of pressing importance.

The patients were orderly in their behaviour, and free from complaint having any substantial foundation. Their personal condition and the state of their clothing and bedding were quite satisfactory. We were informed that winter dresses are now provided for all the female patients.

The health of the Institution is good ; one man and 10 women were in bed, but few of them were seriously ill. Since the last visit two patients have been attacked with colitis and one with scarlet fever, contracted before admission ; a nurse was also attacked with the latter disease.

Fifty-eight, or over 90 per cent. of the 64 deaths, were followed by post-mortem examination. 12·5 per cent. of the deaths were the result of general paralysis and 21·8 per cent. of phthisis.

The coroner held an inquest in four cases in which death was associated with injury. In three instances the jury attributed the injury to misadventure, but in the fourth case, that of a man whose death was accelerated by the fracture of six ribs, they came to the conclusion that the evidence was insufficient to show how the injuries were occasioned. A special inquiry was subsequently held at the

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Cotford).

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

Death causes.

Special inquiry
as to death
with injuries.

Asylum by two members of our Board into this case, but their investigation failed to throw any further light on the matter. Appendix C.

Five other serious but non-fatal casualties occurred, all involving fracture of bones; two were due to accidental falls; two to the violence of fellow patients, and the remaining case was that of a male patient who sustained a fracture of three ribs in a struggle with an attendant. We are informed that the circumstances were fully reported to and inquired into by the Committee at the time. Somerset and Bath Asylums. (Cotford).

Bedsore existed on six bodies, or in over 9 per cent. of the cases, at death. One woman, who was in bed at the time of our visit, was also suffering from this complication.

Of the total number of patients 11 per cent. are epileptics, 1 per cent. general paralytics, and 2.1 per cent. are regarded as actively suicidal. 1.2 per cent. are reported as having wetted their beds or bedding last night. We learn that 64 per cent. attend chapel on Sunday, and that 66 per cent. are usually present at the associated entertainments; that 44 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; that 207 men, but no women, walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which only 13 per cent. of the total number are altogether confined for exercise; and that 78 per cent. of the men and 55 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Divine service. Amusements. Exercise. Employment.

No one has been mechanically restrained, but one woman has been secluded on 3 occasions for a total of 10½ hours.

Yesterday a good dinner, consisting of roast pork, apple sauce, and two vegetables, was served to 418 patients in the hall.

We can give a very favourable report of the wards and dormitories, which throughout were in excellent order. A considerable amount of painting and decoration of an effective, but not too elaborate character, has been carried out, and many objects of interest and amusement have been added to the day-rooms. More trees and shrubs have been planted in the grounds and airing-courts, which are well kept. The absence of shelters in these courts must be much felt by the patients in hot and windy weather, and we trust that the Committee will be able to see their way to sanction the erection of some suitable structures. State of wards.

We are pleased to see that a greenhouse is being provided so that the wards may have an adequate supply of plants. Improvements.

The other improvements comprise the erection of 4 cottages, two of which are already completed, the widening of the entrance road, and the extension of the sewage works upon the bacterial principle.

The staff is maintained at adequate strength. It is in the proportion of one attendant to every 10 patients in each division by day, and there are three attendants on each side for night duty. 33 per cent. of the attendants have over two years' service, but as large a proportion as 50 per cent. have not been in the Asylum a year. Attendants.

We think that the nurses should be instructed in the use of the fire-extinguishing appliances which are placed in their wards; and that the cards issued in respect to suicidal patients should contain an acknowledgment, to be signed, as the card is at present, by the attendants, to the effect that they have read and fully understand the instructions set forth on the card.

A male attendant was allowed to resign, to escape dismissal, for rough usage of a patient.

The case-books are fully and carefully written up.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUMS.—2. WELLS.

18 October 1901.

Somerset and
Bath Asylums.
(Wells).Death of Dr.
Law Wade.

WE regret to report that Dr. Law Wade, after serving for nearly 20 years as medical superintendent of this Asylum, died in July last. During his tenure of office he had been energetic in promoting the welfare of the Asylum and the interest of the patients, many of whom spoke of his death to-day in terms of kindly regret. He has been succeeded by Dr. C. F. Laing, lately Assistant Medical Officer of the Cheshire Asylum at Parkside, and who has been in residence three weeks.

Increase of
Asylum estate.

Since the 20th February 1900, when the Asylum was last visited by members of our Board, the Asylum estate has been increased by 90 acres by the acquisition of the Knap Hill Estate, an acquisition which will enable the patients to have extended walks within the Asylum boundaries.

Improvements.

The new house for the medical superintendent has been completed and occupied, the quarters previously occupied in the main building being thus set free for other officers, including the assistant medical officers, for whom the accommodation that was provided was not of a suitable character.

Among the minor improvements, we may mention the plastering of the Female Long and South Attics, and the substitution of some modern w.c.'s to replace the old ones in Female 7.

We are glad to find that the Committee propose at once to carry out the plans for more w.c.'s, and for new general bathrooms on each side. The sanitary arrangements in the old building had become defective and deficient, and in several of the wards the sanitary spurs were offensive to day.

The scheme of improvement will, in addition to providing new bathrooms and sanitary spurs, embrace the addition to the day space in Ward 3 (where was much overcrowding and consequent disorder) by the erection of bays off the corridors, and the replacing of the slated flooring with wooden blocks.

It is proposed to extend the process of the staining and dry-rubbing of floors throughout the Institution.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 838 patients, of whom 352 are males and 486 are females. The private patients number 28, and the out-county cases (of whom 28 are chargeable to the Cardiff and 11 to the St. Olave's Unions) 44; with the exception of a woman who is absent on leave, all the patients are resident to-day.

The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 4d. for home patients, from 14s. to 20s. for out-county cases, and from 10s. 6d. to 15s. 2d. for the private cases.

The changes since the last visit comprise the admission of 348 patients, the discharges or removals of 223, of whom 131 were on recovery, and the deaths of 114.

Recovery and
death rates.

The recovery rate for 1900, taken on the admissions, was 51·4, and that of the deaths on the average number resident, 8·9.

Condition of
patients.

We can report favourably of the condition in which we found the patients. Apart from some noisy excitement in the Female acute ward, quiet and orderly conduct prevailed throughout our visit, and we had no complaint calling for special enquiry or mention. We saw a good dinner of bacon with two vegetables served in some of the wards, and also in the general dining hall, where many of the old wooden benches and tables have been replaced by modern furniture.

Dietary.

The dietary has been improved by the substitution of Irish stew for the weekly soup dinner, which was never popular. Appendix C.

The wards and dormitories are maintained in good order; the day-rooms of the former are brightened with flowers, birds in cages, pictures on the walls, and in them was a fair supply of suitable literature and amusements. Somerset and Bath Asylums. (Wells).
State of wards.

In the dormitories there has been a considerable addition of iron bedsteads to replace the old box ones, which are to be gradually done away with, and many of the single-room doors on the women's side have been fitted with outside handles. We have suggested to Dr. Laing the desirability of providing openings to the shutters of single rooms, so as to ensure a better ventilation.

The abolition of urinals is shortly to take effect, this being included in the sanitary improvements, for which tenders have been invited.

The provision of a small infectious hospital is under further consideration, the plans submitted lately to our office not having been considered quite satisfactory.

Of the total patients 11·6 per cent. are epileptics, and 1·6 per cent. general paralytics; the suicidal cases, who number 13, and all the epileptics, continue to sleep under constant observation. Just over one per cent. only of the patients were reported to have wet their bedding last night. This is a satisfactory proportion, and we may add in connection with it, that the sick cases impressed us as being very well tended.

Turning to the usual statistical matters, we learn that 42 per cent. of the patients attend the Sunday services; 37 per cent. the associated entertainments; 60 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 35 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 15 per cent. are altogether confined for unwillingness or inability to go beyond them; and 26 are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits. Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Employment of the usual kind is found for 65 per cent. of the men and 74 per cent. of the women. Employment.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Apart from three cases of acute pneumonia in the female infirmary, the general health of the patients is good.

Of the 114 deaths since the last visit, post-mortem examination followed 94, or in the satisfactory proportion of 82 per cent.; in 2·6 per cent. bedsores being found existent.

Sixteen per cent. of the deaths were due to general paralysis, 8·7 per cent. to phthisis, and the high proportion of 18·5 per cent. to acute pneumonia. One patient died from eating yew leaves, and 2 from colitis, which we are told are the only cases of zymotic disease since the last visit. Death causes.

Four inquests were held, all resulting in verdicts of death from natural causes, except in the above-mentioned case of poisoning by eating yew leaves.

There have been 5 serious casualties, not ending fatally; the only two cases calling for special mention are those of a man and of a woman who, in trying to escape, each sustained a compound fracture of the leg, rendering amputation necessary; the woman has quite recovered, and the man, who is still confined to bed, is doing fairly well.

The staff for day-duty comprises 38 men and 41 nurses, being in proportion of 1 to every $9\frac{1}{4}$ male, and 1 to nearly every 12 female patients. Attendants.

The night staff consists of 5 men and 6 nurses.

Appendix C. Of the total staff 18·8 per cent. of the men and 23·3 per cent. of the nurses have been under a year in the Asylum service, while over 51 per cent. of the men, and over 34 per cent. of the nurses can count over 5 years' service.

Somerset and Bath Asylums. (Wells.)

Three male attendants have been dismissed since the last visit; in no instance for misconduct directly affecting the patients.

The case-books and medical records have been very well and fully written up.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—I. BURNTWOOD.

2 November 1901.

Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood). State of wards.

At the conclusion of our visit of inspection to this Asylum we can report most favourably of its condition throughout. The wards were bright, comfortably furnished, and liberally supplied with means of amusement, magazines and newspapers. The dormitories and bedding were maintained in the best order. Nearly all the floors of the dormitories have been stained and dry-rubbed, and the few that are not so treated will be shortly taken in hand.

Beyond the usual painting and decoration of some wards, and the ordinary repairs, there is little to record in the matter of alterations in the building, but the completion of the recent additions has enabled the work of relaying some of the airing-courts to be taken in hand.

In the laundry, where we observed some machinery bands which it would be better to have protected, a new ironing machine has been lately introduced; the equipment of this department being now complete.

Statistics.

Since the 27th of November of last year, when two members of our Board visited this Institution, 262 patients have been admitted; 188 have been discharged or removed, of whom 76 were on recovery; and 80 have died; these changes leaving on the books the names of 854 patients, in the proportion of 398 men to 456 women, all being county cases, with the exception of six private and 29 out-county, of whom 28 are chargeable to East Sussex. There is estimated accommodation for 21 men and 28 women.

Condition of patients.

We found the patients in both divisions remarkably quiet, and their general condition with regard to dress and personal tidiness was satisfactory.

We are pleased to observe that the Committee regularly visit the wards every month and give the patients full opportunities of speech, and this no doubt accounts in a large measure for the general absence of complaint during our visit.

We should not omit to mention that all the certified pauper idiots of the county are brought together in this Asylum and placed in wards set apart for their use, where they have a suitable supply of toys and picture books.

We were present at the general dinner, where about 350 patients sat down to a meal of baked fish and potatoes. This meal is given only occasionally, and is, judging by the way in which it was enjoyed to-day, evidently not an unpopular one.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Of the total patients 17 per cent. are epileptic, and 2·3 per cent. are general paralytics. The actively suicidal cases number 12, and these, as well as the epileptics, with a few exceptions who have not had fits for years, all have special night supervision, the efficacy of which is

evidenced by there being only 8, or under 1 per cent. of patients who were reported as having wetted their beds last night. Appendix C.

As regards the usual statistical matters, we find that 48 per cent. of the total patients usually attend the Church of England services on Sunday, and for the Roman Catholics, who number 59, a weekly service is provided in addition to Mass, which is celebrated once a month. Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood). Divine service.

The associated entertainments usually attract an attendance of 47 per cent.; 65 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 27 per cent., or all who are not too feeble to do so, go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which only 1·3 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise owing to excitement or bad habits. Amusements. Exercise.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 77 per cent. of the men and 66 per cent. of the women. Employment.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 31·81, and of the deaths on the average number resident 14·83. Recovery and death rates.

The causes of the majority of the deaths since the last visit were natural and ordinary. They were, however, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in only 46 per cent., an unusually small proportion, which we hope it may be found possible to largely increase. The only bed sore found was present when the patient was admitted. General paralysis was responsible for 32 per cent. and phthisis for 25 per cent. of the deaths. Two inquests were held with reference to the deaths of 4 patients, 3 of whom died from an error in dispensing, for which an assistant medical officer, who has since left, was responsible, and the 4th from suicide, which was committed when the patient was in an apparently much improved mental condition. Death causes. Suicide.

There have been five serious but non-fatal injuries, all of them fractures of bones, and in only one of them was there any doubt as to their causation, which was ascertained to be accidental.

With the exception of a single case of erysipelas there has been no epidemic or zymotic disease, and the general health of the patients to-day is very good.

Since the last visit there is no recorded use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff of attendants gives for day-duty one for every $10\frac{3}{4}$ patients on each side. Of the total staff, 21·9 per cent. of the men and 25·5 per cent. of the nurses have been less than one year in the Asylum service, while 36·5 per cent. of the men and 19·1 per cent. of the nurses can count over five years. Attendants.

The only change in the medical staff has been the appointment of Dr. de Jersey as an assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Farquharson. Medical staff.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. CHEDDLETON.

5 November 1901.

At the conclusion of to-day's visit of inspection to this Asylum we can speak very favourably of the condition in which we have found it. Since the visit paid a year ago by two of our Colleagues, some further decorations have been introduced into the wards, and the supply of books and objects of interest has been increased. The day-rooms Staffordshire Asylums. (Cheddleton). State of wards, &c.

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Cheddleton).

struck us, however, as being somewhat cold, but the absence of the heating of the hot-water radiators was explained on the ground of the sudden change in the weather.

As regards the radiators, we hope arrangements will be at once made to cover them in ; placed as they are in the day-rooms they are a source of danger to patients, both epileptics and others.

The dormitories throughout were in good order, and the bedding clean and sufficient.

In the course of our inspection we visited the bakery, where the uncleanly habit of hand-kneading still prevails ; a habit which we trust may soon be superseded on the introduction of a mechanical kneader.

Fire precautions.

Fire-hoses are in positions in each ward, and no doubt a system of regular fire drills will be established as soon as the fire arrangements, which are under consideration under the advice of the Chief of the Manchester Fire Brigade, are completed.

Statistics.

The Asylum was visited by members of our Board nearly twelve months ago. In the interval 212 patients have been admitted ; 124 have been discharged, of whom 54 were on recovery ; and 63 have died.

There are to-day on the books the names of 628 patients, of whom 304 are males. The out-county cases number 61, of whom 58 are from Lancashire ; and there is one patient of the private class. With the exception of two patients who are absent on trial with, we are pleased to observe, monetary allowances, all the patients were to-day in residence.

There are vacancies for seven men, but the women's side is overfull by fifteen beds.

Condition of patients.

Apart from the wards on each side where are the more acute cases, and where there was considerable noisy turbulence, we can report favourably of the demeanour and behaviour of the patients.

A good many appealed for discharge, and a few complained of the diet. We saw to-day's dinner of a savoury soup with bread and cheese served to some 450 patients in the general dining-hall. The dress on both sides was in good condition, but we should like to have seen the male patients, who were in strong dress, in one of a less obtrusive material.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Of the total patients 14 per cent. are epileptics and 4·3 per cent. general paralytics ; 41 are returned as actively suicidal, these and all the epileptics having special night supervision. Only 2·5 per cent. of patients being reported as having wet their beds last night.

Divine service.

The Sunday chapel services are usually attended by 55 per cent. of the patients ; the Roman Catholics, who number 39, have a weekly service and a monthly Mass provided

Forty-six per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 41 per cent. usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; 30 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, which are now completed and furnished with shelters. Only fifteen, or 2·3 per cent., of the patients are confined for exercise to the airing-courts for excitement or bad habits.

Seventy per cent. of each sex are usefully employed.

Recovery and death rates.

In 1900 the recoveries were 5·28 per cent. on the admissions, and the deaths were in the proportion of 13·38 on the average numbers resident.

Death causes.

The deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been generally the result of natural causes, general paralysis contributing

16 per cent. and phthisis 14 per cent.; and in the very creditable proportion of 89 per cent. these causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination, when bedsores were found present in 1.5 per cent. only.

Appendix C.
Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Cheddleton).

Inquests were held in three instances, in two of which the deaths were due to exceptional causes. In the one case a male patient was enabled to commit suicide by the carelessness of an attendant, who was very properly discharged by the Committee; and in the other death resulted from broncho-pneumonia associated with fractured ribs. The manner in which the injury was sustained was unable to be ascertained by the coroner and his jury; and subsequent enquiries by the Committee, and by ourselves upon oath, failed to carry the matter to a more definite issue.

Suicide.

The non-fatal but serious casualties have consisted of five fractures of bones, all accidentally sustained. The only case of zymotic disease has been one case of scarlet fever in a nurse, which, however, could not be treated in the isolation hospital, which is still incomplete. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and only three patients have been secluded for very short periods.

The general health of the patients appeared to be good. Sixteen men and nine women were in bed during our visit to the wards; but few of them were suffering from any actual form of disease.

The staff of attendants gives for day-duty one to every 10 male and one to every 12½ female patients. The changes among them have been frequent, no less than 40 per cent. of the total staff having been here less than a year.

Attendants.

Seven attendants and the same number of nurses have been dismissed since the last visit; but with the exception of a nurse who was so dismissed for assault on a patient, and an attendant for neglect in the case of suicide above mentioned, these dismissals were for minor breaches of discipline.

No superior officer is continuously present at the general bathing of the patients; a practice the importance of which is emphasised by the circumstances attendant upon the recent death of the patient who died with broken ribs already mentioned.

We regret to report that the clerk of the works is still permitted to retain the possession of a key giving access to the female wards.

The medical staff, by whom the progress of the cases and the records of post-mortem examinations are carefully noted, remains the same.

Medical staff.

We entirely endorse the opinion expressed last year that the medical duties in an Asylum of this size cannot be adequately discharged by a superintendent and only one assistant medical officer.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. STAFFORD.

15 March 1901.

At the conclusion of our inspection to-day of this Asylum we can give great praise for the condition in which we found it. Throughout the building the day-rooms and dormitories were very clean, free from any offensive odour, while the day-rooms were warm and comfortable. The bedding was in good order.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Stafford).

<p>Appendix C. Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford). Improvements.</p>	<p>Since the visit in November last by two members of our Board further progress has been made in modernizing the older parts of the building.</p> <p>The Male basement ward is in the hands of workmen, and the improvements to be carried out in this ward involve the removal of the arches, the enlargement and lowering of windows, and the plastering of the rough walls. We have suggested to Dr. Christie how this ward might be still further improved by lowering and enlarging the windows in the dormitory adjoining the day-room.</p>
	<p>With reference to the suggestions made at the last visit we find that the dangerous stone steps leading to Male 10 Ward have been repaired with cement and concrete, and the stairs in the farm buildings are to be similarly treated.</p>
	<p>The objection which was taken to the mingling of patients of both sexes in the laundry is under consideration; the scheme for surrounding the machinery in the washhouse by a screen would entail a considerable outlay, and it seems to us that it would be preferable to extend the washhouse to the line of the ironing-room building, and divide the washhouse by a screen, similar in design to that proposed on the plan shown to us.</p>
	<p>A minor but useful improvement has been the addition of a new greenhouse.</p>
<p>Statistics.</p>	<p>In the interval which has elapsed since the last visit 63 patients have been admitted, 25 have been discharged or removed, of whom 16 were on recovery, and 34 have died.</p>
	<p>There are to-day on the books the names of 483 male and 382 female patients, making a total of 865, all of whom, with the exception of 7 private patients and 44 who are chargeable to Cardiff, belong to the county.</p>
	<p>One male is absent on trial.</p>
	<p>The weekly maintenance charges are 10s. 6d. for the county cases, 14s. for the out-county and private patients.</p>
<p>Condition of patients.</p>	<p>We saw every patient who is resident in the Asylum and can report favourably of their state in respect of dress and personal neatness. We received a good many appeals for discharge, but only in the Male Epileptic Ward were complaints made which require special mention; the complaints were in respect of the insufficiency of meat at the dinners and of the inferior quality of the potatoes. We were in this ward during the dinner hour, and both here and in other wards we found each patient supplied with an ample helping of well cooked fresh meat, and with few exceptions the potatoes were sound and of good quality. The Roman Catholic patients have a fish dinner on Friday.</p>
<p>Epileptic and suicidal patients.</p>	<p>Of the total patients 176, or the high proportion of 20·3 per cent., are epileptics; 1·7 per cent. are general paralytics; and under 1 per cent. are actively suicidal. The attention paid to the sick epileptics and general paralytics and others, and judging by the return of 1·6 per cent. as having wetted their beds last night, appears to be satisfactory.</p>
<p>Divine service. Amusements. Exercise.</p>	<p>The returns furnished to us disclose 35 per cent. as usually attending the chapel services on Sunday; 45 per cent. as attending the associated entertainments; 23 per cent. as usually walking out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which 8 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and under 1 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits. With the completion of the works connecting the Asylum with the</p>

town drainage system, the airing-courts are being relaid and brought into full use. Appendix C.

Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 64 per cent. of the men and 60 per cent. of the women. All the boots and shoes are made in the Asylum; and in the various workshops 30 men are usually employed. Staffordshire Asylums. (Stafford). Employment.

In 1900 the percentage of the recoveries on the admissions was 29·11, and that of the deaths 14·56 on the average number resident. Recovery and death rates.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, general paralysis accounting for 17 per cent. of them and phthisis for 20·6 per cent. In 27 of the 34 deaths, or the fair proportion of 79 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. No death called for a coroner's inquest, and there has been only one serious but non-fatal casualty which occurred in the case of a woman who is believed to have accidentally set fire to her dress whilst in the lavatory lobby and sustained severe burns to the arms and thighs. She was rescued from greater injury by the prompt action of two nurses, one of whom got herself burnt on the hands. Death causes.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint; and seclusion has been limited to 4 men for a total of 9 hours. Seclusion.

The Asylum has been free from epidemic disease, and the general health of the patients to-day is good. We found 11 men and 19 women confined to bed, mostly for colds, and all of them appeared to be well looked after.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 10 male and 1 to every 9 female patients. Attendants.

The duration of service of the staff remains good, as many as 66 per cent. of the men and 44 per cent. of the nurses counting over 5 years.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

Suffolk Asylum.

30 October 1901.

It gives us much satisfaction to report at the conclusion of our inspection of this Asylum to-day that considerable progress has been made since the visit of our Colleagues on the 24th July 1900 with the work in connexion with the important extensions of the Institution. The medical superintendent's house, the attendants' cottages, the isolation hospital, and the front lodge are well advanced, and will probably be completed in the spring of next year, but the new male and female blocks, the roofs of which are laid, cannot be finished and ready for occupation before next summer at the earliest. Nothing has yet been done to carry out the necessary alterations of the existing buildings, but we are informed that this work will probably be commenced at the beginning of the new year. We are glad to report that the Dibdin bacterial tanks for the treatment of the sewage have been completed and are found to work well. Extensions.

We have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, with the general management of which we have been most satisfactorily impressed, and we desire to express our opinion that the greatest credit is due to those responsible for the excellent condition of the wards and dormitories. State of wards.

Appendix C.	The former were bright and cheerful, and well supplied with books and papers and objects calculated to interest the patients, while the latter were without exception clean and sweet, and free from any kind of unpleasant smell. The state of the bedding was thoroughly satisfactory.
Suffolk Asylum.	
Improvements.	Among the numerous improvements effected since our Colleagues' visit we may mention the following:—Additional exits from Dormitories Nos. 5 male and female, the provision of a “Thresh” disinfecter in the laundry, and the protection of some of the machinery to which attention was drawn at previous visits; the extension of the fire alarm system so as to include the waterworks; the provision of additional “falling” gas brackets on both sides of the house; the fixing of indicators to describe all the fire hydrants and stop-cocks throughout the building; and the installation of the electric light, which has been completed on the male and is now in progress on the female side. We notice that no steam-heated calender has been provided.
Statistics.	There are to-day on the books the names of 587 patients in the proportion of 257 men to 330 women, of these one is a private patient, and 12 females are at present detained in the Mildenhall Workhouse under the provisions of section 26 of the Lunacy Act, 1890. In addition to the above-mentioned patients, 15 of each sex are boarded out in the Isle of Wight Asylum, 25 men in the Chester Asylum, and 20 women in the Leicester Asylum.
Condition of patients.	The personal condition of the patients in residence here to-day, all of whom we have seen and spoken with, was very satisfactory; the patients were neatly and tidily clad, more especially on the female side, where we noticed a very pleasing variety in the dresses. All were particularly well behaved and free from complaints, except in the cases of a few specially deluded patients, and many expressed their appreciation of the kindness they received, and of the efforts made to relieve and brighten their existence.
	The general health appears to be excellent, only one male and four female patients being confined to bed, of whom one alone was suffering from serious illness.
	We saw served in the wards to-day a good dinner consisting of beefsteak pudding, potatoes, and bread, and we were glad to see that it was relished by most of the patients. We were informed that three times a week the patients were allowed lemonade at dinner, and that at tea cake was supplied on Sundays.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptics here to-day number 13 per cent. of the entire patients, the general paralytics 1·7 per cent., while nearly 3 per cent. are considered to be actively suicidal; the last-mentioned class and the epileptics sleep under constant supervision. No patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	Of the patients about 50 per cent. usually attend Divine service in chapel on Sundays, the five Roman Catholics being occasionally visited by the local priest.
Amusements.	68·5 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments; 56 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 24·8 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts; while 29 patients are confined thereto for one cause or another.
Exercise.	Of the men 86 per cent. and of the women 81·7 per cent. are usefully employed.
Employment.	
Statistics.	Since our Colleagues' last visit, 206 patients have been admitted, 148 discharged, 85 having recovered, and 78 have died. Post-mortem examinations were made in all the cases where death occurred in the Asylum, and bedsores were found to exist in 4, or 5·2 per cent., of the

bodies so examined. Of the total number of deaths 23 per cent. were due to senile decay, 14·1 per cent. to general paralysis, and 6·4 per cent. to phthisis. There has been no death from epilepsy. One patient has died from enteric fever and one from colitis.

Appendix C.
Suffolk
Asylum.

Two inquests have been held, one in the case of ruptured bladder due to disease, the other was a case of suicide from hanging in circumstances which were reported to our Board. No blame was attached to any official.

Suicide.

Four women have sustained fractures of bones from accidental falls, and 3 men have received little injuries from attacks of other patients. As regards zymotic disease there has been one fatal case of enteric fever, the cause of which could not be ascertained. Diphtheria, introduced by a laundry maid, attacked two patients. The cases were isolated and the disease did not spread. No case was fatal.

There have been 7 cases of colitis, 4 on the male and 3 on the female side.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff comprises 29 men and 32 women for day-duty, there being also 4 attendants of each sex for night duty. Of the day attendants there is one male attendant for every nine men and one nurse for every ten women.

Attendants.

Of the total staff 24·2 per cent. of the men and 36·1 per cent. of the women have served under one year, while 36·3 per cent. of the former and 8·3 of the latter count more than 5 years' service.

The case-books and medical records are very well kept.

In the absence of Dr. Whitwell we were accompanied by Dr. Longworth, who afforded us every assistance.

SURREY ASYLUM.—BROOKWOOD.

8 June 1901.

Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood).
Extensions.

WE devoted yesterday to a careful inspection of this Asylum, and we found it to be maintained in very good order. Some disturbance of necessity results from the extension works, and the presence of a large body of workmen, but not, we are informed, of a serious character, and we are pleased to observe that very satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of the new buildings. The new male block is already roofed in, and the walls of the female extensions and of the new chapel have reached a good height. Our examination of the laundry satisfied us that, in view of the prospective increase in the Asylum population, the extensions being designed for 348 patients, some addition to and re-arrangement of that department will be required. We understand that this subject is under consideration by the Committee.

Further improvements of the existing Asylum have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues on 11th October last. A new w.c. spur of eleven seats has been built and fitted for the use of Male 9 Ward, in which are about 100 patients, and the old w.c. spur is being converted into a lavatory; apparatus and fittings of modern type have replaced the old fittings in the w.c.'s of Male Wards 5 and 6; two new washing machines have been fixed in the washhouse, new tool sheds have been built in the garden, and a storm-water drain has been laid to prevent flooding at the gasworks. The enlargement of

Improvements.

Appendix C. Surrey Asylum (Brookwood). Statistics.	<p>the main kitchen is in progress, as is also the provision of a new draw-plate in the bakehouse. It is not improbable that some extension of the stores will be found to be necessary.</p> <p>There are now on the books of the Asylum 1,074 patients, 431 being males and 643 females, but 3 of the former and 6 of the latter are at present out on trial, and a man escaped on the 3rd instant, and has not yet been recaptured.</p> <p>We are pleased to learn that money allowances while on trial have, since the last visit, been given to 26 patients. There are six out-county patients, 3 of them being criminals; and of patients properly receivable here there are 60 boarded out in the Gloucester Asylum, and there are 17 in excess of the proper number here.</p> <p>Since the visit referred to 208 patients have been admitted, 100 discharged or removed, of whom 63 had recovered and 85 have died.</p>
Death causes.	<p>All these last died from natural causes, ascertained or verified by post mortem examination, however, in only 58 per cent. of the cases. Of 13 per cent. of the deaths general paralysis was the cause, and of 15·3 per cent. phthisis. Four of the patients who died, or 4·7 per cent., had bedsores at death. No inquest has been held. The zymotic</p>
Scarlet fever.	<p>diseases which appeared here since the last visit were scarlet fever, of which there were 11 cases among the patients and 4 among the staff, and colitis, which attacked 15 patients, all of the female sex. Neither disease was fatal.</p>
Colitis.	
Recovery and death rates.	<p>In 1900 the percentage of recoveries, calculated as usual, was 32·95, and that of deaths 9·77.</p> <p>Two casualties causing fractures, and one causing dislocation, and all apparently accidental, have occurred since the last visit.</p> <p>The general paralytics now here are only 13 or 1·2 per cent. of the total patients, the epileptics 110 or 10·3 per cent., and the actively suicidal 5 only, all women. We have pointed out that the caution cards issued in respect of patients of this class should include an acknowledgement by the attendants taking charge that they have read and understand the instructions.</p> <p>No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, but 39 women on 112 occasions, and for a total of 556 hours have been in</p>
Seclusion.	<p>seclusion.</p> <p>The epileptic and suicidal, and many other patients, sleep under supervision exercised by six attendants in the male and 10 in the female division; and it is remarkable that there do not appear to have been any beds wetted by their occupants last night.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>We yesterday saw and examined the patients in their respective wards, or, as regards the women in the detached female block, at dinner in their hall. Both sexes were remarkably quiet, and were contented as regards treatment, though urgent for discharge in many instances. Their general health and bodily condition are satisfactory, and we found only 9 males and 5 females confined to bed. Three other women were secluded in single rooms.</p>
State of wards.	<p>Upon the whole the dress of men and women was satisfactory, though in the case of the latter some might have been neater.</p> <p>The day-rooms are bright and cheerful, and well supplied with plants. We thought that a more liberal supply of illustrated papers, protected from injury by stout paper covers, would be appreciated by the patients. And with respect to medicines sent into the wards we think that several doses of sedatives or other dangerous medicines</p>

should not be issued in one bottle, in view of the risk of administering too large a quantity by mistake. Appendix C.

We were much pleased with the state of the sleeping rooms, and of the beds and bedding. Surrey Asylum. (Brookwood).

Of the male patients 72 and of the female 64 per cent. are usefully employed. The attendance at Divine service, which is at present held in the recreation hall, the old chapel having been pulled down, is confined to 33 per cent. of both sexes; but for the Roman Catholic patients, only 20 in number, there is also a Sunday service; and 32 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainment. Employment. Divine service. Amusements.

Extended exercise, especially for the women, is unavoidably much interfered with by the works which are in progress, and to give here the proportions of those variously exercised, in accordance with our usual practice, would be misleading, and we therefore omit them. Exercise.

The staff for day-duty gives one attendant to $7\frac{1}{2}$ male patients, and a nurse to $10\frac{1}{4}$ female patients. Of the entire staff 31 per cent. of the men and 32 per cent. of the women have less than a year's service, and nearly 40 per cent. of the former, but only 11 per cent. of the nurses, count over five years in the Asylum service. Attendants.

Since the last visit a male attendant and two nurses were dismissed for misconduct, and a nurse was allowed to resign to escape dismissal.

In Dr. Barton's absence on his holidays, Dr. Gayton is in charge, and has given us all needful assistance and information. The full medical staff now includes three assistant medical officers. We find that the case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept. Medical staff.

EAST SUSSEX AND BRIGHTON ASYLUM.

13 May 1901.

WE have now inspected this Asylum, and may say that on the whole it is in good order. But some wards evidently require some attention and redecoration to keep them up to the usual and proper standard; and we noticed, too, that the kitchen needs cleaning and colour-washing. We are glad to observe that some more floors have been stained and varnished. This work, and the plastering of the interior rough walls, are improvements which we should wish to see more fully undertaken. A reorganisation of the laundry and workshops, and the introduction of additional and more up-to-date machinery in the former are much needed; and we trust these and other improvements, if not sooner effected, will be carried out when the Asylum comes under undivided ownership. East Sussex and Brighton Asylum. State of wards.

The structural works done since the last visit have been few. The scullery at the sanatorium has been enlarged, a new gas main has been laid on the female side of the Asylum, and one to the sanatorium and temporary buildings, and a new chimney has been built at the farm. We, to-day, noticed a rather serious crack in the walls on the male side, which seems to point to a settlement of the front wall of the Asylum. It requires immediate attention. Improvements.

We have seen the patients in the wards and the women at dinner in their dining hall. They have been very quiet and orderly, only complaining of their detention. The dress of each sex is fairly satisfactory, but a little more variety in the women's gowns is desirable, and many of the men were rather untidy. The men's dinner, as also that of the patients. Dietary.

Appendix C.

East Sussex
and Brighton
Asylum.

Statistics.

Recovery and
death rates.

Death causes.

Employment.
Divine service.

Amusements.
Exercise.

women in the sanatorium and temporary buildings, was pea-soup and bread and cheese; for the rest of the women, meat with boiled peas and cabbage. The use of beer has been discontinued both for patients and attendants. The former have had, in lieu of it, some addition made to the dietary; and the attendants receive beer money. The patients appear to have accepted the change without murmur, and to-day only one referred to the subject.

There are now on the books 934 patients, 394 being males, and 540 females. One of each sex is out on trial; 2 are criminals. There are 24 out-county patients, 21 chargeable to Hastings and 3 to London unions. On the other hand, there are boarded out from here 50 patients in the Exeter Asylum, 12 in the West Sussex Asylum, 20 in the Notts City Asylum, and 30 at Burntwood, making a total of 112 so boarded out; and there are 4 boys and 2 girls boarded with attendants' wives in the neighbourhood. Two men are at present isolated in the cottage, having measles. The patients actually in residence are 934; and as the accommodation of the Asylum, calculated on the minima of spaces recognised by our Board, is estimated at 426 places for men and 590 for women, there would appear to be vacancies for 32 males and 50 females.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on 23 February 1900, 305 patients have been admitted, 211 discharged or removed, 107 having recovered, and 111 have died.

The percentage of the recoveries on the number of admissions, less transfers, was 35·82, and that of deaths on the average number of patients resident 9·38.

The post-mortem examinations made in regard of the 111 deaths mentioned above were 47, or 42 per cent. Bedsores were observed on 5 bodies. General paralysis was the cause of 13 per cent. of the deaths; phthisis of somewhat less than 2 per cent. Four patients died of colitis, of which disease there were 10 cases. Three inquests were held, the causes of death in all the cases being found to be natural. There were 9 cases of scarlatina, but none since June last; 21 cases of influenza, and 7 cases of measles, the first case occurring about 3 weeks ago. Under medical treatment there are at present 25 males and 18 females, and 12 men and 15 women are to-day confined to bed.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit.

Casualties causing fracture of bones are recorded as having occurred to 9 men and 2 women.

The general paralytics now here represent a proportion of 3·3 per cent. of the total patients, the epileptics 12·6 per cent., and the actively suicidal 1·3 per cent. Our Colleagues' suggestion of the formation of two classes of suicidal, or supposed suicidal, patients has been adopted. Constant supervision at night is afforded to other patients as well as to the epileptics and suicidal, 8 men and 11 women being engaged in that duty; and we are glad to learn that attention to patients of faulty habits appears to be given, as only 7 beds are reported to have been wetted last night.

The patients usefully employed are 58 per cent. of the men and 68 per cent. of the women; 55 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday. There are only 5 Roman Catholic patients, and they are occasionally visited by a priest.

Entertainments, indoor in winter and outdoor in summer, are provided, and are attended by from 31 to 87 per cent. of the patients; 32 per cent. of the latter walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and

45 per cent. daily in the grounds beyond the airing-courts, to which about 10 per cent. are confined for exercise, but few on account of violence or bad habits.

We learn that there are for day-duty 40 male and 45 female attendants, or one to 10 male and one to 12 female patients. Of the entire staff of attendants only 15 per cent. of the men, but 36 per cent. of the women, cannot yet count a year's service, while 54 per cent. of the former and only 16 per cent. of the latter have been in the Asylum service five years and upwards. A male attendant has since the last visit been discharged for misconduct.

Dr. Saunders' ill health, referred to in the last report, unfortunately led to his resignation of the office of medical superintendent. He has been succeeded by Dr. Walker, with whom there are three assistant medical officers, one acting as pathologist.

The case-books are well kept, but it would be an advantage if the older cases were brought forward into newer books.

We should not omit to mention that the hose and other fire appliances seem to require more attention. The hose, especially on the female division, are quite hard. We are informed that there is a fire brigade which practices monthly, but it is the internal appliances which need more frequent examination and testing.

Appendix C.
—
East Sussex
and Brighton
Asylum.
Attendants.

Medical staff.

Fire precau-
tions.

WEST SUSSEX ASYLUM.

11 May 1901.

THE work in connection with the extensions of this Asylum has been delayed by workmen's strikes, and in consequence is not yet finished. The new female blocks, however, are far advanced, and are promised to be ready for handing over next month. We have inspected them, and think they will prove to be comfortable and easily worked. The builders' work seems to have been well done. The male block is more backward, being only up to the first floor, and the additions to the farm are still incomplete. We observe that the walls of the kitchen and laundry have been partially covered with white glazed tiles, making those departments much cleaner and more wholesome; that some alterations have been made in the bakery; a soft-water tank has been formed in the water tower; and additional machinery has been fixed in the engine-room, kitchen, and laundry—all since the visit of our Colleagues in February 1900. These additions obviously have become necessary, in view to the large addition to the Asylum population which follows upon the extension of the accommodation.

West Sussex
Asylum.
Extensions.

We have inspected all the original wards and other departments of the Asylum, and find them in excellent order. Some rooms, however, which have not yet received permanent decoration, show that the time has arrived for this work. We found the day-rooms well supplied with plants, which the new greenhouses now liberally supply, and which add greatly to the pleasantness of the rooms; and there is also a good supply of books.

State of wards.

The patients of both sexes have been, during our inspection, very orderly, and no one made any complaint of ill-treatment. The condition of their dress is good, and they were generally neat in person. We have seen them at dinner, which to-day consisted chiefly of plum pudding, and seemed to be liked. The plan of arranging beforehand a monthly diet table is adhered to, and relieves somewhat the monotony resulting from a fixed dietary.

Condition of
patients.

Appendix C.
 —
 West Sussex
 Asylum.
 Statistics.

There are to-day on the books of the Asylum 520 patients,—230 males and 290 females. Two are absent on leave or trial, and a male patient recently escaped and has not been re-taken. Three patients of each sex are in the private class, and 29 males are out-county. We are pleased to learn that money allowances have since the last visit been granted to 14 patients while on trial. We think the practice very useful.

Since the visit referred to, 126 patients have been admitted, 46 discharged or removed, of whom 33 on recovery, and 52 have died.

The patients resident number 517, and there are vacancies for 17 on the male side, but the female side contains 15 beyond the proper number. This will be remedied with the opening of the new wards.

We learn that the percentage of recoveries on admissions in 1900 was 24·76, and that of the deaths on the average number of patients resident, 7·72.

Inquests.

In every case but one of the above 52 deaths, or 96 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. No bed sore was found to exist. Inquests were held in five instances. In two cases there were fractures of bones, and one was a case of death from suffocation while in an epileptic fit. Nothing in the causes of the remaining deaths calls for special notice. General paralysis was the cause in 9·6 per cent., and phthisis in 5·7 per cent., both percentages being low. There have been since the last visit a few cases of influenza, one of erysipelas, and one of measles.

Employment.

No patient since then has been secluded or mechanically restrained.

Divine service.

The returns as to useful employment are satisfactory, 76 per cent. of the men and 77 per cent. of the women engaging in some form of it. The chapel services on Sunday are attended by 64 per cent., and for the Roman Catholic patients, numbering only 13, there is a weekly service. From 43 to 55 per cent., according to the season, usually attend the associated entertainments; 36 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, and at present, owing to the presence of so many workmen, exercise outside the airing-courts is necessarily much curtailed. The courts, however, are large, and are nicely planted, and at the present time look very bright and pleasant.

Amusements.

Exercise.

We are informed that the general paralytics among the patients are about 5 per cent. of the whole, the actively suicidal 1·7 per cent., and the epileptics 6·1 per cent.

Supervision
 of suicidal and
 epileptic cases.

Continuous night supervision of the two latter classes, and as well of other patients, continues to be the rule, and in it are employed three attendants of each sex. We notice that the beds or bedding reported as being wetted last night were only 12, or 2·3 per cent., being evidence we think of proper attention to the patients of faulty habits.

Attendants.

The staff for day duty comprises 26 men and 32 women, giving an attendant to about 9 patients in each division. Changes among the attendants appear to have been numerous, as 45 per cent. of the men and 80 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service. A male attendant and a nurse were dismissed for misconduct, and a man and two women allowed to resign to avoid dismissal, since our Colleagues' visit last year.

Medical staff.

Dr. Kidd has still two assistants. Dr. Sall has replaced Dr. Beley, who resigned. The case-books are kept with great care, and afford a large amount of information. We are pleased to note that good use is being made of the pathological laboratory.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

11 March 1901.

SINCE the visit of two members of our Board on the 10th of May last year 204 patients have been admitted into the Asylum, 115 of whom have been discharged, of whom 69 were on recovery, and 73 have died. Warwick Asylum. Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 987 patients, of whom 22 are private and 62 are out-county cases. Ten patients of each sex are away on trial, some of them with monetary allowances, which are given out of a private fund to those patients who require help whilst out on trial.

There are vacancies for 18 males, but the females are 8 in excess of the estimated accommodation without taking into account the 45 women who are in the Isolation Hospital, from which they would have to be removed in the event of an outbreak of infectious disease. In these circumstances we repeat the recommendation made by our Colleagues last year in favour of the erection of a small Isolation Hospital, and so set free the present large building for general accommodation of patients.

The weekly maintenance charges are 9s. 0½d. for home cases, 14s. for out-county, and a guinea for private patients.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 43·9, and that of the deaths on the average numbers resident was as low as 7·5

The 73 deaths since the last visit were, with one exception, all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed in only 38 instances, or in the low proportion of 52 per cent., by post-mortem examination. The post-mortem percentage at the last visit was returned as 67 per cent., which was low as compared with the average in Asylums. Post-mortem examinations.

General paralysis accounted for 15 per cent., and phthisis for 12 per cent., of the deaths. In no case was a bed sore existent at death, a fact which speaks well for the care bestowed on the patients.

A small ward is being erected on each side for the treatment of phthisical cases. Ward for phthisical cases.

The exceptional cause was that of a woman who was pushed down by a fellow patient, sustaining an intracapsular fracture of the thigh. In this case the only inquest was held and resulted in a verdict of death by misadventure. Casualties.

There have been seven serious non-fatal casualties, all resulting in fractures of bones, which were sustained in one case by a push by a fellow patient, and in the remaining cases by accidental falls, or by falls in fits.

Since the last visit there has been no case of epidemic or zymotic disease, three patients have been mechanically restrained on 5 occasions for a total of 44½ hours, and 15 patients have on 25 occasions been secluded, for a total of 44¾ hour. Restraint and seclusion.

We have given every patient in residence opportunity of speaking with us, and apart from the reiteration of the complaints last year as to the patients not being seen at every statutory visit by members of the Committee, we have nothing special to report. Complaints of patients.

We understand that in consequence of the remarks made at the last visit in connection with the visitation of patients, the Committee regularly visit each ward, but we are not clear as to whether every patient is seen so as to afford full opportunity of complaint. We also understand that it is not the practice, as in most Asylums, for members

Appendix C. of the Committee to interview those patients about to leave on trial or discharge.

Warwick Asylum. Condition of patients. The dress and personal condition of the patients were satisfactory, and apart from some cases of debility which were confined to bed, the general health was good. We saw a substantial and popular dinner of bacon and haricot beans served to the patients in the Highfield building.

Of the total patients 1·1 per cent. are general paralytics, 12·2 per cent. are epileptics, and 4·2 per cent. are suicidal.

Only 17 or 1·7 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

The chapel services are usually attended on Sundays by 32 per cent., and for the Roman Catholics, who number 67, a weekly service is given by a priest, who is remunerated.

Amusements, exercise, and employment of patients. Thirty-one per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, and the same percentage usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 44 per cent., all being women, usually go out beyond the airing-courts, to which 8 per cent. are altogether confined for exercise because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 2 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or bad habits; 47 per cent. of the men and 49 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.

State of wards. The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order throughout, the day-rooms being warm and comfortable, and the dormitories and bedding clean and sufficient.

Some further progress has been made in the plastering of rough walls; No. 4 Male ward has been so treated, and Male No. 1 is in the hands of the decorators, the plastering having just been completed and the flooring relaid with wood blocks on concrete.

We are glad to hear that the proposal to throw the present male general bathroom into an adjoining ward, and to provide a more suitable general bathroom is likely to be carried into effect.

Lease of farm adjoining the Asylum. The Committee have recently taken on a 21 years' lease an adjoining farm of 204 acres, on which is a good farmhouse, in which it is proposed to place some male patients. We have inspected the building, and subject to the provision of doors of intercommunication between the bedrooms, so as to ensure a second exit in case of fire, and to the provision of some w.c. accommodation, we think the house would provide suitable accommodation for 14 men.

The Committee are about to give up 24 acres of land on the opposite side of the main road to Warwick.

Attendants. The staff of attendants for day duty consists of 36 men and 35 nurses, which gives a proportion of one to every 11 men and one to every 10 women. Five attendants and 7 nurses form the night staff.

Of the total staff 20 per cent. of the men and 28 per cent. of the nurses have been a year in the Asylum service, while 44 of the former and 26 per cent. of the latter have been over five years. Since the last visit the head day and the head night attendant have retired with pensions after a service of 33 years and 20 years respectively.

There is no change to report in the medical staff. The case-books are well kept.

ISLE OF WIGHT ASYLUM.

10 May 1901.

Appendix C.

HAVING fully inspected this Asylum we can report generally that it is in very good order. The time has arrived, however, when the walls of dormitories and single rooms should receive some permanent, but simple, decoration; probably painting would be most durable, and consequently in the end most economical. The day-rooms of the wards are bright and comfortable, and well supplied with plants, which are one of the most satisfactory forms of decoration, and the furniture is good. The private block affords very excellent accommodation, which is at present partly occupied by female pauper patients, but in it are also 27 females of the private class.

It is unfortunate that the airing-courts are so confined in area, and their enlargement would be a great advantage; some simple sun-shades should be erected in them. The pads of the padded rooms are very hard and rough, and there are none for the floors. Some improvement of them is desirable.

We are glad to learn that the new well continues to give an ample supply of wholesome water. Under the head of improvements we may note some alterations to the stage in the recreation hall; new pigsties, and further progress in laying out the grounds, and planting, and in the wards we were pleased to notice bookcases, with good supply of books, accessible to the patients.

It is intended, we understand, to asphalt or tar-pave the walks in airing courts, and this is a necessary work. A boundary walk is in preparation.

We find on the books 319 patients, 103 being males and 216 females. The private patients are 27, all female. Sixty-one patients are out-county, 29 being chargeable to Suffolk, 28 to Croydon, and 4 to London Unions. No patient is absent on trial. There are, it is said, vacancies for 8 male patients; but the females are 9 over the proper number. The maintenance rate for home patients is 11s. 1d. per head per week; and for out-county the charge is 21s. per week; for private patients 21s. to 25s.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 2nd March 1900, 111 patients have been admitted, 73 discharged or removed, of whom 52 had recovered, and 27 have died.

In 1900 the recovery rate was 56.17 per cent., and the death rate 5.09 per cent.; both calculated in the usual way, and both very satisfactory.

Among the causes of the 27 deaths, in 96 per cent. of which post-mortem examination was made, we need only notice that general paralysis was the cause in 26 per cent. There have been a few cases of influenza, and one of measles, the latter in a member of the staff, but none of any other zymotic disease. No inquest has been held. Two casualties have occurred which resulted in fractures. Twenty-six patients are now under medical treatment, and three only confined to bed.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but three women have been secluded on 112 occasions for a total of 550 hours.

We learn that at present the general paralytics are under 1 per cent. of the total patients, the epileptics are only 5.3 per cent., but the patients considered actively suicidal 7.5 per cent. All of the

Appendix C.	latter two classes, and others, sleep under constant supervision. The beds reported to have been wetted last night were 10, or 3·4 per cent.
Isle of Wight Asylum.	As to matters of treatment, we are informed that of the male patients 64 per cent., and of the female 50 per cent., are usefully employed; that 58 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday, and 54 per cent. the associated entertainments; 37 per cent. walk beyond the Asylum estate, 30 per cent. daily on the estate beyond the airing-courts, and 23 per cent. are exercised only in these. We hope the latter proportion may be reduced.
Employment.	
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Condition of patients.	We have seen and mixed with the patients in the wards and at dinner in the hall. The dress and personal condition of both sexes were satisfactory, and, generally speaking, contentment appears to prevail. The dinner was of fish with potatoes and bread, and lemonade to drink, and it seemed to be liked. The fish dinner is given fortnightly.
Attendants.	The attendants for day duty are 10 men and 20 women, or one to ten male and one to eleven female patients. For night duty there are two men and three women; of all the attendants 33 per cent. of the men, and 39 per cent. of the women, have had less than a year's service, but the same proportion of the male attendants and 30 per cent. of the nurses have been here over two years. An attendant of each sex has been allowed to resign since the last visit, in order to escape dismissal.
	Having examined the case-books and other medical records we can report them to be well and carefully kept.
Ventilation of single rooms.	Before concluding we desire to suggest that some means be devised of better ventilating the single rooms, which, especially in summer, must be hot and close.

WILTS ASYLUM.

18 May 1901.

Wilts Asylum.	SINCE the visit to this Asylum on the 15 February last year by 2 members of our Board 237 patients have been admitted, 84, of whom 67 were recovered, have been discharged, and 118 have died.
Statistics.	There are to-day on the books the names of 897 patients, in the proportion of 399 men to 498 women.
	Eighteen patients belong to the private class; all the others, with the exception of 3 out-county cases, being chargeable to unions in the county.
	The weekly maintenance charge for the home patients is 9s. 4d., and that for the private patients ranges from 10s. to 25s.
	All the patients, with the exception of 3 women who are away on trial, and to whom, in appropriate cases, money allowances are paid, are in residence.
Condition of patients.	There is estimated vacant accommodation for 41 men and 15 women.
	We have during our inspection given the patients in residence opportunity of speaking to us, of which many availed themselves. On the whole the patients were quiet and orderly, and free from complaint, at least, we had no complaint calling for special mention.
	We must except, however, the patients in No. 2 Ward, where was much noisy excitement, and where, too, the dress of some of the inmates was not so satisfactory as was the case in the other wards.

It occurred to us that if some means could be devised for subdividing the long gallery of this ward by putting up glass screens or projecting bay windows, the patients generally would get broken up into smaller parties, and be less liable to be induced to excitement by the conduct of one or two of the more troublesome cases.

Something, too, in this direction might be done by distributing some of the more noisy patients over other parts of the building.

We can speak favourably of the general neatness of the patients on both sides as regards their personal tidiness and dress.

Of the total patients 14·5 per cent. suffer from epilepsy and 1·6 per cent. from general paralysis.

All the epileptics and actively suicidal cases, with 4 exceptions, sleep under constant observation, and in this connection it is satisfactory to find that only 0·67 of patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

The Committee have recently increased the night staff, which comprises 9 men and 10 nurses, by the appointment of a night superintendent on each side.

Owing to the very inadequate and unsuitable room appropriated for Divine service. Divine worship, only 30 per cent. of patients are usually present at the Church of England services. This number we have no doubt would be very largely increased if a separate chapel were provided, as is the case in almost every Asylum. We urge the provision of a chapel, as, apart altogether from the religious aspect of the question, it has an important bearing upon the treatment of the patients.

Only 28 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, a Amusements. surprisingly low proportion considering the attractive appearance of the new recreation hall.

Twenty per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Exercise. Asylum estate, and 30 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing courts, to which only 2·9 are altogether confined for exercise owing to their inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and only one woman and no man is so confined for excitement or bad habits.

In addition to the above forms of exercise many of the patients have drives, and the result has been found to be very satisfactory.

Useful employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 53 Employment. per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 28·8, Recovery and and that of the deaths on the average numbers resident as low as 8·2. death rates.

With one exception the deaths since the last visit were due to such Death causes. natural causes as are ordinary in Asylums, general paralysis accounting for the large proportion of 21 per cent. and phthisis for 12·7 per cent.

The exceptional death was the result of poisoning by hydrochloric acid taken with suicidal intent before admission. In this case, and in that of a man who died from general paralysis 8 days after admission, coroner's inquests were held.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 79 per cent. of the deaths, and bedsores were present in 12·9 per cent. of those so examined. This is a large percentage which careful nursing should be able to reduce. It is, however, fair to say that none of the 17 men and 16 women who were in bed during our visit was so suffering.

There have been only 2 serious non-fatal casualties, both of them fractures of bones, the result of accidental falls.

The only case of zymotic disease, apart from influenza, of which a serious outbreak occurred, was one of erysipelas.

Appendix C.
 Wilts Asylum.
 Restraint and
 seclusion.
 State of wards.

Mechanical restraint has been applied on 96 occasions and for 748 hours, but only for 4 patients, and seclusion has been sparingly employed in the cases of 10 patients on 21 occasions and for 67½ hours.

As regards the condition of the Asylum we can report very favourably. The day-rooms, in 9 of which are pianos, were bright, suitably furnished, and comfortable, the dormitories sweet and clean, and the bedding in good order. Many additional wire mattresses have been purchased.

The use of urinals on the male side is discontinued, and the last earth closet in the women's airing-courts is replaced by a sanitary closet.

All the ward pantries are deficient in arrangements for boiling water, and their remodelling should not be lost sight of.

Plans for a new laundry, visiting-rooms, additions to the female accommodation, and temporary iron buildings, having been recently submitted to our Board, we have taken the opportunity of inspecting the sites and considering the proposals on the spot.

The plans for the new laundry have already received the approval of the Secretary of State.

Proposed
 additions.

As respects the proposed additions to the female accommodation we remain of the opinion expressed by the Board in the first instance, that these should take the form of a block to be attached to the new laundry, where there is ample space, and there will be no interference with the ventilation of adjoining buildings.

As regards the visiting rooms, which include quarters for some of the sub-officers, we are unable to approve of the proposed site, and think they might properly be erected in the male and female areas, which would afford ready access and avoid material interference with adjoining buildings.

We entirely endorse the views of our Colleagues with reference to the need of a small Isolation Hospital.

Attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength. That for day duty gives 1 to every 8½ male patients, and 1 to every 9 females.

Thirty-four per cent. have less than a year's service, but thirty per cent. have been here over 5 years.

Both attendants and nurses have separate recreation rooms, but there is no room set apart for their meals. The erection of a separate chapel would enable the room at present devoted to the church services to be appropriated to this purpose.

Medical staff.

We report with pleasure that the Committee and the county council have recognised Dr. Bowes' valuable services by a substantial increase to his salary.

He continues to have the help of 2 medical assistants, by whom the case-books and pathological records are well and carefully kept, the former being illustrated by good photographs.

The provision of a suitable pathological room and the necessary appliances, such as are usual elsewhere, would add to the value of their services in relation to the treatment of the insane.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

25 March 1901.

Appendix C.

We made a complete inspection of this Asylum on Saturday, and are able to express a very favourable opinion of its present condition. Worcester Asylum.

The wards in both divisions are in excellent order, the day-rooms being tastefully decorated, and supplied with suitable objects of interest, and illustrated books and magazines. State of wards.

The bedding throughout is good and well attended to.

The sanitary spurs are kept clean, and we are glad to note that a beginning has been made in abolishing urinals in the annexe.

Some of the floors in the annexe, notably in the F 13 day-room, are showing signs of wear, and when they are taken in hand for renewal will we hope be relaid with narrow boards, and prepared for dry-rubbing instead of scouring. Our Colleagues last year suggested the extension of this system of treating the floors, and we think it unfortunate that their recommendation was not adopted when the floor of female No. 5 was in part relaid. Suggested improvements.

Since the last visit the new cemetery has been laid out.

Statistics.

Nearly eleven months have elapsed since the Asylum was visited by members of our Board. In the interval 219 patients have been admitted, 101 have been discharged or removed, of whom 83 were on recovery, and 97 have died.

These changes leave on the books the names of 1,166 patients, of whom 527 are men and 639 women, all of whom, with the exception of 17 men and 29 women, who are private cases, belong to the city or county unions. Two patients of each sex are absent on trial.

The Asylum last year was found to be over-crowded, and with an increase of 21 patients this year the over-crowding has become more marked, and especially so in the acute wards on the male side, the day-rooms of these wards containing more dangerous and troublesome patients than should be so closely associated. The need for more accommodation for this class of patients is urgent, and we hope its provision will not be allowed to stand over pending the completion of the Barnsley Hall Asylum. We understand the Committee have in view two schemes for providing temporary accommodation—one by utilising the old chapel, and the other by erecting some buildings in the front airing-court. Neither scheme commends itself to us, and we should specially deprecate any proposal which would involve a curtailment of the airing-court (already none too large), or interference with the light and air in the existing wards. Overcrowding.

We gave every patient in residence opportunity of speech with us. On the whole the patients were cheerful and contented, several of them of course appealing for discharge. Their behaviour both in the wards and at the dinners was quite satisfactory. The dinner on Saturday was soup of good quality. We examined the articles in the stores and were satisfied with their quality; the bread, too, was good; but we would suggest that the flour should be kneaded by machine instead of hand labour. We understand that there would be little or no difficulty in introducing the necessary machinery in the bakehouse. Condition of patients.

We ought not to omit reference to the satisfactory appearance of the patients in respect to their personal neatness and the general condition of their dress, both points indicating careful attention in these matters on the part of the attendants and nurses. Dietary.

Of the total patients 18.5 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, 1.5 per cent. from general paralysis, and 1.8 per cent. are considered to be

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Appendix C.	actively suicidal ; 2 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds on Friday night.
Worcester Asylum.	The Sunday services are held in the chapel and in the four hospital wards ; the former service is usually attended by 638, or 55 per cent. of the patients, and the latter by 221, or 19 per cent. The Roman Catholics, who number 28, have a regular Sunday service. Forty-one per cent. usually, and sometimes a higher proportion, attend the associated entertainments ; 60 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 29 per cent. usually walk out beyond the airing-courts, to which are altogether confined to exercise 14 per cent., because physically unable or unwilling to go beyond them, and 7 per cent. are so confined for violence or bad habits. The satisfactory proportions of 68 per cent. of the men and 62 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Recovery and death rates.	In 1900 the recovery rate was 32·62 of the admissions, and the death rate, after having been for many years somewhat low, rose to 11·18 per cent. of the average number resident.
Death causes.	In 83 of the 97 deaths, or the satisfactory proportions of 85 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. General paralysis accounted for 10·3 per cent. of the deaths, and phthisis for 16·3 per cent. Five patients died of colitis, which since the last visit has attacked 41 patients. We found 11 patients suffering from this disease, which is doubtless attributable in some measure to the overcrowded state of the Asylum. We would reiterate the opinion expressed by our Colleagues last year, of the importance of segregating for treatment patients suffering from this disease, and, as a possible factor in its causation, we would recommend that the watering of the garden vegetables with sewage should be discontinued.
Colitis.	In addition to the above-mentioned cases of colitis, epidemic disease has appeared in the form of typhoid (which attacked a patient with fatal results, and also a nurse, who contracted the disease outside and made a good recovery), erysipelas in one woman, and of chicken pox in two men.
	Apart from the cases of colitis the general health of the patients is satisfactory.
	The serious casualties not ending fatally comprise 4 fractures of bones accidentally sustained, 3 similar fractures caused in struggles with dangerous and violent patients, and 2 caused by other patients.
Seclusion.	There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint ; 50 patients have been secluded on 217 occasions for a total of 1,200 hours.
Attendants.	The staff for day duty gives 1 to every $11\frac{2}{3}$ men and 1 to every $12\frac{1}{2}$ women, being none too strong, considering the gravity of some of the cases.
	The duration of service is satisfactory. Only 23 per cent. have under 1 year's service, the high proportion of 56 per cent. of the men and 35 per cent. of the nurses having been over 5 years in the Asylum service. All the male charge attendants, with one exception, can count over 10 years' service, and 6 of the 11 charge nurses can do the same. We are pleased to find that a piano has been provided in the small nurses sitting-room.
	One attendant has been dismissed for assault on a patient. He was prosecuted by the Committee, and fined 2 <i>l</i> .
	The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

20 February 1901.

Appendix C.

WE have now inspected this Asylum and seen the patients resident, giving them full opportunity of communicating with us. Upon the whole the Asylum is in fair order, but its condition will be improved by the redecoration which is in progress in No. 1 Female and No. 2 Male Wards, and we think that No. 1 Male should also receive some attention. It is at present, especially as regards the corridor, somewhat untidy. In several places new linoleum and new mats are needed, and some renewal of the staining of floors.

The only structural works carried out since our Colleagues visited the Asylum last year have been the extension of the closets for drying clothes in the laundry and the laying of a new steam main from the boiler house to the Asylum. But we must add that the new female block has now been decorated, and that the various rooms in it are very bright and pleasant. A shelter, too, has been erected in the female airing-court.

The administrative departments, kitchen, sculleries, stores, &c., have been quite outgrown, and when the male accommodation is increased, as it soon must be, they will be still more inadequate. The question of enlarging them will have to be considered in the immediate future.

There are now on the books 461 patients, being 13 fewer than at the date (12 June 1900) of our Colleagues' visit. The decrease appears to have resulted from higher death and recovery rates in 1900 than prevailed in the previous year. Since the above date 80 patients have been admitted, 67 discharged or removed, of whom 33 had recovered, and 28 have died. Of the 461 patients 84 are out-county, 12 men being chargeable to Northumberland County Asylum, 25 women to Hereford Asylum, 19 women to Grantham, 10 to York, and 18 to Leicester County. Six are private patients. One patient, a man, is absent on trial. There are vacancies for 17 female patients, but for only three males.

The maintenance charge for home patients is now 7s. 10½d., for the out-county 14s., and for the private 12s. to 21s. per week.

In 1900 the recovery rate was 43·67 per cent., and the death rate 11·30 per cent., each calculated in the usual way. The 28 deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes. In 23, or 82 per cent., post-mortem examination was made. No patient suffered from bed sore at death, and no one is at present so suffering of the 13 men and 12 women whom we have to-day found in bed. No zymotic or epidemic disease has occurred here since the last visit, and no inquest has been held. Two casualties causing fracture of bones are recorded. No patient has been mechanically restrained since then, but one male twice for 17 hours, and 16 females on 94 occasions and for 285 hours, have been in seclusion.

The epileptics are about 10 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 1·7 per cent., and only three patients are treated as actively suicidal.

We found the patients quiet and on the whole contented, though some, of course, resent their detention. We think that greater neatness in person and dress might be attained in the case of the less favourable of each sex, but the condition of the more intelligent patients in this regard is not unsatisfactory. Four female patients wear "strong" dresses. We witnessed the service of the dinner in the

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

Improvements.

Statistics.

Recovery and
death rates.

Death causes

Casualties.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.Condition of
patients.

Appendix C.	hall and thought a little more discipline would be desirable. The meal
Yorkshire	was composed of a good soup, with a liberal allowance of suet pudding
(East Riding)	and jam, and was evidently liked.
Asylum.	Having made the customary inquiries we learn that 54·4 per cent.
Employment.	of the men and 51 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; that
Divine service.	only about 26·5 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel, and
Amusements.	31·5 per cent. the associated entertainments; that about 39 per cent.
Exercise.	walk beyond the Asylum estate, weekly or oftener, and 40 per cent. on
	the estate outside the airing-courts daily, weather permitting; and
	that to the airing-courts about 15 per cent. are wholly confined for their
	exercise. The attendance at chapel is very limited, and obviously the
	chapel is too small for the present numbers. There are only 8 Roman
	Catholic patients, and they are occasionally visited by a priest.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants comprises for day duty 15 men and 23 women,
	including 3 laundrymaids. These numbers give an attendant to about
	13 male and one to 11½ female patients. For night duty there are
	three attendants of each sex. Of the men 11 per cent. and of the
	women 15·4 per cent. have not yet completed a year's service—not
	unsatisfactory proportions, while of the former 27 and of the latter
	11 per cent. count over five years' service.
	The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept,
	the medical staff remaining unchanged.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

22 July 1901.

Yorkshire	INSPECTING this Asylum to-day we find further improvement made
(North	or in progress. The internal walls of additional wards have been
Riding)	plastered; in male ward No. 7 a room has been converted from
Asylum.	dormitory into day accommodation, and the installation of electric
Improvements.	lighting for the whole Asylum has been completed, and we are pleased
	to learn that on the whole it works successfully. We hope it will ere
	long be extended to Rawcliffe Farm to take the place of the present
	somewhat dangerous lamps.

Earth closets remain only in connection with No. 1 ward in each division, and we hope they may soon be replaced by sanitary spurs like those provided for other wards to their great advantage. We doubt not that the remaining rough internal walls will, as opportunity offers, be plastered. This has just been done in No. 4 female ward. A room on the ground floor has been arranged as a workroom, and it will be found very useful. We would recommend the forming of some skylights which can be opened, in the attic dormitory on the male side to improve the ventilation by admitting a cross current of air.

We are able to express a very favourable opinion of the condition of the Asylum. The wards are clean and generally very bright, and well furnished, and the beds and bedding are properly attended to.

Statistics]	There are now on the books 707 patients, 351 being males, and
	356 females; 84 are private patients, and 38 out-county, 28 of these
	being chargeable to York City, and 10 to other unions. Ten patients
	are at present absent on trial, leaving 697 in the Asylum, including the
	Isolation Hospital and Rawcliffe Farm. In the hospital are 26, and
	at the farm 35 male patients. The opinion was expressed in the entry
	in this book two years ago that it would be well to convert the

hospital into a convalescent home, and to provide a much smaller building for purposes of isolation, and to this opinion we adhere.

Since our Colleagues visited the Asylum on 13th June 1900, 178 patients have been admitted, 111 discharged or removed, 90 having recovered, and 75 have died.

The vacant accommodation is estimated as sufficient for 14 male and 42 female patients; and the actual vacant beds are 21 in the male and 23 in the female division.

The recoveries in 1900 were 53·06 per cent. of the number of admissions; and the deaths 9·02 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Post-mortem examination followed 42 of the 75 deaths, or the rather low proportion of 56 per cent. On nine bodies, chiefly of women, bedsores existed at death, being 21·4 per cent., a proportion larger than we usually find to prevail. The causes of the deaths were natural, and no inquest has been held since the last visit. General paralysis was the cause in 14·6 per cent., phthisis in 10·6 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis in 17·3 per cent., and enteritis and diarrhoea in 12 per cent. There have been one case of scarlatina and 3 of erysipelas. Only 3 casualties of a serious but non-fatal character are reported, two resulting in fractures of bones, and one in dislocation of the shoulder, and all apparently accidental.

One patient only, a male, has been mechanically restrained on 3 occasions for 26 hours, for surgical reasons. Four males on 25 occasions and for 104 hours, and 19 females on 6 occasions and for 124 hours, have been secluded.

The epileptics among the patients are 9·4 per cent., the general paralytics 1·4 per cent., and the actively suicidal 2 per cent.

We have seen all the patients. They were on the whole very quiet and well-behaved, and in only one of the female wards, temporarily overfull, was there much noise. All seemed very fairly contented. We were satisfied with their dress and personal neatness. Sixty per cent. of the men and 75 per cent. of the women are reported to be usefully employed; 57·8 per cent. of both sexes (excluding those of the Roman Catholic persuasion) usually attend chapel on Sunday, and 53·4 per cent. the associated entertainments; 11·7 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 27·3 walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and 7·3 per cent. are confined altogether to these. A number of the female patients have drives.

Of the Roman Catholic patients, at present numbering 60, some occasionally attend divine service in York, and a priest visits sick patients when sent for. We are of opinion that arrangements should be made for a regular service in the Asylum for the patients of this faith, who perhaps attach more importance than others to an observance of the services of their church.

The staff for day duty, exclusive of head attendants, includes 35 of each sex, allowing an attendant to ten patients in each division. For night supervision there are 3 men and 4 women, the supervision being constant for all epileptic and suicidal cases. We notice that the wetted beds reported for last night were 15, or 2·1 per cent.

Of the entire staff 23·6 per cent. of the men and 18 per cent. of the women have been less than a year, but 47·3 per cent. of the former and 30·7 per cent. of the latter have been more than five years in the Asylum service. These proportions indicate a satisfactory duration of service. Two attendants were, since the last visit, dismissed for

Appendix C.

Yorkshire
(North
Riding)
Asylum.

Recovery and
death rates.

Death causes.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Divine service.
Amusements.

Appendix C.	misconduct, and one was allowed to resign to avoid dismissal. All were men.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylum. (Menston).	The present weekly charge for home pauper cases is 9s. 11d.; for out-county 14s. 7d. and 15s. 9d., and for private patients 12s. to 31s. 6d.
Medical staff.	The medical staff comprises two assistant medical officers. The defects in the medical case-books, noticed in our Colleagues' entry of last year, have been remedied, and the books are now duly entered up to date.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

20 July 1901.

Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Menston). Statistics.	<p>WE yesterday inspected this Asylum in all its departments, and saw all the patients, giving them full opportunity of speaking to us.</p> <p>There are now on the Asylum books 1,563 patients, 744 males and 819 females. Of the total number, 83 are in the private class, and there is one out-county patient. Seventeen patients are absent on trial, leaving 1,546 actually in residence. The vacancies for patients are estimated at 14 in the male and 34 in the female division.</p> <p>Since 16th November last, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 268 patients have been admitted here, 195 have been discharged or removed, 120 on recovery, and 104 have died.</p>
Recovery and death rates.	<p>In 1900 the proportion of recoveries to the number of admissions, excluding transfers, was 45 per cent., which was very satisfactory, and that of the deaths to the average number of patients resident was 11·60 per cent.</p>
Death causes.	<p>Post-mortem examinations followed in the case of 78·8 per cent. of the above-mentioned 104 deaths. On 6 bodies, or 7·3 per cent., bed-sores existed at death. One death resulted from a cut throat, the injury having been self-inflicted before admission, and in this, the only case, the coroner held an inquest. General paralysis was the cause of death in 21·1 per cent., phthisis in 6·7 per cent.; pneumonia and bronchitis in 6·7 per cent., and colitis in 3·8 per cent., and there was one death from enteric fever. This and scarlet fever, from which a patient is at present suffering, and the colitis, of which there were 10 cases, are the diseases of zymotic type which have appeared here since the last visit.</p>
Seclusion.	<p>Eight serious but non-fatal casualties are recorded as having occurred since then, five of them resulting in fractures of bones, or in dislocation of right humerus, and two in cuts. One of the latter was sustained in an attempt to escape through a window.</p> <p>No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit. Three men, on 4 occasions and for 10 hours, and 9 women on 19 occasions and for 86 hours, have been secluded. Under medical treatment at present are 121 patients, and we saw 8 men and 17 women in bed; but with the exception of the case of scarlet fever, which is isolated in the isolation hospital, no serious bodily illness prevails.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal cases.	<p>The epileptics at present here number 259, or 16·7 per cent. of the total patients; the general paralytics 4·5 per cent., and the actively suicidal 2·2 per cent.; 27·5 per cent. of the patients sleep under constant supervision. The beds reported to have been wetted last night were 39, or 2·5 per cent.</p>

We found yesterday the patients, with very few exceptions, quiet and orderly. Two or three men complained of some roughness at the hands of attendants, but we thought the complaints either groundless or greatly exaggerated. The personal state of both sexes, and their dress, were on the whole satisfactory, but if the men could have lighter jackets for the hot weather it would add to their comfort. The dinner served yesterday was liberal and good. A plate warmer is being provided for the dining hall.

The returns furnished to us indicate that 58·2 per cent. of the men and 58·7 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. These proportions are rather lower than those we commonly find. The patients exercised weekly or oftener beyond the estate are 37·1 per cent. of the whole; those walking daily on the estate beyond the airing-courts, 22·7 per cent.; and those confined to the courts, which, however, are spacious, 20 per cent. The associated entertainments are usually attended by about 45 per cent. As regards the religious privileges provided for the patients, matters remain, as hitherto, in rather an unsatisfactory state. Divine service of the Church of England and a Nonconformist service continue to be given in the recreation hall, the former being usually attended by about 34 per cent. of the patients, other than the Roman Catholics, who are 137 in number and for whom, we understand, only a special service at Easter is given. The chaplain here is the incumbent of a neighbouring parish. We think an Asylum of this size should have the undivided services of a clergyman.

As regards the condition of the Asylum buildings, we can report very favourably. Except that the wall paper in some dormitories, notably those of the laundry residence, and of the female acute block, is rather worn and dirty, the wards are in excellent order, and are cheerful and comfortable, while the beds and bedding are very good and clean. The dormitories referred to will, we are informed, be soon taken in hand, and the walls painted instead of being papered. This will, we think, be more sanitary, and also more economical in the end.

A good deal of external painting has been done, or is in progress, and some also inside the buildings. Four additional shelters of good size and design have been erected in airing-courts, in which also we would suggest the planting of some forest trees, with a view to affording future shade. The shrubberies are very good and ornamental, and the courts generally very pleasant, but their aspect would be further improved by some flower beds if it were possible to supply them. Among other improvements we may notice that fans have been applied to the drying closets in the laundry, and driving bands there have been protected; a room over the nurses' mess-room has been converted into bedrooms for housemaids, and the new farm residence has been heated. We observed that the upper storey of this building, on which sleep the caretaker and his wife and ten patients, has only one staircase for egress. A second exit should be provided to lessen the risk in case of fire. With regard to the remarks of our Colleagues last year, as to the deficiency of w.c. seats in some of the wards, we are informed that the subject was investigated, and that no great inconvenience is said to be experienced. As to the male wards, we are assured that whenever the w.c. apparatus needs renewal, pedestal closets will be substituted and the urinals abolished, their place being taken by some additional w.c.'s.

The present staff of attendants, exclusive of head attendants, as stated, appears to afford for day duty, one to 9 patients in each division,

Appendix C. while for night duty there are 12 men and 13 women. Three men and a woman have, since the last visit, been dismissed for misconduct, and three women were allowed to resign to avoid dismissal. Of the entire staff of 192 persons, 24 per cent. of the men and 45 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service; and 28 per cent. of the former and only 11 per cent. of the latter have been in the Asylum service over five years. These figures indicate an undesirable frequency of change.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston).

Medical staff.

The medical staff continues to afford Dr. McDowall the assistance of four colleagues, one a lady, who, with the help of a lady clinical assistant, has charge of the female chronic block, containing 300 patients. The medical records, case-books and others, are well kept. Dr. McDowall was away for his holiday, but returned last evening. In his absence, Dr. Edgerly, the senior assistant, was in charge, and he gave us all needful information and help.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WADSLEY.

16 July 1901.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley).

State of wards.
Improvements.

OUR inspection yesterday of this Asylum satisfied us that it is maintained in excellent order. We found the wards very clean, bright, and comfortable, and the furniture and bedding good and well attended to. Of improvements effected since the visit of our Colleagues in April 1900, we may notice the completion of the laundry extensions, adding much to the convenience of that department, the provision of four additional padded rooms, the erection of an iron escape staircase from Nos. 5 and 9 dormitories, a shelter in No. 4 airing court, further warming apparatus in the male wards in the main building, a bath-room and w.c. for No. 3 bridge, used for the very feeble male patients, and several minor but valuable items. The dining hall for the detached female block is in progress, as are also a shelter for No. 7 airing-court, an escape staircase for No. 22 ward, and a new boiler and additional apparatus in the laundry. An escape staircase appears to be required for No. 18 dormitory.

Statistics.

There are at present on the Asylum books 1,716 patients, 773 males and 943 females, but the large number of 36 are out on trial, leaving 1,680 resident. But even with this relief the resident patients are 70 in excess of the number which the Asylum is estimated properly to accommodate, the excess being 42 in the male and 28 in the female division. This is a very serious matter calling for remedy. The private patients are 47 in number, and there are a few (5) out-county patients. Since the date (11th April 1900) of our Colleagues' visit above referred to, 658 patients have been admitted; 360 have been discharged or removed, of whom 260 had recovered; and 215 have died.

Recovery and
death rates.

We learn that the percentage of recoveries in 1900 was 43·0 and of deaths 12·6, both calculated in the usual way. Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 92·5 per cent. of the above 215 deaths.

Death causes.

Among the ascertained causes of death were: general paralysis in 14·4 per cent., phthisis in 10·7 per cent., pneumonia and bronchitis in 11·1 per cent., maniacal and melancholic exhaustion in 7·9 per cent., and colitis in 3·2 per cent. In only six instances, or less than

3 per cent., did bedsores exist at death. There was one death from typhoid fever, which attacked 4 patients and 4 male members of the staff; and a case of scarlet fever and two of erysipelas, but none of any other zymotic disease have occurred since the last visit. Five inquests on the bodies of patients have been held since then. The verdicts given by the juries were: (1) hæmorrhage from ruptured liver, as to how caused not sufficient evidence to show; (2) septic pneumonia arising from self-inflicted wound in the throat; (3) syncope caused by fatty degeneration of the heart while suffering from fractures of four ribs sustained before admission into the Asylum; (4) consumption possibly aggravated by an accidental fall off bed; and (5) being run over by a train on the Great Central Railway. In the last of these cases the patient, a woman, was deemed to be and was treated as actively suicidal, a caution ticket, directing that she should never be lost sight of, being issued in respect of her. She escaped from the airing-court, apparently by climbing the high railing which surrounds it, and made her way out of the Asylum grounds and across the River Don to the railway. We understand that the Committee purpose to enquire closely into this case in a few days, and we leave it in their hands; but we may say that it does not appear to us that the individual responsibility of the nurses in the female wards for the due observance of the instructions in the caution ticket is fixed with sufficient definiteness, the responsibility being that of all the nurses in the ward jointly, rather than that of one special nurse at a time. We think, too, the ticket might well be more explicit and detailed.

Appendix C.
—
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley).

Suicide.

The rather long list of 28 serious but non-fatal casualties has been furnished us, 26 involving fractures of bones and two dislocations; one-half of these injuries were due to accidental falls. We gather that 19·1 per cent. of the patients suffer from epilepsy, 2 per cent. are general paralytics, but only 3 men and 2 women are at present treated as actively suicidal, and kept under constant special supervision. Since the last visit one male patient on 17 occasions and for 205½ hours, and 3 females on the same number of occasions and for 151½ hours, have been mechanically restrained; and 9 males on 14 occasions and for 34 hours, and 25 females on 51 occasions and for 74 hours, have been placed in seclusion. Twenty-nine men and 24 women were seen by us in bed, and 105 of both sexes are at present under medical treatment. There are many very feeble patients here, but otherwise the health of the Asylum is good. We learn that the beds of 92 patients, or 5·4 per cent. of the whole, are reported to have been wetted last night, and this strikes us as a rather large proportion. We saw the patients in their wards, and many also at dinner in the respective dining halls. Their behaviour was orderly and good, and, apart from the usual discontent at their detention, no complaints reached us. The dress of the women is good and varied, and suitable to the season; that of the men is also good, but rather heavy for this hot weather. The dinner yesterday consisted of rhubarb pies and rice puddings with bread and cheese, and seemed to be popular. We are informed that 67·7 per cent. of the men and 60·1 per cent. of the women engage in useful occupations; and that 34·4 per cent. (excluding Roman Catholics) usually attend chapel on Sunday, but for the Roman Catholics, numbering 116, no service is provided. This we must regard as a grave defect, and very unfair to these patients, and we must express the earnest hope that the Committee will arrange for the ministrations of a priest, properly paid for his services. The proportion of the patients usually present at the associated entertain-

Restraint and
seclusion.

Condition of
patients.

Employment.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Appendix C.

Yorshire
(West Riding
Asylums.
(Wadsley).

Exercise.

Attendants

ments is 44·4 per cent.; 34 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 48·2 per cent. walk daily on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which about 12 per cent. are confined for their exercise.

The staff of attendants appears to be adequate. It includes for day duty 83 ordinary male attendants and 85 ordinary nurses, giving in the male division an attendant to 9 patients, and in the female division a nurse to 11 patients nearly. For night supervision there are 12 men and 10 women. Of the total staff, 16·8 per cent. of the men and 26·3 per cent. of the women have been here under 12 months; but 49·4 per cent. of the former and 24·2 per cent. of the latter have been over 5 years in the Asylum service. Only one attendant, a man, has since the last visit been dismissed for misconduct, namely, intemperance.

Medical staff.

The medical staff remains of the same strength as at the last visit. In the temporary absence of Dr. Kay, Dr. Adair has given us all needful assistance and information. We have examined the various medical records, and find them to be well kept. Photographs of the patients continue to be taken, and some pathological work is done.

The present maintenance rate for home pauper cases is 9s. 4d. per week, for private cases from 12s. 6d. to 20s.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WAKEFIELD.

18 July 1901.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield).

Improvements.

WE yesterday made a full inspection of this Asylum and its principal dependencies.

The acute hospital is now in complete working order, and the female wards are occupied by 90 patients out of the number of 100 for which they are designed. The female working patients' home in connection has recently been opened, and the women lodged in Field Head have been removed to it, with some from the main building. It will accommodate 36, but at present only 14 are lodged in it. The male wards of the hospital are also open, but have only 56 patients as yet. The working patients' home on this side is not yet complete. The hospital is well equipped with therapeutic agents, including very complete apparatus for applying electrical treatment, which is said to give very good results. There is also an excellent pathological department, and in the theatre lectures on insanity are given to classes from the Leeds Medical School, and also instruction to the attendants and nurses. It is perhaps too soon to arrive at a conclusion, but Dr. Lewis, we are glad to find, is very hopeful of satisfactory results from the treatment in this hospital of recent cases. We trust that patients will be sent to the Asylum in an early stage of their insanity, so that the more individual and scientific treatment now possible here may have a fair chance of success.

Stanley Hall.

Stanley Hall is now occupied by 64 male idiots; leaving vacancies for 7 more. The accommodation is excellent, and the idiots seem to be very happy. A beginning has been made in the training of those manifesting intelligence, and a certain amount of progress is reported. We hope that attention will be directed, perhaps chiefly, to physical exercises and industrial training, which we think are, in the case of

idiots, the most hopeful methods of development. The lady acting as schoolmistress is evidently much interested in the work. Appendix C.

As regards the main Asylum we find that many works of repair and improvements have been carried out since the visit of our Colleagues in November last; and that others are in progress. The new epileptic block is not yet finished. A new entrance lodge, with weighing table, is in progress; the old board room (the new one at the acute hospital being now used by the Committee) is being prepared as an addition to the stores; the old brewhouse is being converted into a works store, and the old boiler house also into stores and washhouse for vegetables, and a considerable amount of repainting has been done. Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)

We regret to observe that the pipe loops in the new w.c. spurs have not yet been made secure. They should be enclosed or otherwise made safe from offering opportunity for suicide, a real danger as shown recently in another Asylum. We desire again to call attention to No. 26 dormitory from which there is no alternative exit; and we would suggest that in No. 35 dormitory some windows should be formed in the wall opposite that in which there are now windows, so as to allow of a cross draught to improve the ventilation of the room which is now imperfect.

We should notice that some further improvements have been made in the laundry, and a new washing machine of German manufacture has been fixed, which is reported to be very efficient, and which effects a great saving of soap.

As to the general condition of the Asylum, we are able to report it to be quite satisfactory. We think, however, that a more liberal supply of books and newspapers in the wards is desirable.

We find on the books 1,617 patients, 836 being males, and 781 females. Four of the males are criminal lunatics, and one female is out-county. There are no private patients, and no patients are boarded out. Six are at present out on trial. Since 14th November last, the date of our Colleagues' visit, 453 patients have been admitted; 182 discharged or removed, of whom 146 have recovered; and 121 have died. There are said to be vacancies for 74 males and 40 females, including those in the acute hospital and Stanley Hall. Statistics.

In 1900, the recoveries represented 43·23 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers, a very satisfactory proportion; and the deaths were 10·22 per cent. of the average numbers of patients resident. Recovery and
death rates.

Post-mortem examination was made in the case of 90 per cent. of the 121 deaths. On only 2 bodies were bedsores observed at death.

Seven inquests were held, but in these cases as in all others, the causes of death were natural. General paralysis was the cause in 15·8 per cent.; phthisis in 12·5 per cent.; pneumonia and bronchitis in 9·1 per cent.; senile decay in 15 per cent.; and colitis in 5·8 per cent. Of the last-mentioned disease there have, since the last visit, been 30 cases, pretty evenly distributed between the sexes; and there have been 34 cases of influenza among the patients and 10 in the staff, one member of which also had typhoid fever, contracted outside, and there were 2 cases of erysipelas. Death causes.

Serious but non-fatal casualties to the number of 13 are reported, 8 of them involving fractures of bone, 6 being accidental, and one occurring in a struggle with an attendant.

Only 1 patient has been secluded since the last visit, and that for only a few minutes. Two men on 6 occasions and for 340 hours, Seclusion and
restraint.

Appendix C. Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield. Condition of patients.	and 2 women on two occasions and for 126 hours, have been mechanically restrained, for surgical or medical reasons, all since the last visit. The general health of the Asylum may be said to be good at present, though the large number of 419 are under medical treatment, and we found 26 males and 47 females in bed. No serious illness, however, prevails. The general paralytics form 3·3 per cent. of the total patients, the epileptics 15·1 per cent. and the actively suicidal 1·3 per cent. The beds reported to have been wetted last night were 45, or 2·7 per cent.
Employment.	We have seen all the patients in their wards, all having an opportunity of addressing us. Except dissatisfaction with their detention, no ground of complaint was mentioned by any patient, and no allegation made of rough usage. The clothing of both sexes is good; but we could wish that the men had, for the present very hot weather, some lighter dress. The rather large number of 26, 7 men and 19 women, are at present wearing "strong" dresses.
Divine service.	As regards matters of routine, we find that 65·5 per cent. of the men and 57·5 per cent. of the women engage in useful employments of the usual character; and that, excluding Roman Catholics, 51·7 per cent. usually attend chapel on Sunday. For these latter there is a service held every Saturday morning; and on the same day, a Nonconformist service for those desiring to attend it.
Amusements. Exercise.	The associated entertainments are usually attended by about 38 per cent. of the patients; 26 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 40 per cent. daily beyond the airing-courts, to which about 16 per cent. are restricted for exercise. In relation to airing-courts, we find that in those of the acute hospital there is an almost entire absence of shade, and we think the provision of suitable shelters is absolutely necessary. More of the plots, too, should be laid down in grass.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives one to 9 patients in each division. This is after taking into account that in the acute hospital, which is, very properly, of greater strength than is customary in Asylums. For night duty there are 14 attendants of each sex. Of the present entire staff 38·4 per cent. of the men and 35·6 per cent. of the women have not yet completed a year's service; but these proportions are of course affected by the recent increase in the number of attendants consequent on the opening of the hospital and Stanley Hall; 46·1 per cent. of the men and 18·8 per cent. of the women have been in the service over five years. One attendant, a man, has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit.
Medical staff.	The medical staff now includes, besides Dr. B. Lewis, six assistant medical officers and a pathologist. Four reside in the main Asylum, and two at the acute hospital. Much pathological work continues to be done; and we find the case-books and other medical records admirably kept.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL.

14 March 1901.

Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill). State of wards.	WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum and seen every patient. The Asylum throughout is maintained in excellent order; the day-rooms were bright and cheerful, and well furnished. We would add a
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word of special praise for the condition of the room appropriated for the male idiots. The dormitories on both sides were sweet and properly aired ; the bedding on the female side was clean and in good condition, comparing favourably in both these respects with that on the male side, which needed better supervision.

Appendix C.
Birmingham Asylums.
(Rubery Hill).

We agree with the remarks made last year by our Colleagues as to the need of better ventilation in the corridors, general bath-rooms, and other parts of the Asylum, and have made some suggestions to Dr. Suffern with a view to overcoming these defects without unreasonable expenditure. Nothing further has been done since the last visit towards protecting the looped pipes and points of projection in w.c.'s against patients who may be suicidally disposed.

Improvement suggested.

We found the patients well behaved and orderly during our visit, and were satisfied with their general condition in the matter of dress and tidiness. At the dinner to-day in the dining hall were 252 women and 239 men who were regaled with a good meal of hash.

Condition of patients.

Good order prevailed throughout the meal which was prefaced by a grace which was sung.

The Asylum was last visited by 2 members of our Board on the 8th May 1900, and in the 10 months which have since elapsed 81 patients have been admitted, one male has left recovered, and a patient of each sex has in addition been discharged. Fifty-two patients have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 794 patients in the proportion of 398 males to 396 females, all of whom, with the exception of 5 of the private class, are chargeable to the city.

Statistics.

There is estimated vacant accommodation for 11 males and 12 females.

Over 27 per cent. of the patients suffer from epilepsy, all of them sleeping under constant supervision ; and having regard to this large per-centage and to the generally degraded character of the patients in general, the per-centage of 4·1 as having wetted their beds last night is not unsatisfactory.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

No patient was to-day wearing a strong dress.

According to the returns furnished to us the chapel services and the associated entertainments are usually attended by 48 per cent. of the total patients. There are 40 Roman Catholics for whom a weekly service and a monthly celebration of the Mass is provided, the officiating priest being remunerated for his service.

Amusements.
Divine service.

Forty-two per cent. of patients walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate ; 28 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which no patients are altogether confined for exercise during the summer, but to which in the winter months 34 per cent. are so confined because of their inability or unwillingness to go beyond them, and 13 per cent. are so confined for violence or bad habits. 57 per cent. of the males and 74 per cent. of the females are usefully employed.

Exercise.
Employment.

Since the last visit no patient is recorded as having been mechanically restrained or secluded.

The death rate for 1900 was 11·08 per cent. of the average numbers resident.

Death rate.

The 52 deaths which have occurred since the last visit and which were followed by post-mortem examination in only 29 instances, or the low proportion of 56 per cent., were with one exception all due to natural causes.

Death causes.

General paralysis accounted for 2 per cent. and phthisis for 25 per cent. of the deaths. Two patients died from enteric fever and 3 others

- Appendix C. from dysentery or diarrhoea ; the exceptional case of death was of a female whose death was partly attributed to her swallowing some peelings when suffering from ulceration of the intestine.
- Birmingham Asylums. (Rubery Hill). In only one death was a coroner's inquest considered necessary, and in this case a verdict was returned of death from natural causes. The Asylum has not been entirely free from epidemic or zymotic disease since it was last visited, for apart from influenza which attacked 18 patients and 3 nurses, 7 males have contracted enteric fever ; all these cases occurring in one ward where a defect of drains, which has since been set right, was discovered ; and 6 males and one attendant have been attacked by either dysentery or colitis.
- Enteric fever. All the enteric cases were treated separately in a ward appropriated for the purpose, as the cottage on the estate, which is supposed to be set apart as an isolation hospital, was not deemed to be suitable for the purpose.
- In these circumstances the Committee are we understand favourably disposed towards the provision of a properly equipped isolation hospital, the idea being to devote the hospital, which will be built on the Hollymoor Asylum Estate, for isolating cases from both Asylums. Apart from one case of colitis on the male side, the general health of the inmates is to-day satisfactory.
- Casualties. There have been 4 serious casualties which did not prove fatal and which resulted in accidental fractures of bones, and another casualty occurred to a male whose upper lip was bitten off by another patient.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants for day duty give 1 to about 13 patients : 14 per cent. of each sex have been less than one year in the Asylum service, but the good proportion of 40 per cent. of attendants and 26 per cent. of the nurses have been over 5 years.
- Improvements. The only improvement calling for special mention has been the removal of all the internal soil pipes on the male side, a work which is at present in progress on the female side.
- Medical staff. The only change in the medical staff has been the recent appointment of Dr. James Martin as a junior assistant medical officer.
- The case-books are very well kept.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

8 November 1901.

- Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green). WE have to-day made a complete inspection of this Asylum, and also of the branch houses in connection therewith at Sandwell Hall and the Leveretts. We can accord a word of praise for the general condition in which we found the day-rooms throughout.
- State of wards. The supply of objects of interest and means of amusement was on a liberal scale, and there was in evidence a sufficient supply of books and magazines. In most of the rooms one or more daily papers are provided, but this happened not to be so in the case of two of the rooms on the men's side, and where we had complaints on this point from some patients. The condition of the beds and bedding was quite satisfactory.
- Improvements. Since the visit paid in May of last year, we find that the following among other improvements have been carried out :—On both sides the general bathrooms have been plastered and the windows enlarged ; new quarters, consisting of 17 excellent bedrooms, have been built and

furnished, and a new mess and recreation room provided for the attendants, whose former billiard room has been appropriated as a sitting room for the nurses. The medical officers have a new billiard room set apart for their use. Several of the day-rooms have been re-decorated, and we found 2 wards in the hands of the decorators. We regret to find that the whole of plastering of the rough walls is in abeyance, but we trust the Committee will not suffer so useful a work to be entirely relinquished. We would again call attention to the desirability of providing cupboards for brooms and brushes, and of casing in the looped pipes in w.c.'s.

Appendix C.

—
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green).

Since the 7th of May 1900, when the last official visit was paid, 801 patients have been admitted, 543 have been discharged or removed, of whom 304 were on recovery, and 171 have died. There are to-day on the books the names of 818 patients, of these 27 are of the private class, and 135 are out-county patients, of whom 28 are males from Lancaster Asylum, received here in exchange for 27 women who are boarded out in that institution, while 49 are chargeable to the London County Council, and 55 to the Bolton Union.

Statistics.

No patient is absent on leave; of the patients on the books 148 males are residing at Sandwell Hall, and 41 females at the Leveretts, so that in the main building are resident 315 males and 314 women. The estimated accommodation of the main building being for 309 males and 314 females, there is a small excess of the proper number on the male side.

The weekly maintenance charges are 10s. for the home cases, from 10s. 6d. to 42s. for those of the private class, while out-county cases pay from 14s. to 21s., the latter sum being paid in respect of the Bolton patients.

As regards the patients, we can speak favourably of their behaviour and of their general condition in respect of their dress and personal tidiness. There was a marked absence of noisy excitement, and a general contentment prevailed.

Condition of
patients.

We have already referred to complaints in 2 wards in respect to the newspapers, but there is one other matter of complaint to which we would call attention. In several instances patients alleged that they did not regularly see members of the Committee. On inquiring into this matter, we understood that the practice is for one member of the Committee to visit the wards each month. We would refer the Committee to the provisions of section 188 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, from which it will be seen that not less than 2 members are required to visit the wards together once at least in every 2 months, and we feel sure that we have only to point out the requirement to the Committee to ensure its fulfilment.

Visitation by
Committee.

We saw an excellent dinner of cold beef with pickles and potatoes, and apple tart to follow, served to about 400 patients in the general dining hall. The meal was a popular one, and good behaviour prevailed throughout. The room was however overcrowded, and we hope that the question of its extension, which has been for some time under consideration, will be pressed on.

Of the total patients under 1 per cent. are general paralytics; 8.4 per cent. suffer from epilepsy, and 31 patients are actively suicidal; all the patients in the last 2 classes continue to have special night supervision, which may claim to be effective, inasmuch as no male and only 3 females were reported to have wetted their beds last night.

Appendix C.	The Church of England services attract an average Sunday attendance of 40 per cent. of the patients, and there are 82 members of the Roman Catholic faith, for whom a weekly service is provided.
Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green).	The average attendance at the associated entertainments works out at 39 per cent. ; 31 per cent. go out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which no patient is confined for exercise on account of excitement or violence or bad habits. No patient goes out beyond the Asylum grounds, Mr. Whitcombe not having seen his way clear to carry out the suggestions made at the last visit in connection with this matter. Employment of the kinds usual in Asylums is found for 34 per cent. of the men and 58 per cent. of the women.
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Escapes.	We gather that of late the escapes of patients have been exceptionally frequent ; this is largely attributed to the imperfections of the old locks. The question of fitting new locks throughout the main building is at present engaging the attention of the Committee.
	There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Recovery and death rates.	The recovery rate for the year 1900 was 44·8 per cent. on the admissions, and that of the deaths was 13·5 per cent. on the average numbers resident. In 60 per cent. only of the 171 deaths which have occurred since the last visit, post-mortem examinations were made, bedsores being present in the very moderate proportion of 3 per cent.
Death causes.	The causes of death were generally natural and of an ordinary character, general paralysis accounting for 19 per cent., and phthisis, which we regret to find still continues to be treated in the open wards, for 12·2 per cent. ; but in 2 cases death was due to choking by food, and a third to a fracture of the skull from an accidental fall, and in a fourth to suicide in a male patient while absent after escape. In all these instances inquests were held, and inquiries made by our Board at the time of the occurrence.
	The only case of zymotic disease in the Asylum, due to imported scarlet fever, had a fatal termination.
	The serious but non-fatal casualties, 8 in number, all took the form of fracture or dislocation, and were the result of accident.
	The general health of the patients appeared to us to be good ; we found only 15 men and 18 women confined in bed, but many of these were recent cases who are thus treated for the first week after admission. Having regard to the large number of fresh admissions into this Asylum, which is the Acute Asylum for the city, as well as to the feeble character of the cases admitted, while we should deprecate any considerable addition to the numbers, we think that a moderate increase to the 2 infirmaries is essential for the proper medical resources of the Asylum. This would, we think, be best provided by an extension of the present dormitories.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 to every 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ male and 1 to every 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ female patients. The night staff on each side consists of 5. The changes in the staff have been somewhat numerous, 40 per cent. having been less than 1 year in the Asylum service ; 20 per cent. can count over 5 years' service.
	Two attendants have been dismissed since the last visit for misconduct in relation to patients, one of them on account of rough usage towards, and the other for striking, a patient.
Medical staff.	The case-books are somewhat in arrear, probably in consequence of recent changes in the medical staff, which now consists of 2 assistant medical officers and a lady clinical assistant.

THE LEVERETTS.

8 November 1901.

Appendix C.

THIS House, which was opened for the reception of female patients from the Winson Green Asylum in August of last year, now contains 41 patients (who are in charge of 4 day nurses, and 1 for night duty), all of whom we have to-day seen. The Leveretts.

The House is very suitable, and the necessary alterations have been made to afford safe alternative exits in case of fire. It is very well furnished, was in excellent order, and provides very suitable accommodation for the patients, who evidently appreciate its home-like and comfortable character.

SANDWELL HALL.

8 November 1901.

WE have seen the patients, 148 in number, who are in residence here to-day. They appeared to be contented and comfortable, and the rooms throughout are maintained in good order. The arrangements continue to be satisfactory. Sandwell Hall.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

11 April 1901.

AT the conclusion of our visit of inspection to this Asylum we can give a very favourable report of its condition and management. Bristol Asylum.

Since the visit of two of our Colleagues, in February 1900, the extensions on the female side have been completed, and three of the four new wards are in occupation of patients. These wards afford excellent accommodation, have been well and suitably furnished, and the one which is used as an infirmary is well equipped with modern requirements, and has an airing-court apportioned for the sole use of the infirmary cases. Extensions.

We should not omit to mention that the floors of the new extensions are laid in American maple wood, and are dry-polished. Other improvements, completed since the last visit, comprise the opening of the new dining hall, and of the separate quarters for the night nurses.

The new dining hall is set apart for the males, and is provided with a permanent stage.

The electric light installation has been completed, and the whole Asylum is now lighted by electricity.

The Isolation Hospital, which the acquisition of land taken in exchange with the workhouse authorities, enabled to be built at a greater distance from the Asylum than originally proposed, has also been completed. The value of this addition has no doubt been shown by its occupation by a recent case of scarlet fever which is still under treatment there. The prompt isolation of the case prevented any spread of the disease. Isolation Hospital.

Throughout the Asylum we found both day-rooms and dormitories in excellent order; the utmost cleanliness was apparent, and the rooms were comfortable. State of wards.

Appendix C.	All the floors of both wards and dormitories are now dry polished.
Bristol Asylum.	Our visit embraced the stores, where we examined the supplies, which appeared to be of good quality.
	In the bakery some only of the flour is kneaded by machinery. The machine used is too small, and we would suggest the acquisition of an additional and larger kneader, to get rid of the undesirable practice of hand kneading.
Statistics.	The changes among the patients since the visit of the 12th of February 1900, comprise the admission of 316, the discharges or removals of 233, of whom 100 were on recovery, and the deaths of 113, leaving on the books 858 patients, in the proportion of 387 males and 471 females, all of whom are to-day in evidence, and to all of whom, with the exception of the case of scarlet fever already mentioned, we have given opportunity of speech with us. Ten patients belong to the private class, and 52 are chargeable to the county of London. There is estimated vacant accommodation for 4 males and 79 females. The weekly maintenance charges are 10s. 6d. for the city cases, from 14s. to 25s. for out-county cases, and 20s. for those of the private class.
Recovery and death rates.	In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as high as 50 per cent., and that of the deaths of the average numbers resident, 11·99.
Death causes.	Of the 113 deaths since the last visit, the causes were ascertained by post-mortem examination in the very creditable proportion of 92 per cent. ; and bedsores were existent in only 4·8 per cent. of the deaths.
	These causes were found to be natural and ordinary in every instance, general paralysis being responsible for 13 per cent., and phthisis for 16 per cent. There has been no inquest. The serious but non-fatal casualties have been confined to accidentally sustained fractures of bones in two instances.
Scarlet fever.	There have been a few cases of zymotic disease, but nothing in the nature of a serious outbreak. Two male attendants were attacked by scarlet fever early in the year, the only case among the patients being the case of a male already mentioned. There have been also three cases of erysipelas, principally facial. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.
Condition of patients.	We found the patients on both sides quiet and orderly, and generally free from complaints. Thirteen men and eleven women were in bed, but the general health was good. There were no bedsores. We hope, however, that some means may be found for treating, separately from the others, cases of phthisis, of which we saw several in the open infirmary dormitories.
	The dress of the women was bright and varied, and in both divisions the patients were neat and tidy.
Dietary.	We were present at the general dinner in both the dining halls, where a good and well-cooked meal was quickly served, and good order prevailed.
Epileptic and suicidal cases.	Of the total patients, 13 per cent. are epileptic, and 2·1 per cent. are general paralytics. The actively suicidal number 28, for which, as well as the epileptics, continuous night supervision is provided. Only 2·4 per cent. of the patients were reported to have wetted their beds last night.
Divine service.	As regards the usual statistical matters, we learn that 40 per cent. of the patients usually attend the chapel services, that the 30 Roman Catholic patients have the occasional services of a Catholic priest, who is unpaid. The associated entertainments attract an average
Amusements.	

attendance of 47 per cent. ; 24 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; 81 per cent., being all in fact who are able to walk, walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which are altogether confined 7 per cent. owing to their being unable or unwilling to go beyond them. Employment is found for 60 per cent. of the men and 70 per cent. of the women.

The staff of attendants for day duty gives one to every $11\frac{3}{4}$ males and one to every $10\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. 45 per cent. of the men and 55 per cent. of the nurses have less than one year's service, but this is due in a large measure to the recent extensions of the Asylum, and to the war.

Twenty per cent. of the men and sixteen per cent. of the nurses can count over five years' service.

The night staff comprises 4 men and 6 nurses, and we are glad to note that a separate annexe provided for the night nurses has been recently opened.

Instruction continues to be given to the attendants and nurses in ambulance work and mental nursing, and a very large proportion of them have earned the decorations which show their efficiency, and carry with them pecuniary advantages.

Dr. Benham still has the services of two assistant medical officers ; and the condition of the case-books and other medical records, and the prosecution of much original pathological research, show that their work is done with diligence and efficiency.

Appendix C.
Bristol
Asylum.
Exercise.
Employment.
Attendants.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

11 July 1901.

WE are pleased to be enabled by our inspection to report that this Asylum continues to be maintained in very good order and in some particulars improved. Thus, we find that further plastering of the walls and dormitories has been effected, the plastered walls being painted. Many more floors have been prepared for dry-rubbing, and in some rooms new linoleum has been laid down. A new block floor has been supplied to the nurses' sitting-room ; the lighting and ventilation of the kitchen have been improved. Some additional rooms have been provided in the administrative block, and the soil drains relaid, and an addition has been made to the meat store, supplying cold storage.

Derby
Borough
Asylum.
Improvements.

We have found both day and sleeping rooms bright and clean, and the bedding in the latter very good and properly attended to. We were glad to notice that the patients of each sex are supplied with night-gowns.

State of wards.

We have seen all the patients, who are 320 in number ; 155 are males and 165 females. Classed as private patients are 7 males and 15 females, and 41 are out-borough patients, 13 coming from the Denbigh Asylum and the same number from the Middlesex Asylum, while 14 are chargeable to the Bolton Union, Lancashire, and 1 to the Burton Union. Six patients are boarded out from here in the Middlesex Asylum in exchange for the same number from that Asylum.

Statistics.

This Asylum is calculated to accommodate 320 patients and there is now that number, there being one vacancy on the male side, but a patient in excess of the proper number in the female division.

Appendix C. Derby Borough Asylum. Extension of the borough.	<p>We learn that an extension of the Borough of Derby has just been arranged which will add some 10,000 people to its population, and will consequently lead to a transfer from the County Asylum to this Asylum of probably some 30 lunatics. This, coupled with the natural increase of the patients coming from the borough as at present limited, makes it necessary that the Committee should at once take into consideration the question of providing for the increase. The out-borough patients can, of course, be removed, but it would be unfortunate if the necessity arose for the discharge of the patients of the private class. We understand that Dr. Macphail suggests the erection of a detached building for a moderate number of female private patients, and this seems to us to be a desirable course to adopt. Room would thus be made for a corresponding number of female pauper patients in the Asylum proper, while the suggested building need not be of a very expensive character. Any required male accommodation will also be probably best provided by one or more detached residences.</p>
Statistics.	<p>Since our Colleagues' visit on 10th November last, 64 patients have been admitted here, 33 having been discharged or removed, 23 having recovered, and 21 died.</p>
Recovery and death rates.	<p>The percentage of recoveries on admissions, deducting transfers in 1900, was 37·2; and that of the deaths, on the average number of the patients resident, was 11·8.</p>
Death causes.	<p>Post-mortem examination was made in the case of every one of the above 21 deaths. On three bodies slight bedsores existed at death; and the causes of the deaths were all natural. None resulted from phthisis, but 23·8 per cent. were due to general paralysis.</p> <p>No serious casualty has occurred since the last visit, and the only disease of zymotic or epidemic character has been influenza, from which 84 patients and 22 members of the staff have suffered.</p> <p>There are at present 62 patients under medical treatment, 31 of them for epilepsy; and only 3 males and 1 female are to-day confined to bed.</p> <p>No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit.</p> <p>The epileptics now here are 6·8 per cent. of the total patients, the general paralytics 3·1 per cent., and the actively suicidal 2·8 per cent. Only 3 patients, or 1 per cent., are reported to have wetted their beds last night.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The patients have been very orderly during our inspection, and we have been satisfied with their dress and personal neatness. No one complained of harsh treatment.</p>
Divine service.	<p>We learn that about 70 per cent. of the patients usually attend chapel on Sunday, while for the 29 Roman Catholic patients there is a monthly service, the priest not, however, yet being paid for his services.</p>
Amusements. Exercise.	<p>About the same proportion of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 20 per cent. walk beyond the estate; 72 per cent. walk daily on the estate beyond the airing-courts, to which only a few physically disabled are confined.</p>
Employment.	<p>The returns relating to useful employment are satisfactory, 78·7 per cent. of the males and 64·2 per cent. of the females engaging in some of the occupations customary in Asylums.</p>
Attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants includes, for day duty, 16 men and 17 women, or one to 9½ patients in the male, and one to 9 in the female, division; for night duty there are two men and two women; 27·7 per cent. of the men and 15·7 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service, while 22·2 and 21 per cent. respectively count over</p>

5 years' service. These figures are satisfactory as regards duration of service. Appendix C.

The medical staff remains of the same strength, Dr. Le Fanu having succeeded Dr. Law as assistant medical officer. The case-books are well kept. Derby
Borough
Asylum.
Medical staff.

Before concluding this entry, we desire to recommend that a verandah be supplied to the infirmary in each division, a window being cut down to form a doorway of access to each. This would add much to the comfort of the feeble patients in these wards.

EXETER ASYLUM.

7 May 1901.

THE inspection which we have to-day made of this Asylum enables us to report very favourably of its condition. Exeter
Asylum.

The wards are generally in excellent order and bright and comfortable; but we agree with our Colleagues, who visited last year, as regards the lack of objects of interest in female No. 4, where are the more troublesome patients. This ward is about to be redecorated, when we hope the opportunity will be taken to make it as bright and cheerful, and to furnish it in the same style, as the other wards; a process which in other Asylums has been found to be beneficial to patients of this class. State of wards.

We would suggest, too, that the ward bookcases, which are kept locked, might be left open so that the patients can avail themselves of the books without application to a nurse.

With reference to the suggestions made at the last visit, we are unable to report the establishment of a fire brigade or of a fire drill, nor has anything been done to provide a key to be kept in the night attendant's room adjoining the male observation dormitory, so as to make the escape door there immediately available in case of fire. The provision of a light iron fence on the escape roof would afford protection from possible accidents in the event of this means of escape being ever used. Precautions
against fire.

We found the dormitories throughout in proper order, and the bedding maintained in a clean and proper condition.

It appears to take from 8 to 12 hours to thoroughly dry a rail of sheets; this drawback might be easily overcome by the provision of a fan to drive in hot air into the dry closets. The provision of such a fan and also of a calender would add greatly to the resources of the laundry. Laundry.

We are glad to report that the plastering of the walls of the day-rooms on the male side has been completed, and the redecoration of the wards which has followed on this useful work has been carried out with excellent effect. Plastering and
redecoration
of wards.

There are to-day on the Asylum books the names of 365 patients, 168 being males and 197 females; 30 males and 48 females are of the private class, and there are also 112 out-county cases, of whom 50 are chargeable to East Sussex, 30 to Barnstaple, and 28 to Tiverton. Statistics.

Four males are absent on trial, and one is boarded out in the neighbourhood.

There are vacancies for 14 men and 2 women.

Appendix C.	The changes since the visit of the 23rd February 1900 comprise the admissions of 142 patients ; the discharges of 28 on recovery, and of 52 otherwise ; and the deaths of 44.
Exeter Asylum.	
Death causes.	Beyond the fact that one of the deaths was due to erysipelas, there was nothing unusual in the causes which led to them ; in only 73 per cent. of them, however, were these ascertained by post-mortem examination. General paralysis was accountable for 22·7 per cent., and phthisis for 4·5 per cent. Bedsores were found in 2·2 per cent. only of those who were examined after death. There have been no inquests, and no casualty not ending fatally was reported to us. There have been 5 cases of erysipelas among female patients, and one in a nurse ; and we saw a female patient suffering from that disease in the wards, in which we found only 5 men and 6 women confined to bed ; one of the latter had, however, been in bed some months for mental reasons ; and we feel sure that Dr. Rutherford realizes, as we do, the importance of confining the method of treatment and its duration within the narrowest limits.
	There have been a good many cases of influenza in both patients and staff, but, except in the instances already mentioned, no other zymotic disease.
	In 1900 the percentage of deaths on the average numbers resident was 8·6, and that of the recoveries on the admissions 28·7.
Condition of patients.	The patients who are resident in the institution all had opportunity of speech with us. In general they were contented ; the chief discontent being among the out-county, and more especially the East Sussex patients, who, in many instances, lamented being so far from their friends. We had no complaints of illusage, or of any other matter calling for mention.
	The dress, apart from some cases in the acute female Ward 4, was in good condition, and the general personal tidiness satisfactory.
Dietary.	We saw many of the patients a second time in the dining hall, where a dinner of cold pork and beetroot was served, and good order prevailed.
Epileptic and suicidal cases.	Of the total patients 10 per cent. are epileptics and 2 per cent. general paralytics. The night observation of the epileptics and of the 4 actively suicidal cases is efficient, judging by the fact that only 3 patients, or less than 1 per cent., were reported last night as having wetted their bedding.
Divine service.	At the chapel services on Sundays there is an average attendance of 32 per cent. No service is provided for the Roman Catholics, who number only 12, but these are visited by a priest, who gets no remuneration beyond the payment of his cab fare. Thirty-four per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, and the same proportion usually go out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds ; 24 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which no patient is altogether confined for exercise. Sixty per cent. of the men and 52 per cent. of the women are usefully employed.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	
Seclusion.	According to the records there has been no employment of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but 20 patients have been secluded on 310 occasions for a total of 2,333½ hours.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty gives 1 for every 11 male and 1 to every 10 female patients ; this gives a fair percentage, but if, as has been stated to us, a staff of 4 nurses for the patients in female No. 4 is not sufficient to enable that ward to be kept in the condition in which it should be, an additional nurse should be added.

Eleven per cent. of the men and 30 per cent. of the nurses have been less than 1 year in the Asylum service, but 66 per cent. of the former and only 17 per cent. of the latter can count over 5 years.

Appendix C.
Exeter
Asylum.

It is obvious from the above figures that the attraction for the nurses to remain in the Asylum service is insufficient in comparison with that offered to the men. We think the provision of a recreation room for the nurses might do something in the way of additional attraction.

The case-books are properly kept. It would be an advantage if the older cases, which are scattered over several books, were brought forward into more recent ones.

In the absence of Dr. Rutherford we received every assistance from Dr. Liston.

HULL ASYLUM.

21 February 1901.

THE patients now here are in number 561, as against 545 at the date, 11th June 1900, of the last visit paid by Commissioners, or an increase of 16, while the out-borough patients are 13 fewer, and there is a decrease of 4 in the number of private cases. These figures indicate a very considerable increase in the number of borough pauper lunatics, and point to the need of further accommodation for the wants of the immediate future, for the removal of all the out-borough patients will supply the need but for a very short time. We again commend this subject to the serious consideration of the Committee.

Hull Asylum.
Statistics.

Since the above date the admissions have been 133, 73 patients have been discharged or removed, 46 having recovered, and 44 have died. Four patients are out on trial. The out-borough patients are chargeable—23 to Bolton Union, 29 to Kesteven Asylum, and 3 to sundry unions.

It appears that the male patients are two in excess of the proper number, and that there are vacancies for only seven female patients. The present maintenance charge for home patients is 10s. 6d., for out-borough patients it is 14s. up to 21s., and for private patients 15s. to 21s. per week. The mortality in 1900 was at the rate of 13·71 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, and the recoveries were 33·13 per cent. of the number of admissions.

Death and
recovery rates.

The causes of the 44 deaths—42 of which, or 94·4 per cent., were followed by autopsy—were all natural and ordinary. One was followed by an inquest. General paralysis is the assigned cause of 22·7 per cent. There has been no zymotic or epidemic disease since the last visit. Two casualties involving fractures have occurred, neither fatal. No patient that died suffered from bed sore at death, and no one among the 20 males and 18 females whom we to-day found in bed is so suffering.

Death causes.

Casualties.

Sixty-six patients are taking medicine, but on the whole the health of the patients is good.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, but 12 patients on 27 occasions and for 89 hours have been secluded.

Seclusion.

Among the patients are 84 who are epileptic, being 15 per cent. of the whole; and 36 general paralytics, 14 of them women, or 6·4 per cent.; 2·8 per cent are considered actively suicidal.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

We have seen the patients in the wards and many at dinner in the hall. Their personal condition as regards dress and neatness is satisfactory; and only two, both women, are wearing "strong dresses."

Condition of
patients.

- Appendix C. We have found them generally fairly contented. One man, however, complained of having been struck yesterday by an attendant while out with a working party. We have investigated the charge, questioned several patients, fairly intelligent, who were of the party, and all of whom stated that they had not seen any blow given, though the attendant had occasion to take the patient in question by the collar. Another attendant, who was with the party, also stated that he had not seen any blow, and the attendant accused strenuously denied the charge, which, being wholly unsupported, we consider to be unfounded.
- Hull Asylum.
- Employment. Sixty-three per cent. of the men and 67 per cent. of the women are usefully employed; 42 per cent. walk weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 21·5 per cent. walk daily on the estate outside the airing-courts, and to these 20 per cent. are confined for exercise. This proportion should be capable of diminution.
- Exercise.
- Divine service. Divine service in chapel on Sunday is usually attended by about 42·5 per cent. No regular service seems to be yet provided for the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 52.
- State of wards. We find the Asylum generally in excellent order, but No. 2 Male Ward begins to look rather shabby.
- We do not learn that much structural work has been carried out since the last visit. The eight cottages then referred to have, however, been finished, and are ready for occupation. The Foul Laundry has been improved, and the improvements in the laundry generally enable a rather better supply of clean linen to be given.
- This department is, however, too limited for present, and certainly for future, requirements.
- The want of proper visiting rooms is very obvious, the main corridors being now used as such.
- A bread-kneading machine is wanted for the new bakery, and probably a small gas engine to work it. The kneading is now done by hand.
- We again urge the provision of a piano for the nurses' sitting-room; and a small shed for the storage of bicycles is needed, the use of these machines being so general. At present, as we saw, the nurses keep them in their bedrooms.
- Attendants. The staff of attendants appears to have been reduced since the last visit. It includes for day duty 26 of each sex, as against 28 men and 27 women, as then returned. It gives an attendant to 11 male and one to $10\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. For night duty there are 3 attendants in each division. We doubt if there are quite sufficient, judging by the number of wetted beds reported last night, which were 20 in the male and 19 in the female division, being 39 in all, or 7·1 per cent of the total number.
- The duration of service of the male attendants is very good, only 7 per cent. counting less than one year, while 62 per cent. reckon over five years' service. Of the nurses 41·4 per cent. have not completed 12 months', and only 10·3 per cent. more than 5 years' service.
- Medical staff. Since our Colleagues were here a medical lady, Dr. Annie C. Gawdey, has been appointed second assistant medical officer. The case-books are duly kept. They would be rendered more interesting by photographs of the patients, following a practice now very general in Asylums, and we recommend that a camera and other necessary photographic apparatus be supplied, and a suitable room be arranged.
- We understand that Dr. Anderson would be willing to undertake the work of photographing.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

Appendix C.

8 June 1901.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum, and can report that we found it in good order. The following improvements have been effected since the Asylum was last visited by two members of our Board. In Wards 1 and 3 on each side four good bays have been or are being thrown out. Those on the female side have been completed, and add greatly to the comfort of the wards. Something has also been done to brighten the day-rooms, but we think that some light literature might with advantage be added to the collection of books used by the patients. A new nurses' messroom has been opened in place of the surgery, which has been transferred to a new building. An electric tell-tale clock has been provided, and is in connexion with all parts of the Asylum. A female workroom has been added, and also a new sitting room for the Assistant Medical Officer. Fire buckets have been provided throughout the building, and the mortuary has been improved by the addition of a new tiled floor, and shelves with curtains are being now fitted. The bands in the laundry have been protected, and the points of suspension in the w.c.'s on the male side have been cased in. We think it right to express our opinion that credit is due to those responsible for the thoroughness and promptitude with which these improvements have been carried out, and we hope that before long further improvements will be effected in the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors, and in the erection of shelters in the airing-courts. There are to-day on the books the names of 329 patients, in the proportion of 156 males to 173 females. These patients are chargeable as follows:—72 to Great Yarmouth, 39 to Bury St. Edmunds, 17 to London unions, and 2 to Bolton. The private patients were 20 in number, and 4 patients were absent on trial. To all, save the 4 patients last-mentioned, we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, and we found them for the most part contented, and no complaints were made to us calling for special notice. The personal condition of the patients was satisfactory, and their dress neat and tidy. No patients were wearing strong dresses. The general health was good, three patients only being in bed. Since the last visit by our Colleagues on the 25th July 1900, 82 patients have been admitted, 51 discharged, of whom 23 had recovered, and 36 have died. Of the deaths six were due to general paralysis and 12 to tubercular diseases, including 11 from phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were made in 22 cases, or 61·1 per cent. of the total deaths, and in three instances bedsores were present. The epileptics at present here are 11·6 per cent. of the total patients, the general paralytics 4·3, and three patients are believed to be actively suicidal. Six wetted beds were reported last night. We are informed that 90 men and 110 women are usefully employed, and that 66 per cent. of both sexes attended Divine service last Sunday. About 36 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, 46 per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, and 32 per cent. walk out daily beyond the airing-courts. There has been no mechanical restraint or seclusion since the last visit. There have been no cases of zymotic disease and no fatal casualties.

Ipswich
Asylum.
Improvements.

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

Death causes.

Epileptic and
suicidal cases.

Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

Attendants.

The staff at present includes 17 men and 15 women for day duty, and two of each sex for night duty. The present proportion, therefore, of attendants to patients is one attendant to every nine male patients and one to every eleven female patients. 21 per cent. of the men and

Appendix C. 41·1 per cent. of the women have served under one year, whilst 35·3 per cent. of the former and 40 per cent. of the latter have served over five years. There has been no change in the medical staff, and we are glad to report that the entries in the case-books are now regularly made.

Ipswich
Asylum.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

14 June 1901.

Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

Improvements.

SINCE the visit to this Asylum on the 21st of May last year by 2 of our Colleagues, the new buildings have been opened and are now occupied by male patients. The day-rooms have been suitably furnished and afford comfortable accommodation, and the dormitories, which have been supplied with new beds, are well arranged and ventilated.

The rooms are heated by steam radiators, but we think the open coils in those rooms which are occupied by epileptic and violent patients should be cased in, with a view to prevent accidents. In each of the sanitary spurs is an open space which it was intended at one time to use as an urinal, and which will, we hope, be filled up by an additional w.c. seat.

Consequent upon the opening of the extensions, the blocks formerly occupied by males have been adapted for the use of female patients; and the work of re-organization entailed by the change is nearly completed.

The extension of the laundry is in progress, but in order to cope with the additional work in this department, owing to the increase in the patients, additional machinery is much needed, both in the wash-house and ironing-room, where the provision of a steam calender would facilitate the work.

Among other improvements in progress we may mention the conversion of the old kitchen and stores into mess and recreation rooms for the nurses.

State of wards.

We can give a favourable report of the condition in which we found the Asylum, the day-rooms being bright and comfortable, and on the women's side provided, in one or two instances, with excellent pianos. The dormitories and bedding were in good order, excepting in male 16, where more attention should have been paid to some of the bedding.

In some of the sanitary spurs, especially in that for females, where 2 seats only are provided for 50 patients, more seat accommodation is needed, and we again repeat the observation of our Colleagues, who visited last year, with reference to the desirability of protecting the looped pipes and the gas brackets in the w.c. lobbies against suicidally disposed patients; and also to the desirability of removing the loops to the w.c. pulleys in the new extensions.

Statistics.

The changes amongst the patients since our Colleagues' visit comprise the admission of 352; the discharge of 92, of whom 52 were on recovery, and the deaths of 57; leaving on the books the names of 317 males and 432 females, a total of 749; of whom all but a woman, who is on trial, are in residence. The patients include 10 private and 164 out-county cases; of the latter, 109 coming from London, 25 from Lincoln, and 20 from the county. The maintenance charge for home patients is 11s. 8d. per week; the out-county cases pay from 14s. to 15s. 9d. weekly, and the private patients 15s. 2d.

There are vacancies for 18 men and 89 women.

In 1900 the percentage of recoveries on the admissions was 37·6, and that of the deaths on the average numbers resident was 14·4. Appendix C.

The 57 deaths since the last visit were, with 3 exceptions, all due to natural and ordinary causes, which were ascertained or verified in the satisfactory proportion of 91 per cent. by post-mortem examination. Leicester
Borough
Asylum.

General paralysis accounted for 14 per cent. and phthisis for 9 per cent. of the deaths. Recovery and
death rates.

The exceptional causes of death were (1) that of a male who committed suicide by hanging; (2) that of another male who, prior to his admission, had swallowed, with suicidal intent, some corrosive sublimate, and (3) that of a woman who died from accidental impaction of food in the air passages. These three deaths were all the subject of coroner's inquests, and were duly reported to our office and enquired into at the time. Death causes.
Suicides.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been limited to 2 fractures of bones accidentally sustained.

Apart from some cases of influenza, which were in continuance of the severe epidemic which occurred early last year, the Asylum has been free from epidemic or zymotic disease, and the general health of the patients to-day is good; the cases we saw confined to bed to-day being chiefly feeble or general paralytic cases. Condition of
patients.

According to the records, no patient has been mechanically restrained, and seclusion has been employed only in the cases of 4 patients on 8 occasions for a total of 13 hours. Restraint and
seclusion.

The patients, with the exception of a male who was out, had opportunity of speech with us; the home patients were, with very few exceptions, contented, but some of the out-county patients, more especially those from London, though making no complaint against the Asylum or their treatment in it, complained of being sent here. On both sides quiet and good order prevailed, and in both divisions, more markedly on the male side, the patients were neatly dressed and were tidy in personal appearance.

The dinner to-day of stew with rice pudding and rhubarb was evidently relished. Dietary.

We would commend for Dr. Finch's consideration the advisability of having the dinner for the general paralytics at a different time to the general dinner, so that they may have special attention during the meal.

Of the patients 16·4 are epileptics, 2·6 general paralytics, and under 1 per cent. are actively suicidal, and 5 per cent. are returned as having wetted their beds last night; only 21 per cent usually attend the Sunday services. but the present chapel is incapable of accommodating a large proportion of the patients, and the question of providing a detached chapel is, we understand, under consideration. 14 per cent. of the patients usually attend the weekly services which are held by a Nonconformist minister. Divine service.

The 28 Roman Catholic patients have occasional visits from a priest of their faith.

The associated entertainments are usually attended by 26 per cent. of the patients. Amusements.

The returns of exercise show that few go out beyond the Asylum estate, and that a large proportion walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, to which only some half dozen on each side are altogether confined because of violence or bad habits. 42 per cent. of the men and 48 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. Exercise.
Employment.

Appendix C.
 Leicester
 Borough
 Asylum.
 Attendants.

The staff of attendants gives for day duty one to every 10 patients. The night staff comprises 4 attendants and 4 nurses.

Of the total staff 40 per cent. have less than a year's service, but this high proportion is due in great measure to the increase in the staff, brought about by the opening of the new wards. Thirty-seven per cent. of the men and 23 per cent. of the nurses have over 5 years' service.

The case-books and other medical records continue to be very well kept.

Medical staff.

In Dr. Finch's absence Dr. Baker, who, we are glad to report, has returned to work after a serious illness, from which he has made good recovery, accompanied us in our inspection and afforded us every assistance and information.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

20 June 1901.

City of London
 Asylum.
 Improvements.

HAVING fully inspected this Asylum we may express unqualified praise of the condition in which we find it. The extensions which were in progress and nearing completion at the last visit of members of our Board have been finished and are in occupation, and afford most excellent hospital accommodation, while the wards in the older parts of the Asylum have also been much improved and are bright and comfortable. The accommodation generally is very good and on the whole suitable for the large proportion of private patients, whose reception here at the moderate rate of maintenance charged, namely, 21s. a week, is an undoubted boon to the class from which they are derived.

Beside the completion of the extensions, we find that since the last visit the new chapel, a very handsome building, has been finished and dedicated by the bishop of the diocese; improvements of the farm buildings have been effected, and also of the wards, the rain-water drainage system has been rearranged, and additional storage of the water has been provided, a clock turret and belfry have been constructed over the front entrance; a length of wall near the new male hospital ward has been replaced by an iron railing so as to afford a view of the river; and several other useful improvements have been made, while some of the wards have been supplied with new or additional furniture. We should not omit to mention that the new laundry which is a very complete and convenient building, has also been finished, and is in use; nor that a complete system of telephonic communication has been established. The Asylum throughout is now electrically lighted and electric power is used throughout, for the production of which there is a very complete installation.

There do not appear to us to be any suggestions which we can usefully make on the present occasion with respect to the general state of the Asylum; but as regards one or two matters of management, we would suggest that the boxes in which are kept knives and other articles used at meals should have fixed in them lists of the knives and other articles to ensure that all are returned to the boxes when out of use; and also that in the medicine cupboard in the wards separate shelves, duly labelled, should be appropriated to medicines for internal, and external, use.

There are to-day on the Asylum books 523 patients, of whom 248 are males and 275 females. There are in the private class (including one criminal patient) 166 patients, 70 males and 96 females, so that this Asylum is to a large extent one for that class. There are beside 64 patients chargeable elsewhere than to the City of London, chiefly to unions in the County of London.

Appendix C.
City of London
Asylum.
Statistics

Since the visit above referred to, which was on 8 February 1900, 249 patients have been admitted here, 146 have been discharged or removed, 92 on recovery, and 56 have died.

We learn that the accommodation of the Asylum at present, according to our Board's scale, is estimated for 250 beds for males and 300 for females; so that there would appear to be vacancies for 2 males only, but for 25 females. We understand that it is contemplated to build a detached block for some 40 farm-working patients; and if a simple building is designed, this will be a cheap and useful way of adding to the male side accommodation, which will certainly be required ere long.

The recoveries in 1900 bore to the number of admissions the satisfactory ratio of 48·67 per cent.; but it must be remembered that no idiots or imbeciles are ordinarily received here. In the same year the deaths were 6·22 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

Recovery and
death rates.

The causes of the 56 deaths before mentioned, ascertained or verified in 89 per cent. of them by post-mortem examination, were in all but a case of suicide, natural. In this excepted case the patient, a male, apparently under a sudden impulse, cut his throat with a knife while at tea. In this, and another case where the death was from natural causes, the coroner held inquests. No patient, at death, suffered with bed sore. There have been among the patients two cases, and among the staff three cases, of enteric fever, and some cases of influenza, since the last visit. The enteric cases seem to have been sporadic. One patient, a woman, is at present convalescing from this disease.

Death causes.
Suicide.

Six casualties, resulting in the fracture of bones, have occurred, all but one accidental. In this the patient was pushed down by another patient, and sustained a fracture of the neck of the femur.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit, 59 are now under medical treatment, and we have seen 3 males and 7 females in bed.

The general paralytics now here are 20, or 3·8 per cent. of the whole; the actively suicidal 30, or 5·7 per cent.; and the epileptics 34, or 6·5 per cent. All of the two latter, with many other patients, sleep under constant supervision. The wetted beds reported last night were 12, all in the female division, and represent 2·3 per cent. of the total number of patients.

All the patients have had the opportunity of speaking with us, and many availed themselves of it. Appeals for discharge were frequent, but none making them appeared to be improperly detained. No complaint of illusage needing inquiry was made. We are satisfied on the whole with the dress of each sex, and pleased to find that no patient was wearing a "strong" dress.

As regards matters of treatment, we learn that the attendance at divine service on Sundays has largely increased, and now some 70 per cent. usually attend chapel. For the Roman Catholic patients there is a weekly service; and for the Jews a service once a month. Thirty-eight per cent. usually attend associated entertainments given weekly in the Winter, in the former chapel, now converted into a recreation room and provided with a very good stage. About

Divine service.

Amusements.

Appendix C. 34 per cent. of the patients walk beyond the Asylum estate ; 20 per cent. walk daily on the estate outside the airing-courts ; and to these City of London Asylum. which, however, are very spacious, and well laid out as gardens, some 21 per cent. are restricted for their exercise. Of the men 66 per cent. Exercise. and of the women 48 per cent. are usefully employed in the various Employment. ways usual in Asylums.

Attendants. The staff of attendants is maintained at a good strength, and includes, exclusive of head attendants, for day duty 28 men, and 24 women ; and for night duty three of each sex. The former numbers give an attendant to $8\frac{1}{2}$ male and one to $10\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. Of the men 37 per cent. and of the women 31 per cent. have been here less than a year, but of the former 22 per cent. and of the latter 27 per cent. can reckon over five years' service. Since the last visit it was necessary to dismiss an attendant and two nurses for misconduct, one of the latter for pulling a patient's hair.

Medical staff There are still two assistant medical officers, but one, Mr. Edwards, has joined since the last visit.

The case-books and medical records generally are well kept ; but there should be a separate medical journal for the private patients. The pathological room at the new mortuary is not yet fitted up. When this is done, some pathological work will, we hope, be undertaken.

MIDDLESBROUGH ASYLUM.

19 February 1901.

Middlesbrough Asylum. THERE are now on the books of this Asylum 226 patients, 126 Statistics. being males and 100 females. Two of each sex are of the private class, and 26 men and 7 women are chargeable elsewhere than to Middlesbrough, namely 2 women to the Middlesex Asylum, 9 men to Hereford, 4 men to St. Pancras Union, and 4 to Liverpool, and 9 men and 5 women to York city.

Since the visit paid by two of our Colleagues on the 14th June last, 51 patients have been admitted, 43 discharged or recovered, of whom 15 had recovered, and 18 have died.

For home patients the maintenance charge continues to be 14s. per week ; for the out-borough patients 14s. or 15s., and for the private, 20s. to 63s. per week. There are vacancies for 4 male and 30 female patients.

Recovery and death rates. In 1900 the percentage of recoveries was 34·09, and that of deaths 14·71, each calculated in the usual way. The latter percentage is high, and considerably above the average in English Asylums.

Death causes. In 77·7 per cent. of the 18 deaths post-mortem examination was made, and on only one body did a bed sore exist at death. The causes of the deaths were all natural, general paralysis being that of 27·7 per cent. No zymotic or epidemic disease has occurred since the last visit, and no inquest has been held. Only one serious casualty, non-fatal, but resulting in fracture of the humerus, appears to have occurred, and it was accidental, and neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been applied to any patient.

We have found 5 men and 14 women confined to bed, and 35 patients are at present under medical treatment. The general health, however, seems to be fair.

There are 20 epileptics among the patients, or nearly 9 per cent., and 12 general paralytics, or 5·3 per cent. Those considered actively suicidal are only three in number. Continuous night supervision of epileptics and suicidal patients is of course the rule. Only one wetted bed is reported for the past night.

We have seen the patients in their wards or at work, and they have been very orderly and free from excitement. We were satisfied as to their dress and personal condition, except that some of the corduroy used for the men's clothing appears to become soon shabby. No complaints of ill-usage were made, except a few obviously delusional.

The meals continue to be served in the wards, and in two we saw the dinner, consisting of an excellent meat and potato pie, with lemonade as drink. The meal was hot and neatly served.

Of the male patients 41·6 per cent. and of the female 59 per cent. are induced to occupy themselves in various useful employments, proportions which may be perhaps increased. 53·5 per cent. of both sexes usually attend chapel on Sunday. There is no Nonconformist service, except that for the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 40, there is Mass, or a service of prayers, each Sunday. About 54 per cent. of the patients attend the associated entertainments. Last night there was a theatrical performance. Some 90 patients, or 40 per cent., walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, but there does not appear to be a practice of daily walks on the estate outside the airing-courts, to which 7·5 per cent., on account of physical disability, and 16 per cent. on account of excitement or faulty habits, appear to be confined altogether for exercise. We should be glad to see a reduction in the last proportion. An estate boundary walk, if one does not exist, would be very useful.

With respect to the Asylum itself, we are able to present a very favourable report of its condition. We have found it everywhere scrupulously clean and in excellent order, the day-rooms bright and cheerful, and the bedding in the sleeping-rooms very good and well attended to. And, we may add, that in point of neatness the male wards stand well in comparison with those of the female division, and do credit to the male attendants.

Not much in the way of structural work has been done since last visit. The additional blocks which are contemplated have not yet been begun, but we understand a Local Board inquiry with reference to a loan of money for them will shortly be held. Some decoration of the wards, the walls as yet being only colour washed, will no doubt soon be put in hand. The tar paving of airing-court paths has been completed, electric wires have been carried overhead in the corridors instead of being in the subways, and an automatic syren hooter as a fire alarm has been provided.

The staff of attendants is adequate, and changes are not unduly frequent. In the male division there is an attendant to $9\frac{1}{2}$ patients, and in the female a nurse to 7 patients, for day duty; and for night supervision two attendants in each division.

Of the men 26·6, and of the women 18·7 per cent. have less than a year's service. No attendant has been dismissed for misconduct since the last visit.

The medical staff is as at the last visit, and the case-books continue to be well kept and illustrated by photographs of the patients.

Appendix C
Middlesbrough
Asylum.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Condition of
patients.

Dietary.

Employment.

Divine service.

Amusements.

Exercise.

State of wards

Attendants.

Appendix C.

NEWCASTLE ASYLUM.

13 February 1901.

Newcastle
Asylum.Completion of
extensions.

THE extensions of this Asylum are now complete and fully occupied. We have inspected them, and are completely satisfied with the accommodation which they afford, and which is of a very high class. We cannot but regret that so much of it is occupied by the large number of chronic or imbecile cases that have recently been removed hither from the Newcastle Workhouse, cases quite suitable for workhouse treatment and in no sense needing the very superior accommodation which they here obtain, and which would be better reserved for possibly curable cases. Since the end of last July 42 males and 25 females, 67 in all, have been sent here from the workhouse, with the result that the male division is now practically full, there being only four vacant beds, and it is proposed to meet prospective requirements by appropriating to male patients a block of two wards now included in the female division. The block can be completely separated, and there seems to be no objection to the scheme, provided there does not arise a greater demand for female accommodation. But we cannot help regarding the policy of turning the workhouse lunatics into the Asylum as a short-sighted one in the interest of the ratepayers.

The old Asylum, now devoted wholly to patients of the female sex, is in very good order, but some re-arrangement of the administrative portion is needed and is in contemplation. It is proposed to convert one of the chapel dormitories into a sewing room, using the present sewing room as a mess-room for the nurses, and providing them with a recreation room out of the old stores. A large visiting room will also be provided. We visited the new laundry, with which we are much pleased. It should be connected with the wards by a corridor, which need be but a short one.

Improvements.

The only structural work, apart from the completion of the extensions, carried out since the visit of our Colleagues last year, has been the removal of division walls in the wards formerly known as No. 2 in each division of the old Asylum, and providing lavatories in these wards. The block to be appropriated to male patients will be connected with the main division by a corridor, plans for which have been approved.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 362 male and 334 female patients, 696 in all. Five of the former and nine of the latter are private patients, and 3 male patients are at present out on trial. As mentioned above, the vacant accommodation for male patients is only 4 beds, but for female patients there are 145 vacant beds. This number will be reduced by 84 by the appropriation referred to, and then the vacancies will be 88 in the male and 61 in the female division.

Since the visit mentioned above, 199 patients have been admitted, 47 discharged or removed, 29 of them having recovered, and 36 have died.

Suicide.

One of the deaths was suicide by hanging by means of a roller towel. An inquest was held, and the circumstances were reported to our Board. The other deaths were natural and ordinary, general paralysis being the cause in the large proportion of 33·3 per cent., and phthisis in 14 per cent.

Post-mortem examination was made in 86·1 per cent. of the deaths. On two bodies, or 5·5 per cent., bedsores existed at death. Of the large number, 41 males and 20 females, whom we to-day saw in bed,

only one, a man, was suffering from a bed sore, a fact creditable to the nursing. Appendix C.

Six non-fatal casualties, but involving fractures of bones, have occurred since the last visit. No patient has been mechanically restrained since then, but 5 patients have been secluded, but for a total of only 16 hours. Forty-six patients are under medical treatment, but generally the health is good, and no zymotic or epidemic disease has appeared here since the last visit. Newcastle Asylum.
Casualties.

The general paralytics now here are numerous, being 8·3 per cent. of the total patients; the epileptics are 10·2 per cent.; but there are only 6 patients considered actively suicidal. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

As regards matters of treatment we find that 74·3 per cent. of the male patients and nearly 90 per cent. of the women are usefully employed, but the greater number of the latter merely as ward helpers; that only 80 patients, all males, walk beyond the Asylum premises, but 60 per cent. of both sexes walk in the grounds outside the airing-courts, to which about 8 per cent. are confined for exercise; that 226, or 32·6 per cent., usually attend Divine service on Sunday in the new chapel, which, however, could hold a larger number, and that for the 96 patients of the Roman Catholic faith, there is Mass once a month. Finally, we are informed that some 235, or 34 per cent., of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments in the fine new recreation hall. The proportions last stated might, we think, be enlarged. Employment.
Exercise.
Divine service.
Amusements.

The patients of both sexes were during our inspection very orderly and quiet. Many asked for discharge, but no one complained of ill-treatment. The dress on the whole is satisfactory, but greater variety in the women's dress material is desirable, and will, we are glad to hear, be provided. The dinner served to-day consisted of a good soup and bread, with a ration of boiled beef and peas pudding. It evidently was popular. We would recommend the adoption as far as possible of some variety in the bill of fare, instead of the invariable succession of dinners provided in the dietary table. The provisions of all sorts seemed to be excellent. Condition of patients.
Dietary.

We find an adequate staff as regards strength, but unfortunately changes appear to be numerous. There are for day duty 39 men and 31 women, or an attendant to 9 male, and one to 10½ female patients. For night duty there are 6 men and 5 women. Of the total staff 58 per cent. of the men and 47 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service, while those counting over five years' service are 31 per cent. of the men and only 16 per cent. of the women. Three male attendants were discharged for misconduct since the last visit. Attendants.

The medical staff includes two assistant medical officers. The medical records are duly kept. Medical staff.

NORWICH ASYLUM.

13 June 1902.

WE have to-day inspected all parts of this Asylum and are glad to be able to report that it continues to be maintained in excellent order. The wards were cheerful and bright and well supplied with books and other objects of interest, while the dormitories were particularly sweet and clean, and the coloured glass which has been placed in some of the windows of the dormitories and corridors adds greatly to their Norwich Asylum.
State of wards

Appendix C.	brightness. Some improvements have been effected with advantage to the Asylum since it was visited by our Colleagues nearly 15 months ago. Among these we may mention the increased sleeping accommodation on the female side by the conversion of two nurses' rooms with adjoining bath-room into dormitories for patients, a gain of 10 beds being thereby effected. A bright and comfortable dormitory for 4 nurses has been secured by the conversion of the women's old workshops. Some of the baths on the male side have been stripped of the old casing and generally improved. The increased lavatory provision on the female side has been nearly completed. Two w.c. Farnley pans have been substituted in place of those referred to by our Colleagues at their last visit. Twelve open pinewood bookcases have been fixed in the men's and women's day-rooms and attendants' mess-rooms, and the post-mortem room has been improved. We regret to have to report that the extensions to the Asylum have not been commenced owing to strikes in the building and plastering trade.
Norwich Asylum.	
Improvements.	
	We would also mention that no steps have yet been taken to obtain a billiard table for the day-room of No. 3 male ward, and we would again commend this matter to the attention of the Committee.
Statistics.	Since the last visit of our Colleagues to this Asylum on the 21st March 1900, 120 patients have been admitted, 72 have been discharged, of whom 36 had recovered, and 39 have died ; the recovery rate in 1900 being 42·7 per cent. of the number of admissions, excluding transfers and re-certifications, and the death rate on the average number resident being 9·5 per cent.
Recovery and death rates.	
	There are now on the books 309 patients, in the proportion of 135 males to 174 females. Of these 26 patients are chargeable to King's Lynn and 7 to Hereford. There are two patients of the private class.
	With all these in residence, there being none absent on trial, we have spoken, and we can report most favourably on their orderly behaviour and general contentment, and on their personal condition, which was highly satisfactory. Apart from the subject of detention, we received no complaint whatever. We saw a dinner served consisting of rhubarb pudding and bread and cheese, which appeared to be much appreciated. We were impressed by the fact that owing to the system here adopted three hundred patients were served in less than three minutes. The health of the patients was excellent, only 3 being under medical treatment. There are now 10·6 per cent. who are epileptics, 2·2 per cent. general paralytics, and 1·2 per cent. of the patients are regarded as actively suicidal. No wet beds last night were reported, and no patients were wearing strong dresses ; 93·8 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and a like proportion the associated entertainments. As regards exercise, all who are able usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, the excellent recreation ground and summer house enabling a considerable number of the female patients to spend a large part of the day out of doors during the warm weather. We are informed that 43·6 per cent. of the patients usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate, whilst none are confined to the airing-courts for any reasons.
Dietary.	
Condition of patients.	
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employment.	We learn that 168 patients are usefully employed, viz. 53·3 per cent. of the men and 55·1 per cent. of the women. Of the deaths that have occurred during the past fifteen months, 18 per cent. were due to senile decay, 7·7 per cent. to general paralysis, and 5·1 per cent. to phthisis. In 27 cases, or 69·2 per cent., post-mortem examinations were made, and in no instance did a bed sore exist. There has been no inquest, and the only serious but non-fatal casualty has occurred in the case of a female
Death causes.	

patient who fractured her collar bone in an epileptic fit. The Asylum has been entirely free from any outbreak of epidemic or zymotic disease. Appendix C.
Norwich
Asylum.

There has been no employment of seclusion, and the only application of mechanical restraint has been the employment of a wet pack in the case of a patient suffering from acute mania. Restraint.

The staff consists of 13 men and 16 women for day duty and 2 men and 3 women for night duty, this gives the proportion during the day of about one attendant to every 10 males and one nurse to every 11 females. The record of service is excellent, 62·5 per cent. of the male and 45 per cent. of the female attendants having served over 5 years, while 18·7 per cent. of the former and 25 per cent. of the latter have been in the Asylum service for less than one year. Attendants.

The case-books continue to be well kept. Mr. W. H. Dakin, the Chairman of the Visiting Committee, was good enough to accompany us during our inspection of the Asylum.

NOTTINGHAM CITY ASYLUM.

20 June 1901.

THIS Asylum, which we have inspected to-day, continues to be maintained in very good order. The wards, with one exception on the female side, which was in the hands of the painters, were bright and cheerful, and the dormitories and bedding were clean and in good order. In the main building the staining and dry-rubbing of the floors of the dormitories is still in progress. The extensions to this Asylum have been completed, and the new female wing and male epileptic block are now occupied by patients, and form a very valuable addition to this Institution. The new female wing is lighted by electricity, in connection with which a small dynamo house has been erected, and we trust that before long this mode of lighting will be installed throughout the Asylum. In addition to the above we may mention that a bright and suitable recreation-room for the male attendants is now in course of construction. Nottingham
City Asylum.
State of wards.
Improvements.

Since this Asylum was last visited by our Colleagues, on the 17 July 1900, 178 patients have been admitted, in the proportion of 104 males to 74 females, 59 discharged, of whom 52 had recovered, and 71 have died. Statistics.

The percentage of recoveries on admissions in the year 1900, excluding transfers, was 39·4, while that of the deaths on the average number resident was 9·3. Of the deaths that have occurred, 31 per cent. were due to general paralysis, 11·2 per cent. to phthisis, and 4·2 to senile decay. There was also one death from enteric fever, two from colitis, and one from diarrhoea. In 97·1 per cent. post-mortem examinations were made, and in four instances, or 5·8 per cent., bed-sores were found at death. One inquest has been held on a female patient who died from general paralysis accelerated by accidental scalding; the circumstances were reported at the time to our Board. There have been 5 serious but non-fatal casualties involving fractures of bones, all to male patients. The following cases of zymotic disease have occurred; two female patients were attacked by typhoid fever; two male and one female patient by dysentery, and one male by erysipelas. There have also been two cases of influenza amongst the female patients and three among the staff. Recovery and
death rates.
Death causes.

Appendix C.	There has been no mechanical restraint, but four patients have been secluded on ten occasions for a total period of 64 hours.
Nottingham City Asylum.	There are on the books of the Asylum to-day the names of 705 patients, of whom 346 are men and 359 women; of these 20 are chargeable to East Sussex, and 29 to London Unions; 29 are classed as private patients, and one male is absent on trial. We are glad to report that money allowances have been granted to 24 patients while on trial since the last visit of our Colleagues. To all the patients in residence we have given the opportunity of speaking with us, of which a good many availed themselves, and several made complaints of ill-treatment, which, however, did not appear to us to be substantiated.
Seclusion.	
Statistics.	
Condition of patients.	The patients were neatly dressed, and for the most part contented and orderly in their behaviour. We saw no strong dresses in use. The general health was satisfactory, 6 men and 11 women being in bed, some being seriously ill. The dinner which we saw served to-day consisted of Irish stew, which did not seem to be popular; we thought that the supply of meat in it was inadequate. The epileptics at present here number 13·7 per cent. of the patients, the general paralytics 4·6 per cent., and those considered to be actively suicidal 2·7 per cent. The latter and the epileptic patients sleep under constant supervision; 2·4 per cent. of the patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.
Dietary.	
Epileptic and suicidal cases.	
Divine service.	32·6 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays; those of the Roman Catholic faith attend a service once a fortnight, and are visited by sisters once a month. 35·1 per cent. of the patients usually attend the associated entertainments; 10·7 per cent. usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum estate; 24·1 per cent. usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts, while 15·0 per cent. are confined for exercise to the airing-courts through physical infirmity or unwillingness to go beyond them, and 2·8 per cent. are so confined for excitement, violence, or dirty habits; 59 per cent. of the men and 54·6 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. The staff comprises 34 males and 35 females for day duty, this gives a proportion of about one attendant to ten patients. There are also 3 men and 5 women employed on night duty. Since the opening of the extension five attendants of each sex have been engaged. The record of service is as follows: those under one year's record are 21·6 men and 22·5 women, those over five years' record are 40·5 men and 17·5 women. A second assistant medical officer has been appointed. The case-books continue to be well written up.
Amusements.	
Exercise.	
Employments.	
Attendants.	
Medical staff.	

PLYMOUTH ASYLUM.

10 May 1901.

Plymouth Asylum.	THE changes among the patients since this Asylum was visited by two members of our Board on the 24th of February of last year comprise the admissions of 90, the discharges of 58, of whom 32 were recovered, and the deaths of 20.
Asylum accommodation.	There are to-day on the books the names of 121 men and 155 women, making a total of 276, all of them being home patients with the exception of 5 private cases and one criminal lunatic. The total accommodation in the Asylum is estimated for 260 patients, leaving a deficiency of proper amount for the 16 patients in

excess. We are glad in these circumstances to report that the Committee have decided upon extension, and the plans have been already submitted to our Board.

Appendix C.

Plymouth
Asylum.

The weekly maintenance charge is 10s. for home, and from 21s. to 25s. for private cases.

All the patients on the books are to-day in residence, and have had opportunity of speaking with us.

Condition of
patients.

On both sides quietude and good order prevailed; and apart from a few appeals for discharge, there was no complaint.

The personal tidiness of the patients, and the condition of their dress, were quite satisfactory.

The Asylum continues to be maintained in excellent order, and the bright appearance of the day-rooms, and the liberal supply of objects of interest and amusement contribute in no small measure to the general contentment of the patients. There were plenty of books in the rooms, but it would be an advantage if they were more frequently changed.

State of wards.

We saw a good dinner of brawn, beef, and bacon with pickles and potatoes served in the general dining hall. The dormitories were quite clean, but they were in one or two instances overcrowded. The bedding was of good quality.

Dietary.

The improvements since the last visit comprise, in addition to the re-decoration of some wards and offices, a further extension of the walk round the estate; and a renewal of some of the laundry machinery, which, however, does not include the provision of a calender, a machine which, in other Asylums, has proved a useful addition to the laundry.

Improvements.

In 1900 the recovery rate was 36·84 per cent. on the admissions, and the death rate 8·01 on the average numbers resident.

Statistics.

The 20 deaths, in 70 per cent. of which post-mortem examinations were made, were all due to natural and ordinary causes, there being in 20 per cent. general paralysis, and in 15 per cent. phthisis. Bedsores were present in two instances, which represent 14 per cent. of the cases in which post-mortems were made, and 10 per cent. of the total deaths. One man was so suffering out of the 4 men and 6 women whom we saw in bed in the wards, but he was admitted in that condition. The only inquest was in the case of a woman who died suddenly from tubercular perforation of the bowel. The only casualties of a serious but non-fatal character consisted of accidental fracture of bones in one patient of each sex. There have been no cases of epidemic or zymotic disease.

No restraint has been employed, and there have been only 11 instances of seclusion for 4 patients, and 112 hours.

The epileptics form 11 per cent. and the general paralytics 5·4 per cent. of the total patients.

Special night supervision continues to be provided for all the epileptics, and also for the 9 patients who are considered to be actively suicidal.

Supervision of
epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Only 3·6 per cent. of patients were reported as having wetted their beds last night.

Thirty-eight per cent. usually attend the chapel services on Sunday; and 36 per cent. form the average attendance at the associated entertainments.

Divine service
Amusements.

For the 17 Roman Catholic patients a mass is celebrated on alternate Fridays; the priest is remunerated for his services.

Roman
Catholic
patients.

Appendix C.	Twenty-one per cent. walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds, and the same percentage walk out daily beyond the Asylum airing-courts, to which are altogether confined 18 per cent., but of these 5·8 are so confined for bad habits or excitement.
Plymouth Asylum.	
Exercise.	Employment is found for 56 per cent. of the men and 61 per cent. of the women.
Employment.	
Attendants.	The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength, that for day duty giving 1 to every 10 male and female patients.
	Twenty-five per cent. of the staff have less than 1 year, but 47 per cent. can count over 5 years' service.
	Two nurses have been dismissed for improperly bathing a patient by turning on cold water over her head.
	The post-mortem notes and case-books are kept in a satisfactory manner.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

7 May 1901.

Portsmouth Asylum.	WE have fully inspected this Asylum, and are pleased to be able to report that it is maintained in very good order. An important work is at present in progress, namely, the entire relaying of the drains, with the exception of the outfall drain; the need of this work having been shown by the serious outbreak of typhoid fever, to which we shall presently allude more at large. The drains originally laid were found very defective, ill jointed, and in many places broken and merely patched. The redrainage of the female side, in which the typhoid chiefly occurred, is finished, and that of the male side is in hand. We are glad to find further progress made in plastering the interior walls.
Relaying of drainage system.	
Improvements.	Those of Male Ward No. 1 are now being done, and we understand that No. 2, the ward below, will also be so treated. The windows in this ward have been lowered to the great improvement of the ward; and among other constructional work effected since the Asylum was last visited, we may note the fitting of hydrant and fire-pipes at the farm, a new roof to the upholsterer's shop, a new floor in the kitchen, and a larger hot water service to baths and slop sinks.
Suggested improvements.	We do not find that anything has yet been done towards carrying out the suggestions of our Colleagues last year with reference to enlarging the dressing-rooms of the general bath-rooms, or improvement of the means of filling and emptying the baths, or protecting the looped pipes and stiff gas brackets in w.c.'s from being used for suicidal attempts. This latter is a matter to which we find it necessary very often to refer, and the need of such a precaution has within the last week or two been again shown by the suicide of a patient who was found hanging to a bracket of the description in one of the County Asylums.
	The laundry seems scarcely of adequate size for the work to be done, and the drying of the clothes is still a lengthy process.
Dietary.	We saw a very good dinner served to the patients, but we would suggest that patients suffering from general paralysis, who at a certain stage of the disease are liable to be choked by food, should be fed separately from the rest, and if possible at a different time. We also advise that knives should be kept in boxes fitted with spring locks, and having a list of the number each should contain, and that after the

meals the knives should be collected and counted into these boxes from the tables, so as to ensure that none are secreted by patients or mislaid. Appendix C.

We find the beds and bedding very good in general, but in some of the single rooms more attention to the latter is desirable. The dress of the patients is satisfactory, and they are generally neat in person in both divisions. Portsmouth Asylum.

There are on the books 692 patients, being five fewer than at the visit of our Colleagues on 27th February 1900 ; 338 are males and 354 females. Thirteen are absent on leave or trial. To Southampton are chargeable 148, to Romsey 7, and to other out-unions 4. There are 44 patients of the private class. Since the above-mentioned visit 250 patients have been admitted here, 115 discharged, of whom 99 had recovered, and 145 have died. Statistics.

There are vacancies for 27 female patients, but the males are one beyond the proper number.

In 1900 the proportion of recoveries was 38·46 per cent. of the number of admissions, and that of the deaths was 16·76 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. This death rate was high ; the recovery rate was satisfactory. Death and recovery rate

Of the 145 deaths, 109, or 75 per cent., were followed by post-mortem examination. Bedsores were present on 5·5 per cent. of the bodies. Of the causes of death, general paralysis was the most fatal, accounting for 22 per cent. ; phthisis was the cause in 17·9 per cent. ; and then there were two fatal cases of ulcerative colitis and five of typhoid. The latter disease attacked twenty female patients and four members of the staff. The first case occurred on 20th August, and there has been none since November last. No other zymotic disease than the two mentioned has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. Three inquests were held, but do not call for special notice. Three patients sustained accidental and non-fatal injuries. Deaths from colitis and typhoid.

The health of the Asylum at present appears to be satisfactory ; only twenty patients are under medical treatment, and we have found no more than eight males and five females confined to bed.

Neither mechanical restraint nor seclusion has been employed since the last visit.

The general paralytics now here are 3·5 per cent. of the total patients, the actively suicidal 1·2 per cent., and the epileptics 11·7 per cent. All of the latter two classes have constant supervision at night, as also other patients. We learn that the beds or bedding wetted last night were 16 in the male and 18 in the female division, being in the two 5 per cent. of the total number, and rather a large percentage. Supervision of epileptic and suicidal cases.

As to subjects connected with treatment, we find that of the men 57 and of the women 38 per cent. are usefully employed ; these proportions fall considerably short of those commonly observed in Asylums ; 38 per cent. of the patients usually attend chapel on Sunday ; for the Roman Catholic patients, of whom there are 57, a priest holds a fortnightly service. The associated entertainments are attended by about 43 per cent. of the patients ; 26 per cent. usually walk weekly beyond the Asylum estate ; 53 per cent. daily beyond the airing-courts, but in the grounds, and some 15 per cent. are not exercised beyond the courts. Employment.
Divine service.
Amusements.
Exercise.

We have seen and mixed with the patients in residence, and listened to their complaints, which were mainly of their detention here ; but a few, chiefly women, alleged rough usage by attendants, though in general terms only.

Appendix C.

Portsmouth
Asylum.

Attendants.

The staff, which for day duty comprises 43 men and 40 women, gives a male attendant to about 8 patients and a nurse to somewhat under 9. For night duty there are 6 men and 5 women. Of the total staff 41 per cent. of the men and 29 per cent. of the women have not completed a year's service; 35 per cent. of the former and 36 per cent. of the latter have however been here over five years. Since the last visit two male attendants have been dismissed for misconduct.

Medical staff.

The medical staff remains of the same strength, including two assistant medical officers. The case-books continue on the whole to be properly kept.

SUNDERLAND ASYLUM.

18 February 1901.

Sunderland
Asylum.State of
Asylum.

THIS Asylum, which we have now carefully inspected, is in admirable order. Everywhere great cleanliness prevails, and the wards are very cheerful and comfortable. The outside is at present in considerable disorder owing to the surface drainage which is being carried out, and this work has postponed the alteration of the airing-courts which was mentioned by our Colleagues at their visit last year to be in contemplation. We are glad to see that a cricket pitch is being levelled and prepared. In connection with this, the removal of some hedges, which are now too near, will be necessary, and a pavilion should be erected.

When the drainage is finished much will have to be done in laying out the airing-courts and planting them, and in forming asphalted paths and providing shelters.

The proposed villa for male patients, and nurses' block, have not yet been begun. We understand that a strike of bricklayers in the district has hindered the obtaining of tenders for the work. Only one or two minor matters of improvement have been effected since the last visit. We were glad to see that a piano has been placed in No. 6 Female Ward, and hope that the other female wards will in time be similarly furnished.

Statistics.

There are on the Asylum books, and all in residence, 340 patients, 174 being males and 166 females. Of the latter 19 are received from the Middlesex County Asylum, and a patient of each sex is on the private list.

Since the date of our Colleagues' visit referred to, namely 20 April 1900, 86 patients have been received; 68 discharged or removed, of whom 49 had recovered; and 21 have died. There are seven vacant beds, all in the female division. The 21 deaths were, all but one, from natural and ordinary causes, ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in 20 instances, or 95 per cent. One death resulted from obstruction of the bowels, caused by swallowing wool. On 4 bodies slight and recent abrasions or bedsores existed at death. General paralysis was the assigned cause of 42·8 per cent. of the deaths. Two inquests were held, neither calling for remark.

A case of typhoid fever and one of influenza represent the diseases of zymotic type which have occurred since the last visit. Neither was fatal. No serious casualty appears to have occurred since then, nor has mechanical restraint nor seclusion been resorted to.

We have to-day found only 3 males and 6 females confined to bed, no one suffering from bedsores ; and 59 patients are under medical treatment.

Appendix C.
Sunderland
Asylum.

In 1900 the percentage of deaths was 8·2, and of recoveries, the high rate of 52·4 ; each calculated in the usual way. The epileptics among the patients are nearly 14 per cent. of the males, and 7 per cent. of the females ; the general paralytics are 5 per cent. of both sexes, and there are only three patients considered and treated as actively suicidal.

Death and
recovery rates.

We have seen the patients in the wards, and the majority also at dinner in the hall. They have been remarkably quiet and orderly and free from complaints. Some, of course, appealed for discharge. We are satisfied with the dress and personal condition of both sexes. No patient is wearing a "strong" dress. The dinner to-day consisted of tinned beef with potatoes and bread, and lemonade as beverage. It seemed to be well liked. Some mustard, we thought, would have been an acceptable addition.

Condition of
patients.

Of the male patients 78·7 per cent., and of the female 83 per cent. engage in useful employment, and nearly all are exercised by walks on the estate, round which there is a walk, but few go beyond. We are informed that 72 per cent. of the patients usually attend Divine service in the chapel on Sunday, and for 39 Roman Catholic patients there is Mass once a month, and an ordinary service fortnightly. We are glad to learn that the officiating priest is now paid. The associated entertainments are usually attended by about 55 per cent. of the patients. Theatrical performances are occasionally given.

Employment.
Exercise.
Divine Service.

The staff of attendants is numerically strong, comprising for day duty 22 men and 21 women, or an attendant to eight patients in each division. For night duty there are four men and four women.

Amusements.

Changes are unfortunately still frequent, attributable, it is thought, to the high rate of wages in other employments which prevail in the district. Of the male attendants nearly 58 per cent., and of the nurses 52 per cent., have not completed a year's service. Three men were dismissed for misconduct.

Attendants.

The medical staff is the same as last year, and the medical records are well kept and up to date.

WEST HAM ASYLUM.

22 November 1901.

THIS new Asylum was opened for the reception of patients on 6th August ult., and we have to-day visited it officially for the first time.

West Ham
Asylum.

Considering the short time it has been opened the Asylum has already been admirably organised and brought into order, and it is now most comfortable, and affords every indication of good management. The design of the Asylum is good, and the plans have worked out satisfactorily, providing accommodation which is very suitable.

Opening of
Asylum.

The wards, both day-rooms and dormitories, have been very well furnished, and a beginning has been made to supply the former with pictures and other decorative and interesting objects. There are not yet many books, but we understand a good supply of these has been

State of wards,
&c.

Appendix C.	procured, and will, as soon as catalogued, be distributed among the wards.
West Ham Asylum.	The plans for farm buildings include greenhouses, which when available will no doubt supply plants and flowers liberally for the decoration of the wards.
	As well as the wards, we have inspected the administrative departments, which appear to be adequate and suitable.
Statistics.	The Asylum is designed to receive 350 males and 450 females. At present there are on the books 323 males and 396 females, 2 of the former and 5 of the latter being absent on trial. In actual residence therefore there are 321 males and 391 females, four of the males, who are young children, being warded with the women. Thus there are vacancies in the male division for 33 patients, and in the female for 55. The admissions from the borough are so numerous that these vacancies will we fear soon be filled, so that already, unfortunately, it behoves the Committee to think of further provision for the wants of their district, the population of which appears to increase most rapidly.
	Since the opening of the Asylum 751 patients have been admitted, mainly of course by transfer from the Essex County Asylum at Brentwood, 15 have been discharged or removed, of whom 5 had recovered, and 17 have died. Post-mortem examination was made in every case of death. Three deaths were due to ulcerative colitis, and three to general paralysis.
Colitis.	Of the former disease there have been six cases, and there has been one case of enteric fever. No inquest has been held, and no serious casualty appears to have occurred.
	No mechanical restraint has been employed, but a female patient has been once secluded for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Twelve patients are taking medicine, and we have to-day seen 9 males and 13 females in bed.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptics are 112 in number, and are 15·7 per cent. of the total patients, and the general paralytics are 34 (29 males and 5 females), and represent 4·7 per cent.
	There are not more than two patients, both males, who are considered to be actively suicidal. As many as 232 patients sleep under the continuous supervision of night attendants. No beds were reported to have been wetted last night.
Condition of patients.	We found the patients in both divisions very orderly, and no complaints, except of detention, were made to us.
	The dress and condition as to personal neatness of both sexes are satisfactory, the women's dresses being, as they should be, of varied materials and colour.
Dietary.	The dinner to-day, which is partaken of in the wards, and not in the recreation hall, consisted of preserved American beef with pickles and potatoes, with lemonade or lime juice and water for beverage.
Employment.	We learn that of the male patients 51·4 per cent., and of the female 48 per cent., are usefully employed; that 36 per cent. of both sexes attend Divine service, which at present is held in the recreation hall, the detached church not being yet finished; that 33 per cent. attend the associated entertainments, for which the hall is well adapted, having a good stage, while a competent orchestra has been organised from the staff; and that about 43 per cent. walk beyond the airing-courts, but none yet beyond the estate. This form of exercise will later on however be adopted, as there are facilities for reaching country roads. It is intended to form a good walk round the estate. ^g
Divine service.	
Amusements.	
Exercise.	

Fair progress has been made in laying out the grounds and airing-courts, and in forming asphalted paths in the latter. Appendix C.

We understand that a considerable amount of planting will be done this winter. In one airing-court a good shelter has been erected, and others will follow. West Ham Asylum.

We recommend that the internal hydrants on staircases should be boxed in. A fire brigade has been organised, but the arrangements for dealing with a fire are not yet quite complete. Fire precautions.

The staff of attendants comprises, besides the head attendants, 33 men and 42 women, giving one to $9\frac{1}{2}$ patients in each division. For night duty there are six of each sex. Two nurses have been dismissed for misconduct, and a man and a woman were allowed to resign to avoid dismissal. Attendants.

The general bathing of patients is very properly supervised by the head attendants or their deputies.

The medical staff includes two assistant medical officers, Messrs. Hanbury and Meeke. A very good commencement of the medical records has been made considering the heavy work that has fallen on the staff. There is a good and well-equipped pathological room and a museum, and it is expected that some of the finer pathological work will be done. Medical staff.

Lectures are given to the attendants and nurses, and patients are begun to be photographed.

The maintenance rate is at present 14s. a week, but it is expected that it will be reduced.

In conclusion, we can with justice congratulate Dr. Hunter, the medical superintendent, upon the solid and satisfactory progress he has made in the organisation of this Asylum.

Appendix D.

Appendix D. ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS approved by the SECRETARY OF STATE during 1901, the Cost of which was Estimated not to exceed 1,000%.

Asylum.	Nature of Work.				Estimate.		
					£	s.	d.
Cornwall - -	New piggeries - - - -				500	0	0
Cumberland and Westmorland..	Additional sewage beds - - -				300	0	0
Denbigh - -	Additional bath-room, lavatory and w.c. accommodation.				260	0	0
Devon - - -	Erecting a boundary wall - - -				393	0	0
Durham - - -	Alterations to skittle alley and workshops				300	0	0
Glamorgan (Angelton)	Additions to farm buildings - - -				350	0	0
Hereford - -	Vegetable and fruit stores - - -				300	0	0
Banstead - -	Conversion of dormitory into cubicles for female servants.				90	0	0
" - - -	Provision of steam disinfecting plant -				375	0	0
Bexley - - -	Sanitary accommodation for male visitors -				190	0	0
Cane Hill - -	Food safes and soiled linen storage - -				325	0	0
" - - -	Conversion of dormitory into cubicles for nurses.				45	0	0
Wandsworth - -	Isolation sheds at farm - - - -				225	18	0
Cotford - - -	Pair of cottages - - - -				400	0	0
" - - -	New greenhouse - - - -				180	0	0
" - - -	Cattle shed and rain-water tank - - -				20	0	0
Wells - - -	Farm additions - - - -				154	9	8
" - - -	Slaughter-house - - - -				82	18	3
" - - -	Additions to cowman's cottage - - -				74	11	7
" - - -	Dormer to attic - - - -				27	9	10
" - - -	Alteration to chaplain's house - - -				6	0	0
Brookwood - -	Additional draw-plate oven - - -				425	0	0
" - - -	Sanitary alterations - - - -				130	0	0
Warwick - - -	Alterations to "Turkey" farmhouse - -				40	0	0
Derby Borough -	Additions and re-drainage of Medical Superintendent's house.				310	0	0
Newcastle - -	Connecting corridor - - - -				330	0	0

Appendix E.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT HOSPITALS, &c.

MANCHESTER ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

17 July 1901.

Appendix E.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital and are able to report very favourably upon its management, and upon the condition of the galleries and dormitories, which were bright and cheerful. We also found the bedding in a very satisfactory state. Since our last visit some important improvements have been effected. The entire Hospital has been re-drained, the new billiard-room and lavatory on the male side have been completed, an excellent blockflooring has been laid in the basement on both the male and female sides, and a considerable amount of painting and decoration has been carried out throughout the building.

Manchester
Royal
Hospital,
Cheadle.

Improvements.

There are to-day on the books of the Hospital the names of 130 gentlemen and 206 ladies, of these 1 of the former and 10 of the latter are absent on leave, and 21 patients are at present at one or other of the branch houses connected with this Hospital. All the rest we have seen and can report that we found them for the most part in good bodily health, only 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies being confined to bed. The patients were also in a satisfactory condition as regards dress, and appeared to be contented, except on the score of detention, and well cared for.

Statistics.

There are also on the hospital books the names of 20 gentlemen and 18 ladies who are voluntary boarders, of those whom we have seen all may properly remain on that footing except one of each sex. Several patients manifested marked mental improvement.

We saw served to-day an excellent dinner, consisting of salmon, roast mutton, with vegetables and jelly.

Of the patients 95 usually attend divine service on Sundays; 120 are usually present at the associated entertainments; 12 are usefully employed; on an average 38 usually walk out alone; 140 walk out attended, and 100 have carriage exercise.

Since our visit on the 16th February last 41 patients have been admitted, 47 have been discharged, of whom 13 had recovered, and 22 have died from natural and ordinary causes, with the exception of 1 gentleman, who had apparently recovered, but who committed suicide in circumstances which were fully reported to our Board. There have been no other serious casualties.

Suicide.

One patient, a lady, has been mechanically restrained on 10 occasions for a total of 59½ hours, and 17 patients, in the proportion of 11 gentlemen to 6 ladies, have been secluded on 144 occasions for a total of 1,396 hours.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The staff consists of 30 men and 33 women for day duty, and 4 men and 5 women for night duty.

Staff.

Of the total attendants 13 males and 5 females have served under one year, while 15 men and 19 women have been in the Asylum service more than 5 years. A new head attendant on the male side has been appointed.

In the absence of Dr. Mould we were accompanied during our inspection by Drs. Scowcroft and Sutcliffe, who gave us every assistance.

DYFFRYN ALED.

Appendix E.

21 July 1901.

Dyffryn Aled.

WE have to-day visited this House and seen therein a patient of each sex and 9 male and 2 female boarders.

All the boarders may properly remain as such, with the exception of one gentleman, who is clearly insane and the subject of delusions, which are of such a character as to make him probably suicidal. He was, indeed, so regarded when he first came. We are of opinion that, if retained, he must be certified. General contentment prevailed throughout the House, and the arrangements for the care and comfort of the inmates are quite satisfactory.

Their accommodation is generally excellent, and most of the rooms were in the best order, but in some places repairs of the walls and the renewals of paper and paint are necessary, and will no doubt be undertaken.

Dr. Ashton is the medical officer and Miss Milne the matron.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

15 October 1901.

Wonford
House,
Exeter.

Improvements.

SINCE our visit of the 6th May last there have been some further improvements carried out, all adding to the comfort of the patients. The whole of male No. 1 Gallery has been redecorated and additional furniture added. Many new sanitary improvements have been carried out, including a further abolition of urinals, and the doors of all single rooms are now provided with outside handles. In the galleries on the ladies' side much has been done in the way of bright pictures and renewal of carpets and furniture to brighten this part of the Hospital.

It will be seen from the above that the Committee are alive to the importance of maintaining the institution at a high level of comfort, and we hope that the financial success which the Hospital achieved in in the year of its centenary will enable the Committee to provide a good recreation hall, the absence of which has been so often commented upon.

We can report favourably of the general condition in which we found the dormitories and bedding, but in one of the single rooms on the male side more attention should have been given to the bedding.

Condition of
patients.

The condition of the patients in matters of personal neatness was satisfactory. We saw all the resident patients except a male, who was out walking, and of the 4 voluntary boarders, 1 was out for the day and another was at Dawlish. On both sides there was fairly general contentment, and we had no complaint calling for special mention.

We satisfied ourselves of the propriety of the detention of the new cases who remain in residence. Among them are one or two cases showing some mental improvement.

Statistics.

Since our last visit 10 patients have been admitted, 7 have left on recovery, and 4 as relieved, 1 has died, and 4 have been transferred to other institutions.

The death was due to ordinary causes, and there has been no serious casualty.

The above changes leave on the books the names of 52 males and 72 females. Three of the ladies are on trial, and 2 are on leave at Dawlish, where are also 4 gentlemen patients and 1 male boarder.

Appendix E.
Wonford
House,
Exeter.
Seclusion.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, but seclusion has been deemed necessary in the cases of 2 ladies on 15 occasions for a total of 154 hours.

Nearly 50 per cent. of the patients are usefully employed, and rather more attend the associated gatherings. Four ladies walk out beyond the grounds unattended, and 6 gentlemen have this privilege. Twenty-two gentlemen and 45 ladies have regular carriage exercise.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength, there being 19 attendants and 15 nurses, of whom 4 and 5 respectively have been here less than a year, but 8 and 6 can count over 5 years.

Staff.

In one of the courts we saw several ladies unattended by a nurse : while they were there a workman, carrying some tools and employed by the contractor, was allowed to have access to the court. We pointed out the undesirability of this to Dr. Deas.

The case-books are well kept.

BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

13 November 1901.

SINCE the last visit we paid in May to this Hospital the following changes have occurred among the patients :—

Barnwood
House,
Gloucester.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	6	6	12
Discharged - - - -	2	8	10
" of whom recovered -	2	3	5
Died - - - -	1	—	1

There are to-day on the books the names of 67 gentlemen and 90 ladies as patients, all of whom we have seen with the exception of a gentleman who is out for the day, and of 9 ladies who are residing at the Branch House near Mitcheldean.

There is also a lady in residence at the North Cottage as a voluntary boarder. We have satisfied ourselves of the propriety of the detention of the cases admitted since the last visit, and who are still here. Among them, as well as among the others, were some who are much improved mentally, and may shortly be leaving on recovery. A lady who is convalescent wishes to remain on as a voluntary boarder, and is about to apply for leave to do so.

In both divisions we found general contentment, and many patients expressed appreciation of the treatment they had met with. The general health is distinctly good, only 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies being confined to bed.

The Hospital is throughout maintained in the best order. The day-rooms with a liberal supply of books, means of amusement and flowers, of which chrysanthemums made a good show, presented a comfortable appearance, with many of the features of home life.

State of the
Hospital.

Appendix E.	Progress is being made with the new farm buildings and stables, and on completion of the latter, the provision of additional bedrooms and some improvements in the lighting of male Gallery No. 4 (the plans of which have been approved) will be put in hand.
Barnwood House, Gloucester.	
Improvements.	According to the records there has been no employment of any mechanical restraint, and seclusion has been limited to the case of a patient for a total of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hours.
Seclusion.	
Amusements.	Associated entertainments continue to be frequent, and a discussion club, where many patients join in the debates, is held at intervals in the recreation room.
Charges for maintenance.	As regards the maintenance charges, the cost of which is 45s. a week, we learn that 3·8 per cent. of the patients are received gratis ; 3·7 per cent. pay less than 15s. ; 4 per cent. are received at sums under a guinea ; and 10·8 pay less than a guinea and a half.
Medical staff.	The junior assistant medical officer has left to-day, and his successor will shortly enter upon his duties.
	The case-books continue to be very well kept.

THE WILDERNESS, MITCHELDEAN.

16 September 1901.

The Wilderness, Mitcheldean.

I HAVE to-day visited this branch of Barnwood House and seen the 9 ladies who are resident therein, and evidently appreciate the care and comfort which are provided for them.

The House continues to be maintained in excellent order. Many substantial structural and decorative improvements have recently been made, and the accommodation is in all respects most comfortable and suitable.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

25 October 1901.

The Lawn, Lincoln.

WE have to-day visited this Hospital for the second time this year, and we find on the books the names of 79 patients, 28 being gentlemen and 51 ladies.

Condition of patients.

We have seen and spoken with all the patients, and can report that they were neatly and tidily dressed, and in a generally satisfactory personal condition.

No complaints were made to us by the patients, who for the most part were contented and happy.

The health appears to be satisfactory, no gentleman and only six ladies being confined to bed, of whom the greater number were not seriously ill.

One gentleman and five ladies, whose names are given in the patients' book, manifested some mental improvement.

We gave special attention to the recently admitted cases, and consider that they are properly detained.

To one of them, who has been discharged and re-admitted since our last visit, we gave a private interview, and we think that this patient's case should be very carefully watched ; we also think that some inquiry should be instituted as to his property.

The dinner which was served to-day consisted of mutton broth, haricot beef, vegetables, milk pudding, and roast apples.

In the return furnished to us we notice that 45 of the patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 51 the associated entertainments; 42 are usefully employed on an average, 26 walk out attended, and 39 have carriage exercise. Appendix E.
The Lawn,
Lincoln.

The weekly charge for patients ranges from 1l., no patient being maintained for less than that sum; 45 patients pay less than 40s., and 34 are received for that amount or upwards. Rates of
payment.

Since our last visit in June last 16 patients have been admitted, 15 discharged, 6 having recovered, and one has died from natural causes.

There has been no employment either of mechanical restraint or seclusion, and no case of zymotic disease has occurred.

The staff consists of 10 men and 13 women for day duty, and 2 attendants of each sex for night duty. Staff.

Of the total number of attendants, 8 have served more than 5 years, while 12 have served under 1 year, no less than 7 having left since our last visit.

One male attendant has been dismissed for an offence unconnected with the patients.

We found the galleries, dormitories, and bedding in very good order.

The only improvement effected since our last visit has been the erection of a pavilion in the recreation ground.

Mr. K. D. Cooper has replaced Miss Spencer as assistant medical officer.

The case-books continue to be well kept.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

19 November 1901.

WE find to-day on the books of this Hospital the names of 181 patients, of whom 58 are males. St. Luke's
Hospital, Old
Street, E.C.
Statistics.

One gentleman and 3 ladies are away on leave or trial, and there are 7 ladies residing at the Branch Home at Ramsgate.

With these exceptions we have seen all the patients and found them on the whole contented; and in both divisions quiet and orderly. The dress on the ladies' side was maintained in better order than on the gentlemen's. Condition of
patients.

No patient complained of rough usage, and we had not many appeals for discharge. We gave special attention to the cases admitted since our former visit this year and who remain in residence. Among them we found a few manifesting mental improvement, as were also some among the older cases. We saw a good well-served dinner on the ladies' side, and may remark that arrangements are now made for heating the plates.

The Hospital is maintained in very fair order, and we can give a word of praise for the cleanliness throughout. The renewal of carpets, more especially on the male side, should be considered at an early date, as well as a replacement of one or two nearly worn-out pianos. State of the
Hospital.

The improvements effected since our last visit comprise the redecoration of the recreation room; the cleaning out of the chapel; a further extension of the staining and polishing of floors, and a removal of all urinals excepting in the wings. Improvements.

Appendix E.	The changes among the patients since our visit on 4th March
St. Luke's Hospital, 111 Street, E.C.	comprise the admission of 43, the discharges of 24 on recovery, and of 25 as improved or on transfer, and the deaths of 6. One of the deaths was the suicide of a lady whilst out on leave. The circumstances were reported at the time to our Board and were duly enquired into. The other deaths were natural and ordinary.
Suicide.	
Seclusion.	There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint; seclusion has been found necessary in the cases of 9 patients on 49 occasions for a total of 261 hours.
	Forty-three patients usually attend the chapel services on Sundays, and 95 assist at the associated entertainments, which are held weekly.
	Employment is found for 45 men and double the number of ladies.
	Two patients go out alone and 47 in company of attendants.
	The Hospital has been free from zymotic disease, and its general health is to-day very good; no patient being confined to bed to-day.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants consists of 11 for the gentlemen and 18 for the ladies; these figures are exclusive of the night staff, which consists of 2 on each side. One-third of the total staff have been over 5 years in the Hospital service.
Rates of payment.	The Hospital continues to do much charitable work; as is evidenced by the fact that 70 per cent. of the patients are received at payments below 29s., which is the weekly maintenance rate; and there are in addition 19 patients who are free cases.
	The case-books are well kept.
Medical staff.	There has been a change in the post of assistant medical officer, Dr. Gilmour, late an assistant officer at Wadsley Asylum, having succeeded Dr. Pulford.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

28 October 1901.

Bethel Hospi- tal, Norwich. Extensions.	DURING the four months which have elapsed since our last inspection of this Hospital, the extensions in connection with the main lobby have been carried out, and the painting and papering throughout this building have been completed. The old w.c. in the airing-court attached to No. 2 Ward on the male side has been abolished. We notice, however, that nothing has yet been done to lower the windows on this side of the Hospital, and we would again express the hope that the Committee may see their way at no distant date to effect this very desirable improvement. Since our visit on 12th June last, 9 patients have been admitted, 8 discharged, 2 having recovered, and 4 have died, one being a case of enteritis. No inquests have been held, and no serious casualties have occurred. There has been no employment either of mechanical restraint or seclusion, and no zymotic disease has arisen. With the exception of one lady who is on leave of absence, we have seen all the patients, 33 being gentlemen and 51 ladies, whose names are on the books of this Institution, and we are able to report in generally favourable terms as to their dress and personal condition. Some few of the patients, however, more especially on the female side, were wanting in neatness. The health was good, only 1 gentleman and 1 lady being confined to bed. No complaints were made to us, apart from the subject of detention, except by one gentleman, to whom we gave a private interview, and these we did not think were capable of being substantiated. There
Statistics.	
Condition of patients.	

are 2 gentlemen and 1 lady who are here as voluntary boarders, one of the former and the latter we have seen, and can report that they may properly remain on that footing. Fifty-three patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays and 60 the associated entertainments ; 32 are usefully employed on an average ; 24 walk out attended, and 16 have carriage exercise. Two patients have improved mentally. Of the 84 patients, 8 are received gratuitously, 11 for payment less than 15s. per week, and 4 for sums above 30s. 6d. The staff comprises 7 men and 11 women for day duty, and one of each sex for night duty ; 2 of the former and 4 of the latter have been in the service of the Hospital more than 5 years. At our visit to-day we found the galleries and dormitories clean and in good order, and the bedding in a very satisfactory condition. The case-book entries are duly posted up to-day. Sir Frederick Bateman was good enough to accompany us during our inspection to-day.

Appendix E.
Bethel Hospi-
tal, Norwich.

Rates of
payment.
Staff.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

1 November 1901.

WE have during yesterday and to-day visited all parts of this Hospital and the villas both here and at Moulton Park, and have seen all the resident patients.

St. Andrew's
Hospital,
Northampton.

The Hospital and its dependencies continue to be maintained in most excellent order ; many of the sitting-rooms on the ladies' side have been re-decorated, and on both sides these rooms were comfortable ; but the provision of a small open bookcase in each day-room is a desideratum which might well be made good.

State of
Hospital and
villas.

The dormitories and bedding gave every indication of being well attended to. Owing to the increase of patients on the ladies' side, a new dormitory has been taken into use in the Ladies' House. To ensure an alternative exit from this room, it would be as well to open a doorway into the old adjoining dormitory.

Since the visit of the 9th of March last 77 patients have been admitted, 53 have been discharged, of whom 22 were on recovery, and 8 have died, 1 of the deaths being a suicide of a lady whilst out on trial. With this exception all the deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes.

Statistics.

There are to-day on the Hospital books the names of 197 male and 218 female patients ; of the former, 4 are absent on trial, 20 are on leave at the branch house at Llanfairfechan, and 22 at Moulton Park, where are also 6 ladies in residence. Seven ladies are away with their friends on trial.

On both sides we found the patients generally contented, and, apart from some appeals for discharge, a great absence of complaints, while not a few spoke favourably of their treatment.

Condition of
patients.

Parties of both sexes have from time to time during the summer had a change to the seaside branch, the amenities of which have apparently been quite appreciated.

As regards the amusements, employment, and exercise of the patients, we learn that 104 generally attend the associated entertainments ; 140 are usefully employed ; 26 go out alone, and 112 walk out attended, and 17 have regular carriage exercise.

The chapel services attract an average attendance of 104.

Appendix E. St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton. Restraint and seclusion.	<p>Since our previous visit this year the Hospital has remained free from epidemic or zymotic disease, and, apart from a few feeble cases, the general health is good.</p> <p>According to the returns furnished to us, one patient, a male, has been 9 times restrained by gloves and towels, for surgical reasons, for a total of 70 hours, and 34 patients have been secluded on 278 occasions for 1,487 hours in all.</p> <p>We give in the Patients' Book the names of some patients who appear to be mentally improving, and also of some to whom we gave private interviews.</p>
Staff.	<p>The staff of attendants and nurses is maintained at an adequate strength; of the total staff of 117, 28 have been less than 1 year in the hospital service, and 29 can count over 5 years.</p> <p>The changes since the visit of 9th March have been somewhat numerous, 15 attendants and 11 nurses having left, but in no instance for misconduct.</p>
Rates of payment.	<p>Seventy-two, or over 17 per cent., of the patients are received at sums under the cost of their maintenance, lodging, care, and medical treatment.</p> <p>The case-books are carefully and intelligently kept.</p>

BRYN-Y-NEUADD, LLANFAIRFECHAN.

22 July 1901.

Bryn-y-
Nenudd, Llan-
fairfechan.

I HAVE to-day paid the first visit of a member of our Board to this house and estate, which have been purchased by the Committee of St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton, for the purposes of a branch establishment. The estate comprises about 200 acres of park and gardens, and is situated most picturesquely in the midst of fine mountains, sea, and woodland scenery, with ready access to the sea, and in close proximity to a railway station.

The house is a large, well-built, modern structure, containing 28 good bedrooms and 8 large sitting-rooms, which have been furnished in very good taste, and afford excellent accommodation. There is also ample provision of stables and other offices.

When the means of lighting the second-class sitting-room, which is at present somewhat dark, has been improved, screens and doorways to complete the facilities for escape in case of fire provided, and looped pipes in w.c.'s cased in, the house will be very suitable indeed for its purpose, and be a valuable permanent addition to the resources of St. Andrew's Hospital.

There are to-day resident in it, on leave from St. Andrew's, 37 ladies, who are in charge of 8 nurses. Most of them were in the grounds when I arrived, and all of them expressed their satisfaction with their change to this charming place.

I visited all parts of the house and the offices, and found both them and the grounds in the best possible order.

THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

24 October 1901.

Appendix E.

SINCE our last visit to this Hospital six patients have been admitted, one patient has been discharged recovered, and one has died from general paralysis.

The Coppice,
Nottingham.

There have been no serious casualties, and no cases of infectious disease. No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded. Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 46 gentlemen and 50 ladies, all of whom we have seen, and we can report that they were neatly dressed, and in a satisfactory personal condition.

No complaints of ill-treatment were made to us by the patients, who were quite contented, apart from the subject of their detention.

Four patients manifested mental improvement.

We saw an excellent dinner served to-day, consisting of roast beef, vegetables, rice pudding, stewed fruit, and blanc mange, and we noticed that it was relished by the patients.

The health of the patients is very good, only two ladies being confined to bed for illness, of whom neither was seriously unwell.

From the statistical information furnished to us, we learn that 45 patients usually attend divine service on Sundays, and the same number are usually present at the associated entertainments; 35 are usefully employed, on an average; 2 walk out unattended, and 26 have carriage exercise.

The staff comprises 10 men and 13 women for day duty, and two of each sex for night duty. Of the total number of attendants, 8 have resided under one year, while 13 have been in the service of the Hospital more than five years. Staff.

The weekly payments range from 10s. to 80s., but two-thirds of the patients pay 40s. Rates of payment.

We found the galleries, bedding, and dormitories in excellent condition throughout the building.

The case-books are well kept.

In the absence of Dr. Tate we received every assistance from Mr. Forward, the assistant medical officer.

WARNEFORD ASYLUM, OXFORD.

21 October 1901.

WE have to-day seen all the patients whose names are on the books of this Hospital, with the exception of one gentleman who is away on leave. The patients in residence to-day number 42 gentlemen and 48 ladies, all of whom we found in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness, and in good bodily health, no patient being confined to bed. No one manifested marked mental improvement. We gave private interviews to 5 gentlemen and one lady; one of the former, who recently had considerably improved so as to be allowed out on parole, has, we regret to say, relapsed. We think his case should be carefully watched.

Warneford
Asylum.
Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

We saw a good dinner served to-day consisting of beefsteak pie, vegetables, and rice pudding.

Since our last visit, 2 patients have been admitted, 3 discharged, recovered, and 3 have died, two from natural causes, and one from

Appendix E.	self-inflicted injuries. The last-mentioned death occurred in circumstances which were reported to our Board. We are informed that 33 of the patients attend divine service on Sundays, and 45 the associated entertainments ; 27 patients are usefully employed ; 20 gentlemen and 25 ladies have carriage exercise. The payments for patients range from 10s. to 2 <i>l.</i> 2s. per week.
Warneford Asylum.	
Rates of payment.	
Seclusion.	There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but two male patients have been secluded on 4 occasions for a total of 24 hours.
Staff.	The staff consists of 11 men and 14 women for day duty, and one attendant of each sex for night duty.
	Of the total attendants and nurses 11 have been in the service of the Institution for more than 5 years.
	We found the galleries and dormitories in very good order.

COTON HILL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, STAFFORD.

4 November 1901.

Cotton Hill
Lunatic
Hospital,
Stafford.
Statistics.

SINCE the 16th of March, when the Hospital was last visited by members of our Board, 19 patients have been admitted ; 17, of whom four were recovered, have been discharged ; and six have died. One of the deaths was due to exhaustion following on an intracapsular fracture of the left femur accidentally sustained ; the others were due to ordinary causes which were followed in two instances by post-mortem examination.

There are to-day on the books the names of 46 gentlemen and 72 ladies as certified patients, all of whom we have seen with the exception of a lady who is away on trial.

We have also seen three ladies who are, and who may properly remain, here as voluntary boarders.

Condition of
patients.

We found a few ladies but no gentleman who appear to be mentally improving. Apart from a few appeals for discharge, we found the patients on both sides generally contented, and no one made any charge of illusage.

About one-third of the patients usually attend the chapel service on Sunday, and rather more assist at the associated entertainments, which are varied and frequent during the winter months.

Five patients are allowed to go out alone, and 54 go out attended ; 46 have regular carriage exercise.

Restraint and
seclusion.

The Hospital is, and has been since our last visit, free from epidemic disease, and, apart from some feeble old age cases, the general health is good, no patient being to-day confined to bed.

According to the records one patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit on 15 occasions for a total of 247 hours, and three patients have been secluded on 18 occasions for 189 hours in all.

We can report the Hospital as in very fair order. The ladies' gallery, to which attention was called in March last, has been brightened up by the introduction of plants, birds in cages, and more books, as well as a piano in good order.

Staff.

The male No. 3 gallery is in need of similar improvement, and in many parts of the Hospital carpets need renewal ; and the floors of bedrooms would be improved by being stained and dry-rubbed.

The staff is maintained at an adequate strength, but the duration of service is not entirely satisfactory, as many as 17 out of a total of 43 having been here less than a year, and as many as 14 having left since March last.

The average weekly cost of maintenance is 35s. 5d., and we find that one-half of the patients are received upon terms under the maintenance cost.

The case-books are well kept.

Appendix E.
Coton Hill
Lunatic
Hospital,
Stafford.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, ST. GEORGE'S ROAD, S.E.

7 October 1901.

WE have to-day inspected the Hospital for the second time this year, and can report very favourably on the general management of the institution and on the condition of the wards, dormitories, and bedding; we think, however, that male ward 1 A requires renovation, and that greater attention should be paid to the toilet accessories in some of the wards on the female side. We were glad to notice that since our last visit some improvements have been effected, including the electric lighting of male ward 4 and female ward 2, the re-painting of male and female wards 1 B, the purchase of a number of modern bedsteads, and the laying of new linoleum in many of the bedrooms. There are on the books the names of 201 patients, in the proportion of 88 males to 103 females; of these, 13 are at Witley and 2 are on leave with friends. With the exception of three patients, who were out for the day, we have seen and conversed with all those in residence, and can report favourably on their personal condition and general contentment; no complaints having been made to us calling for special notice. The health of the patients was satisfactory, 10 only of each sex being confined to bed. There are 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies who are voluntary boarders on the books of the Hospital, and of these, 2 of each sex are at Witley. The rest we have seen, and may properly remain on that footing for the present; but to one lady we have made special reference in the patients' book.

Bethlem Royal
Hospital,
St. George's
Road, S.E.
Improvements.

Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

We gave private interviews to two patients. Several patients manifested mental improvement. The dinner which was served to-day consisted of roast beef and potatoes, bread, and tapioca pudding. Since our last visit, 133 patients have been admitted, 136 discharged, of whom 73 had recovered, and 10 have died from natural causes, which were verified in every case but one by post-mortem examinations. No inquest has been held, and the only casualty which has occurred has been a fractured forearm, accidentally sustained. Five patients have been mechanically restrained on 219 occasions for 996 hours; and 19 patients have been secluded on three occasions for 2,414 hours. Eighty-two patients usually attend Divine service on Sundays, and 127 are usually present at associated entertainments; 96 are usefully employed, on an average; 8 usually walk out alone, and 45 attended; and 134 have carriage exercise. The staff consists of 30 male and 35 female attendants for day duty, and there are 5 attendants and 6 nurses for night duty. The record of service is good, for of the total numbers, 35 have served over five years, and only 11 count less than one year's service. No attendant has been dismissed for offences in connection with the patients. Over 71 per cent. of the patients are received gratuitously, the rest paying only 2l. 2s. per week per head. The case-books and other medical records continue to be well kept.

Restraint and
seclusion.

Staff

Appendix E.

BETHLEM CONVALESCENT HOME, WITLEY.

8 October 1901.

Bethlem
Convalescent
Home, Witley.

THERE are to-day 7 male and 6 female patients and voluntary boarders in residence here. I have seen them all, and can report that they were comfortable and pleased with their change, from which most of them have greatly benefited. Three of the ladies, two of whom will probably shortly receive their discharge, are returning to the Hospital to-day.

In addition to Mr. Davies and Miss Lulham there are two attendants on each side.

The House throughout is in very good order.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

27 and 28 September 1901.

Holloway
Sanatorium
(Virginia
Water).
Statistics.

AT this, our second visit for the year, we find on the books of this Hospital the names of 360 certified patients, of whom 157 are males and 203 females, and 25 voluntary boarders, 10 of the male and 15 of the female sex. Of the certified patients, 19 are on leave at Hove Villa, Brighton, where are also five of the boarders, and three certified patients are absent on leave with friends. With the foregoing exceptions we have seen all the certified patients, and those of them who manifest mental improvement are named by us in the patients' book.

Condition of
patients.

The general health of the patients and of the establishment generally is good, no serious illness prevailing.

We have, as a rule, found the patients contented, some, of course, however, chafing at their detention here. Speaking generally, the dress and personal condition of the patients is satisfactory, but there are some exceptions among the male patients at the Retreat, chiefly of those whose friends are poor, and we would suggest that in cases where poverty hinders the supply of adequate clothing it might well be a part of the charity dispensed by the Hospital to meet the want of proper clothes. It is in the interest of the Hospital itself as well as of the patients that all these should be neat in dress and person.

Since our visit on 5th February last 74 patients have been discharged or removed, 30 having recovered; 12 have died, all from natural causes, and 76 have been admitted. The total number of patients, certified and uncertified, is 11 fewer than at the above visit.

Since then no patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained.

The following statistics indicate in some measure the course of treatment followed: 238 patients usually attend Divine service on Sunday, and about 210 are commonly present at the associated entertainments, which are frequent; about 160 patients engage in useful employments; 26 have the privilege of walking out unattended; 238 walk in charge of attendants; and some 200 have carriage exercise.

State of the
Hospital.

The Hospital generally is in very good order, and some decorative work has been carried out since we were last here. Holly Cottage has been painted and papered throughout, and so also the long corridor at the Retreat. Here and there, however, paint and paper show signs of wear, and we doubt not will shortly be renewed.

We were glad to see that many good wash and toilet stands have been provided, chiefly for the ladies' side, but more are needed, especially in the gentlemen's division. More books should be provided for the Retreat. For this department the new airing-court, referred to in our last entry, is in course of formation, but the progress is slow. The erection of the dining-hall for female patients, with nurses' dormitories over, is proceeding, and the building is making fair progress.

Appendix E.
Holloway
Sanatorium
(Virginia
Water).
Staff.

We learn that the general staff now here, including head male attendant, gentlemen's companion, chief nurse, 29 lady nurses, 26 ordinary nurses, and 28 housemaids for gallery work, comprises 70 males and 83 females, total 153 for day duty; and for night duty 11 attendants of each sex, making in all 175 persons. Of the total attendants 36 have not yet completed a year's service, but 53 have been here over five years. Thirty attendants have left since our last visit.

The annual sports here took place on the last two days in August, and the entertainments provided were, we understand, very much appreciated. The opportunity was taken advantage of to present to the attendants and nurses who had been in the Hospital service five years and upwards silver medals, with bars for those who have had more than one period of five years' service, and we are glad to learn that there were 39 recipients of these medals, and all had passed the examination of the Medico-Psychological Association.

The patients, as regards payments, are divided into three classes: class 3, those who pay 25s. or less per week; class 2, those paying 26s. to 42s.; and class 1, those paying over 42s. per week. In class 1 are 172 patients; in class 2, 120; and in class 3, 105.

Rates of pay-
ment.

The medical staff includes, besides Dr. Moore, the superintendent, three medical gentlemen and a medical lady. We find the medical records well kept, and we leave with a very favourable impression of the present condition and management of the Hospital.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL.

24 July 1901.

THIS Hospital continues to be maintained in excellent order. Some rooms in the male division have been re-papered since we were here in February last, and others are now in the hands of workmen for the like purpose. We have seen all the patients now on the books, no one being absent on leave or trial. Some patients, however, had recently a change to the seaside.

York Lunatic
Hospital.
Improvements.

The patients are 133 in number, 75 being males and 58 females.

Statistics.

Since our visit mentioned above, 38 patients have been discharged or removed, 13 having recovered, 10 have died, and 33 have been admitted. There is one voluntary boarder, a gentleman. The pauper patients are 48 in number, 24 of each sex. All the rest are in the private class.

With one exception, the deaths mentioned above were due to natural causes. The excepted case was due to suffocation from impacted food, and in this case a coroner's inquest was held. Four post-mortem examinations were made.

The patients appear to be comfortable and on the whole contented, some of course, objecting to their detention here. No one, however,

Condition of
patients.

Appendix E.	is unduly detained. We have only noticed one patient, a woman, as showing much improvement. The general health is good, and we have found only one, an aged lady, in bed.
York Lunatic Hospital.	Eighty patients usually attend Divine service on Sunday, and about the same number the associated entertainments; 81 engage in some form of useful employment; 77 walk out attended, and 4 alone, and 83 have carriage exercise.
Divine service.	A few private patients are maintained here gratuitously; 5·88 per cent. pay less than 10s. a week; 4·70 per cent. 10s. to 15s.; 17·64 per cent. 15s. to 21s.; 31·76 per cent. 21s. to 31s. 6d.; 14·11 per cent. 31s. 6d. to 42s.; and 24·70 per cent. 42s. or over.
Amusements.	
Employment.	
Exercise.	
Rates of payment.	The staff comprises, for day duty, 14 attendants of each sex, and for night duty, 2 men and 3 women. The duration of service is satisfactory.
Staff.	

THE RETREAT, YORK.

23 July 1901.

The Retreat, York.	WE have paid a second visit of inspection for the year to this Hospital, and have seen all the patients who are at present in residence.
State of the Hospital.	The improvement in No. 3 male gallery, to which we referred in our former entry, is in progress, and when complete will render the gallery much pleasanter and more comfortable to the inmates. In other respects the Hospital is in very good order, leaving little to be desired.
Statistics.	The changes among patients since the visit of 9 February have been the discharge of 15, of whom 9 had recovered, the death of 5, and the admission of 21. They leave on the books to-day 166 patients, 64 of the male and 102 of the female sex. Nine patients, 4 males and 5 females, are at present absent on leave or trial, and 9 ladies are at Gainsborough House, Scarborough. There are three voluntary boarders, a gentleman and two ladies.
	In the case of one of the deaths post-mortem examination was made. The causes of all were natural.
	Only a few patients show signs of improvement, but some of those absent on trial are, we are told, convalescent. The general health is good, but a few patients are confined to bed through weakness.
	The patients generally seem very contented with their treatment here, and none complained to us of it, except a lady who suffers from auditory hallucinations.
	A large party of both sexes has just started for an afternoon picnic tea up the river. The associated entertainments, which are frequent, are usually attended by nearly 60 per cent. of the patients; 49 per cent. usually attend Divine service on Sunday; 43 per cent. engage in useful occupations; 69 per cent. have carriage exercise; 19 patients walk out alone, and 63 walk out attended.
Seclusion.	No patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, but 4 male patients on 17 occasions and for 54 hours, and 9 female patients on 14 occasions and for 24 hours, have been secluded.
Attendants.	The staff of attendants for day duty comprises 25 men and 32 women, and allows an attendant to 2½ male and one to 3 female patients. There are for night duty 4 men and 5 women. Changes in the female staff seem rather numerous. Seven nurses have left since our visit in February, and 38 per cent. nearly of the whole number have not

completed a year's service, and only 8 per cent. have been here over five years. The duration of service on the male side is much better for only 10 per cent. have less than a year's and 48 per cent. over 5 years' service. Appendix E.
The Retreat,
York.

As regards payments by patients, we learn that 20 per cent. pay from 10s. to 15s. a week; 7 per cent. 15s. to 21s.; 16 per cent. 21s. to 31s. 6d.; 4 per cent. 31s. 6d. to 42s., and 53 per cent. two guineas or more. Rates of
payment.

The medical staff continues to include two assistant medical officers, one a lady. The case-books and other records are properly kept.

GAINSBOROUGH HOUSE, SCARBOROUGH.

25 July 1901.

At my last visit to this House to-day I have seen the nine ladies who are in residence on leave from the Retreat. One of them is a voluntary boarder, and may, I think, continue in that capacity. She has been slightly indisposed since coming to Scarborough, but is now better. All the others are in good health and contented. Gainsborough
House,
Scarborough.

The House is maintained in excellent order.

I am glad to report that steps are being taken to afford satisfactory means of escape in case of fire by the construction of doors of inter-communication between the bedrooms, and of a second exit from the first floor into the adjoining premises.

WESTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, STARCROSS, EXETER.

9 May 1901.

We have to-day inspected this Institution and seen all the inmates. We have pleasure in being able to give a very favourable report of its condition and management. Western
Counties Idiot
Asylum,
Starcross,
Exeter.

The class-rooms, dormitories, and bedding are in admirable order, and throughout the utmost cleanliness was evident.

All the floors are now dry-rubbed and polished. There are no alternative exits from the top rooms on either side; these might be easily provided by opening of doors through two of the dormitories and into the clothing rooms, and in the North Block there should be a door at the head of the stairs to keep out hot air and smoke in the event of fire. Condition of
the Institution.

Since the visit of July of last year the new workshops and the rooms over them have been completed and occupied, and we are told that the Committee propose to build an iron recreation hall on a site which has been pointed out to us.

Since the visit mentioned above 35 patients have been admitted, 20 have been discharged, and 9 have died, the deaths being all due to natural and ordinary causes, but as many as 44 per cent. of them were due to phthisis. Statistics.

There are to-day on the books the names of 266 patients, in the proportion of 178 males to 88 females.

All the patients but 13 are paid for by boards of Guardians, those of them who are chargeable to unions in the Western Counties paying 9s. a week, and those from other unions 12s. In each case the Guardians receiving the 4s. grant out of the Exchequer contribution. Maintenance
charges.

Appendix E.
 Western
 Counties
 Idiot Asylum,
 Starcross,
 Exeter.
 Condition of
 patients.

All the children were clean and tidy, and the condition of their dress quite creditable to those in charge. The general health is good, one patient of each sex being confined to bed.

Many of them are intelligent, and most of them profit by the course of instruction which is given.

The useful employment, which is a feature in establishments of this kind, is encouraged with successful results, judging from the samples of wood-carving, basket and needlework, which were shown us. Due attention is paid to their exercise and amusements.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint.

The staff of attendants and instructors is maintained at a sufficient strength.

EASTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

7 June 1901.

Eastern
 Counties'
 Idiot Asylum,
 Colchester.
 Statistics.

SINCE this Asylum was last visited on the 27th July 1900 by two members of our Board, 20 patients have been admitted; 17 discharged, and 13 have died. Of the improvable cases, 53 are taught a trade; 28 do housework; 15 work in the garden or on the farm; and 57 are in the schools, in the proportion of 26 males to 31 females. About 172 patients attend Divine service, and 171 are present at the entertainments.

State of
 building.

There are on the books to-day the names of 247 patients, all of whom we have seen, except those, 20 in number, who are at Crossley House, Clacton, under the supervision of a matron, 4 nurses, and a gardener. With the exception of 4 patients who were in bed, of whom 3 were suffering from phthisis and 1 from disease of the knee, all those in residence to-day were in fair bodily health, and appeared to us to be happy and well cared for and judiciously treated. We have inspected all parts of the Asylum and can report that it is in very good order, but we would call attention to the lack of free ventilation of the laundry ironing room, the temperature of which was almost intolerable. When funds permit, the erection of an entirely new laundry block would be a great addition to the Institution. The admirable "Peckover Schools" and workshops are now in full working order, except the brush and basketmaking departments, which have only just been opened. We saw some excellent specimens of woodcarving, matmaking and other work done by some of the inmates. Since our Colleagues' visit several improvements have been or are being carried out, of which we would mention the completion of the installation of electric light, in the cellars and some other parts of the building; the re-decoration and painting of the large recreation hall; the re-painting of the gymnasium, the further extension of the conversion of the old closet ranges referred to in the last entry, and the erection of a large summer house adjoining the annexe, which will doubtless prove of great benefit to those suffering from tubercular diseases, which are responsible for most of the deaths that occur in this Institution. We are glad to be able to report that negotiations are still proceeding with the Town Council for the supply of water for the fire hydrants, and it is to be hoped that they will be carried to a satisfactory conclusion. In this connection we may mention that a fire drill takes place every month. Of the staff in this Asylum, which, apart from the superintendent, matron, and resident medical officer, consists of 25 male and 35 female attendants, 7 men and 9 women have been in the Asylum's service for less than one year, while 5 men and 8 women have served more than 5 years.

Improvements.

Fire pre-
 cautions.

Staff.

CROSSLEY HOUSE, CLACTON-ON-SEA.

Appendix E.

26 September 1901.

I HAVE to-day visited this House and have seen the 15 male and 6 female patients of the Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum who are at present in residence. They are neatly dressed and appear to be in good health. They seem to enjoy their sojourn here and find sufficient amusement in various games, whilst they spend most of the day, in fine weather, in the open air. Small parties are taken occasionally for walks in the country and on the shore, and also for drives. They certainly struck me as looking very happy and contented, and it is evident that they are well looked after.

Crossley House,
Clacton-on-Sea.

I found the day-rooms and dormitories in excellent order, the beds and bedding clean, and the sanitary arrangements properly kept. No patient now sleeps in the room on the second door.

In addition to the matron, Miss Barkway, the staff now consists of 2 nurses, the gardener, cook, and housemaid.

ROYAL ALBERT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

23 February 1901.

WE have to-day paid our annual visit of inspection to this Asylum and seen all parts of it, and all the patients who are in residence, with the exception of those whose names are given in the patients' book.

Royal Albert Asylum,
Lancaster.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on the 29th October 1900, 20 patients have been admitted, 11 discharged, and 2 have died, both of them from natural and ordinary causes.

Statistics.

The numbers now on the books are 581, of whom 390 are males and 191 females. One boy is absent on leave, the rest are resident in the Asylum or one of its dependencies, 38 girls being at the Stovey Home, 11 boys at the farm, 14 boys at Brunton House, and 34 of both sexes at the Hospital, 11 of them being boys who are suffering from the mumps. Seven boys have gone to the pantomime in Lancaster.

We found all the patients whom we saw neatly dressed, and evidently well cared for; and their appearance and demeanour toward those in charge of them sufficiently indicated that their treatment is kind and considerate. Twenty-one were in bed at the Hospital, but the general health appeared to be good.

Condition of patients.

The Asylum generally was in very good order, but we should like to see some further brightening of the basement rooms. We are glad to learn that the drainage of the Asylum has been thoroughly reconstructed, and that the present lavatory and w.c. fittings, many of which are somewhat out of date, are to be replaced by the best modern appliances.

State of the Asylum.

We hope that early steps will be taken to bring all the wooden floors under the more sanitary process of dry-rubbing, and that an outside iron staircase or other adequate provision will replace the shoot, upon which alone escape in case of fire would be possible if the present access to the top probationary dormitory for girls were to become blocked by hot air and smoke.

Suggested improvements.

With the same object, the fixed window from the nurses' room at the Stovey Home should be made movable.

We visited the Ashton Wing, which is in course of construction, and is expected to be ready for occupation early in the autumn, and are

The Ashton Wing.

Appendix E. Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster.	satisfied that it will afford as excellent accommodation for its purpose as that which is provided at the Stovey building, where everything was in admirable order. We should not omit to mention that 439 of the patients attend Divine service on Sundays, and 369 the associated entertainments ; that about the same number are usefully employed in some way or other, and that about 30 walk alone, and 330 attended.
Attendants.	They are in charge of 53 male and female attendants, whose duration of service is not unsatisfactory.
Rates of payment.	Of the patients here about 47 per cent. are received gratuitously, and 44 per cent. for less than 15s. a week. It will, therefore, be seen that the Asylum is doing benevolent work upon a large scale, and, as our observations will show, in our opinion, efficiently.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL SCHOOL, COMBE DOWN, BATH.

5 May 1901.

Magdalen
Hospital
School,
Combe Down,
Bath.

WE have to-day paid our first statutory visit to this Institution, which has been recently registered under the Idiots Act, and have seen the 9 boys and 12 girls who are resident therein under a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

For all the inmates some payment is made, but this is generally at a very low rate.

Proposed new
building.

The Institution is managed by the Trustees of the Municipal Charities of the city of Bath, who appoint Visitors, by whom frequent inspections are made. It is, we understand, proposed to erect a new building upon no distant date on a new site which has been acquired by the Trustees.

The present building is pleasantly situated upon high ground, with a fine outlook, and the accommodation, though somewhat limited and humble, is not uncomfortable. It is in charge of Miss Quinton, who has the assistance of a governess, 2 day nurses, 1 night nurse, 3 domestic servants, and a gardener.

Making due allowance for the fact that the house is undergoing spring cleaning, and some repairs and decoration, we can report it as maintained in good order and comfort, and that the beds and bedding were clean and sufficient.

Condition of
patients.

The children were, with one exception, in the garden, and they were neatly dressed, and showed by their appearance that they are contented and under kind and gentle management. Several of them were preparing to attend service in the village church. They appear to be liberally supplied with objects of interest and means of amusement ; and instruction and training are given to them as far as their condition will admit of it. They appeared to be all in good health, and we learn that they are visited regularly at least once a week by Mr. Lawrence, of Bath, who is the medical attendant.

No mechanical restraint has ever been made use of in the treatment of the children.

The Institution appears to be doing a useful work in a satisfactory manner, and it is evidently under careful, kind, and judicious management.

EARLSWOOD ASYLUM, REDHILL SURREY.

28 May 1901.

[Appendix E.

WE have this day inspected all the departments of this Asylum.

There is at present some disorder due to the various works which are in progress for the improvement of the sanitary arrangements and warming and lighting of the Asylum. The new sanitary blocks, which contain numerous w.c.'s and several bathrooms, are, on the female side, complete, and they have been well designed and very efficiently carried out. Instead of the trough system, there are separate closets, each with its flushing cistern, and each separated from the others by partitions. The new blocks are so satisfactory that we feel sure the Committee will be anxious, when funds permit, to repeat them on the male side.

Alterations and improvements.

Sanitary blocks with cross-ventilated lobbies have also been erected at the detached infirmary to the great advantage of this building, which has also been furnished with an outside iron staircase, serving as an escape exit from the upper dormitories now occupied by girls when sick, and also as an ordinary means of access to those rooms.

Two new boilers have been fixed, and the installation of the electric light is nearly complete, three engines and dynamos being in position. The new boilers will supply the steam required for all purposes in future, and it is expected that considerable economy will result. The various rooms and passages will be warmed by batteries supplied with exhaust steam; and to improve the ventilation of the dining and recreation halls, a fan, to be driven by an electro-motor, has been fixed to drive into them warmed air.

Other improvements are; the extra re-drainage of the Asylum, the construction of a lift for heavy goods in No. 8 staircase well, and the alteration of ground floor dormitories on the female side, by opening archways in dividing walls to render them more suitable as observation dormitories for the epileptic female patients who will be removed to them from the top floor. We hope that the male epileptic dormitories, which are now too divided for satisfactory observation at night, may be treated as those on the female side.

Apart from the temporary disorder alluded to, we find the Asylum in very good order, and showing that considerable improvement has been effected in recent years.

We learn that Bridge House, which it was proposed to use for the isolation of cases of infectious disease, remains empty, that appropriation having been objected to. We trust the Committee will bear in mind the desirableness of providing a small building for the purpose mentioned when circumstances permit.

Need of isolation hospital.

There are on the Asylum books at present 513 patients, of whom 333 are males and 180 are females. Nine males and 3 females are absent on leave, the rest we have seen. Since the visit paid by 2 members of our Board on 15th March 1900, 52 patients have been admitted; 69 have been discharged; and 14 have died; all the latter from natural causes, phthisis, which accounted for 34 per cent., being the most fatal. In two instances, inquests were held. Eight of the 14 deaths were followed by autopsy. Only 1 patient had a bed sore at death.

Statistics.

The mortality in 1900 was only 2·83 per cent. of the average number of patients resident.

There are among the patients 96 epileptics, or 19·2 per cent. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been used since the last visit.

The patients appear to be happy, and they generally are in good health. A few were sick in bed in the Infirmary. We have seen some

Condition of patients.

Appendix E.
Earlswood
Asylum.

at work in the workshops, others in the class-rooms, and the majority at dinner. Some very fair work in the different trades is done by the more intelligent of the males; and a fair number of females engage in domestic work. Of the males 50 per cent., and of the females 20 per cent., do some form of useful work, not including in this enumeration those of each sex who attend the schools.

We were satisfied with the dress and personal neatness of both sexes. The dinner we saw was a very substantial one, and the appearance of the patients shows that they are well nourished.

Church of England and Congregational services are held on alternate Sundays, and are attended by about 250 of the patients. About 67 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, and various out of door games are provided.

Staff.

The staff is adequate. For day duty there are 44 men and 27 women, or an attendant to about $7\frac{1}{3}$ male and 1 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ female patients. There are 3 night attendants for each division. Thirty per cent. of the men and 33 per cent. of the women count less than a year's service, but of the former 36 per cent., and of the latter 30 per cent., have been here over five years. It has not been found necessary to dismiss any attendant for misconduct since the last visit.

The case-books and other medical records are well kept. Dr. Caldecott is still assisted by Mr. Jones.

MIDLAND COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, KNOWLE, WARWICKSHIRE.

12 March 1901.

Midland
Counties Idiot
Asylum.
Statistics.

SINCE the visit in May last by 2 members of our Board, 11 patients have been admitted to this Institution, 4 patients have been discharged, and 1 patient has died. These changes leave on the books the names of 36 girls and 31 boys, all of whom we have seen.

The general health of the inmates is satisfactory; 2 boys are convalescing from chicken-pox which has recently attacked 6 children in all.

Dietary.

We found the dinner going on at our arrival, the majority of both sexes dining in the general dining-room. The dinner was meat with 2 vegetables, followed by jam and milk puddings. We were informed that there is no definite basis upon which the dietary is calculated, and we would suggest the adoption of a dietary scale.

Improvements.

Since the visit of our Colleagues a beginning has been made in the staining and dry-rubbing of floors, and we hope the process will be soon extended throughout the Institution.

Suggested
improvements.

Nothing has been done towards improving the condition of the lavatory and w.c. accommodation. On both sides great improvement in this direction is much needed, the floors being rotten in places and saturated with urine.

The day-rooms need early redecoration, and in neither division was there a sufficient supply of toys and objects of interest.

Condition of
patients.

The general condition of both the boys and girls in respect to tidiness of dress and personal neatness left much to be desired.

Staff.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 2 assistants for the boys, and of a governess and 3 nurses for the girls. There is in addition a nurse for the Infirmary.

Mr. Williams has succeeded Mr. Blatch as secretary and superintendent. In his absence to interview 2 intending patients, we had not the pleasure of meeting him.

Appendix F.

Appendix F.

STATE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

30 May 1901.

ON the 30th of May 1901, we paid our annual visit of inspection to the Broadmoor State Criminal Asylum, which we are glad to be able to report as maintained generally in a very satisfactory condition.

State Criminal
Lunatic
Asylum,
Broadmoor.

Seeing and speaking to all the patients, 655 in number, or 10 more than at the last visit in November, and in the proportions of the sexes, 481 men to 174 women, we gave to each full opportunity of expressing their wishes, and directing our attention to their grievances.

While many appealed for their discharge, few complained of their treatment, and those complaints which were made were by obviously discontented patients, and upon what seemed to us to be insufficient grounds, and we found, as we expected, that in every instance an investigation had already been made, either by the medical officers alone, or, when it appeared to be desirable, by the Council of Supervision also.

There was some noisy excitement among the more turbulent women, and, in a few instances, among the men, but upon the whole, and, indeed, largely, good order and contentment with the treatment prevailed.

Condition of
patients.

The dress was clean and sufficient, and there was no lack of personal neatness. Most of the patients looked in good physical health, and only five men and seven women were confined to bed, not all of them for physical ailments, and none of them suffering from bedsores.

We saw a good dinner neatly served to the men, and tea to the women, both of them sufficiently substantial meals, the former consisting of roast mutton, two vegetables, bread, and beer or lemonade. The epileptics among the patients are 33 in number, and there are 2 general paralytics, and 23 actively and 29 possibly suicidal. Of all these, 85 in number, only 33 are at present sleeping under continuous supervision, a defect which the completion of the new block for additional patients will either remove or materially diminish.

At present the male building is overfull by one bed, while in that for females there are only 11 vacancies.

About 18 per cent. of the patients attend Divine service in the chapel, and a slightly smaller per-centage daily prayers in the wards.

Thirteen per cent. are allowed to take exercise under supervision beyond the airing-courts, and the same proportion are sent for occasional drives.

Varied entertainments of simple character are provided for the 40 per cent. who are able and willing to attend them, and 50 per cent. employ themselves in some way or other, 44 per cent. of them in various forms of useful manual labour.

It is as remarkable as it is creditable to the management of this large Asylum, which contains so many troublesome and highly dangerous patients, that it should have been able to be conducted since the last visit efficiently, without recourse to mechanical restraint.

Appendix F.

State Criminal
Lunatic
Asylum,
Broadmoor.
Seclusion.

To this circumstance is, no doubt, largely due the considerable amount of seclusion, which, although not excessive when the character of the patients is taken into account, is still larger than the average in ordinary Asylums.

The patients actually secluded since the last visit in November were 119, but of these only 28 men and no women were so secluded to prevent injury to themselves or others, or to ensure their safe custody.

It must be remembered that this last is the primary object of this Asylum, which differs from an ordinary Asylum in being a place of detention for criminals rather than a hospital for the treatment of sick persons, which the county and borough Asylums are, and are becoming in an increased degree.

Statistics.

The changes among the patients since the last visit have comprised the admission of 28, the discharge of 14, of whom 5 had recovered and were sent out conditionally, 2 were removed to prison, and 7 were transferred to other Asylums as ordinary pauper inmates; and the deaths of 4, 3 of them as the result of natural and ordinary causes, and the fourth from suicide by hanging in the case of a male epileptic imbecile who slept in a single room.

Suicide.

In accordance with the universal practice in this Asylum, a post-mortem examination and a coroner's inquest were held in each case of death.

Staff.

The staff in attendance upon and having the custody of the patients, is necessarily a strong one, averaging about 1 to 5 for the men, and 1 to 6 for the women, and their record of service is very good.

Nearly 73 per cent. of the men and 53 per cent. of the women have served upwards of five years, and 57 per cent. of the former and 20 per cent. of the latter 10 years and upwards.

State of the
Asylum.

As respects the state of the Asylum, we found the rooms generally in good order, clean, and properly ventilated, and the beds and bedding well cared for. New linoleum had been laid down with good effect in many places, two farm cottages had been erected, a new store-room completed, and many minor but useful improvements effected.

We thought that some renewal of paint and whitewash was needed in various parts of the building, that the stone stairs of Nos. 2 and 3 male blocks were so much worn as to be dangerous, and that if the present absorbent wood floors, which are now regularly scrubbed, were coated with some non-absorbent mixture and dry-rubbed it would be a distinct sanitary improvement.

In Dr. Brayne's temporary absence, we received every information and assistance from Dr. Baker and Dr. Noott.



Appendix G.

Appendix G.

ROYAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

28 May 1901.

On the 9th inst. we visited this Hospital and found one officer and 73 non-commissioned officers and men under treatment, all of them having been admitted since the beginning of the year. With the exception of the officer, who was out, we saw everyone, and gave to each an opportunity of speaking with us. No one complained. They were orderly, and we were quite satisfied with their personal condition and with the state of their dress. At least half the total number were convalescing. Their bodily health was, with a few exceptions, good. The only man in bed was suffering from a fractured collar bone occasioned by a fall during a struggle with an attendant who was trying to prevent him from smashing windows. There was another man in the airing-court who, a few weeks previously, had been struck by a fellow patient and sustained a fracture of the jaw which was uniting satisfactorily.

Royal Military Hospital, Netley.

Condition of patients.

Since the last inspection by two of our Colleagues, on 1st March 1900, 404 patients had been admitted, 330 discharged or removed, 56 per cent. on recovery, and six had died. Autopsy followed each of the deaths.

Statistics.

In the interval above referred to no patient had been mechanically restrained, but two had been secluded on two occasions for a total of eight hours.

The returns made to us of the number of patients usually attending Divine service, and the associated entertainments, and of those who are usefully employed, and of those who walk out beyond the hospital grounds, continue satisfactory.

We saw an excellent dinner served. The fare consisted of roast beef, bread, and two vegetables, with rice or custard pudding to follow. Some of the patients were also allowed a pint of beer or stout.

Cleanliness prevailed throughout the Hospital, which is generally maintained in good order. Renovation of some of the rooms will be needed before long, and we should be glad if something further could be done to improve the lavatories and w.c.'s, which were not all so sweet as is desirable. The bedding was good and ample, but some of the dormitories were rather overcrowded, extra beds having been put in them to meet the demand for additional accommodation which has arisen through the war.

State of the Hospital.

The old padded room has been replaced by one of modern design. More furniture has been supplied to the day-rooms, and A 1 day-room has been improved by the removal of the gratings from the windows. The floor of the general bathroom has been relaid and the baths refitted; it would have been better if the wood casing in which they are enclosed had been dispensed with. The hot and cold water taps should be labled at once. The neglect of this precaution has elsewhere resulted in most serious accidents. A shelter has been erected in the

Improvements.

Appendix G. airing-court, an asphalte path laid down, and the rest of the court
Royal Military regravelled, but the large stones should be removed, as they afford
Hospital, dangerous weapons for patients inclined to violence.
Netley.

Staff.

We were pleased to see that a hand-organ had been provided for the recreation room, and to hear that it is much appreciated.

Lieut.-Col. Chester accompanied us during our inspection and afforded us every information. The staff is maintained at a very adequate strength and consists of a sergeant major, one sergeant, one corporal, and 16 attendants, nine of whom belong to the Royal Army Medical Corps, the rest being specially engaged. Two of the attendants are employed on night duty.

Appendix H.

Appendix H.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL, GREAT YARMOUTH.

27 June 1901.

WE made an annual inspection of the Royal Naval Hospital at Great Yarmouth on the 10th instant, and were accompanied on our visit by Fleet Surgeon O'Grady and the assistant medical officer. We are indebted to these gentlemen for their valuable assistance and information.

Royal Naval
Hospital,
Great
Yarmouth.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on the 21st of July 1900, the work of renovation and improvement has been proceeding, but much still remains to be done, a strike amongst the artisans having somewhat hindered the progress of the works. An important improvement has been the addition of outside iron staircases to all the dormitories, thus affording ready means of escape in case of fire. Amongst other completed work may be mentioned the erection of a new bath-room in the officers' quarters, the enlargement and ventilation by Tobin's tubes of the officers' side ward, the windows of which have been heightened, and the painting of the walls of this ward. The seamen's general bath-room has also undergone entire reconstruction, and will soon be ready for use; the arrangement of the separate bathing rooms, the walls of which are made of slate, will afford greatly improved means of supervision. In A House windows have been let into the corridors, and the work of reconstruction of this part of the building is in progress, by which the accommodation will be improved, and a room, formerly used as a kitchen, will be converted into a smoking room. It is also intended to reconstruct the men's cabins. An attendants' mess-room has been constructed. Precautions against self-injury on the part of the patients have been taken in an addition to the wire caging on the main staircase, the casing in of pipes in the w.c.'s, and of machinery in the laundry; but we observed that some of the driving bands in the last-named department are still unprotected.

Improvements.

There were 173 patients on the Hospital books, all of whom we saw, and we gave to each one an opportunity of speaking with us. Their personal condition was satisfactory, and their behaviour orderly. We received no complaints of ill-treatment, and in only a few instances did a patient question the propriety of his detention. The general health appeared to be good. Two officers and 11 seamen were in bed, most of the latter suffering from general paralysis; and no patient had a bed sore. There were in all 27 general paralytics, or 15·6 per cent. of the total number, 9, or 5·2 per cent. were epileptic, and 2, or 1·1 per cent., regarded as actively suicidal.

Statistics.

During the year 1900 the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 14, and the death-rate, calculated upon the average numbers resident in that year, was 12·5 per cent.

Since our Colleagues' visit, 20 patients have been admitted and 2 discharged, both on recovery; and 18 have died. There are 54 vacancies.

Appendix H,
 Royal Naval
 Hospital,
 Great
 Yarmouth.

The epileptic and suicidal patients all sleep under constant observation. There were 25 wetted beds reported on the night preceding our visit, a proportion of 14·4 per cent. of the total number.

Twenty-seven patients, or 15·6 per cent., usually attend the chapel services on Sunday, whilst there are 22 of the Roman Catholic faith, and 9 who attend other religious services than those of the Church of England. A Roman Catholic priest attends the hospital once a week, and 4 of the patients are allowed to go to the Roman Catholic church on Sundays.

The associated entertainments are attended on an average by about 25·4 per cent. Only 18 patients, or 10·4 per cent., walk out weekly or oftener beyond the Asylum grounds, and but 6 usually walk out daily beyond the airing-courts. Hence, no fewer than 130, or 75 per cent., are altogether confined for exercise to the airing-courts. Forty-seven of the patients, or 27·1 per cent., are usefully employed.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion; and at our visit we did not see any patient wearing a strong dress.

Of the 18 deaths above-mentioned, 7, or 38·8 per cent., were due to general paralysis, 2, or 11·1 per cent., to phthisis, and 3, or 16·6 per cent., to pneumonia and bronchitis. Post-mortem examinations were made in the satisfactory proportion of 88·8 per cent. of the cases, and in no instance did a bed sore exist at death.

There have been no inquests. Two serious casualties were reported to us, one of fracture of the jaw, from a blow given by a fellow patient, and one of dislocation of the shoulder, sustained by a patient who threw himself on to the staircase from the wire screen, which, as above stated, has since been heightened to prevent any recurrence of such an occurrence.

There has been no epidemic or zymotic disease.

State of wards.
 Staff.

We found the wards and dormitories in very good order, and were especially struck by the commodious and comfortable quarters assigned as sitting-rooms for the officers. The beds and bedding were in good condition.

We saw the dinner which was about to be served, consisting of broth, roast and boiled mutton with vegetables, and fish or chicken for the invalids. Each inmate has an allowance of three-quarters of a pint of beer.

The staff is maintained at its former strength, giving for day duty nearly 1 attendant to every 6 patients. There are 3 night attendants. The record of service is exceptionally good, no fewer than 21, or 63·6 per cent., of the attendants having been in the service of the hospital for more than five years, whilst only 2, or 6·0 per cent., have served less than one year.

In conclusion, we desire to express our opinion of the generally satisfactory state of efficiency with which this Hospital is managed.

Appendix I.

Appendix .

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

BETHNALL HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE ROAD, E.

4 October 1901.

WE have inspected this house and seen all the patients in residence, who are 295 in number. There are besides five, who are absent on trial or leave. The house is in proper order. We suggest that the use of the bath dormitory in the female infirmary be discontinued, and the room added to the present bath-room, another (second) bath being placed in it, and a portion being taken as a dressing-room.

Bethnall
House
Cambridge
Road, E.

The 300 patients on the books are divided into 88 of the private and 212 of the pauper class. The total males in residence are 119 and the females 176. Since the visit paid on 22nd August 19 patients have been admitted, 13 removed or discharged, 9 of them having recovered, and 4 have died. Post-mortem examination of 2 of the latter was made.

The health of the establishment is good. Exercise beyond the premises is at present stopped, owing to the fear of small pox. The staff has been re-vaccinated, but not the patients as yet.

Among the patients in residence we have seen a good many who manifest mental improvement. Their names are given in the Patients' Book.

Three female patients have since the last visit been secluded on 10 occasions and for 70 hours, and 2 have been mechanically restrained, 1 continuously, to prevent her from interfering with a wound, and the other for 18 hours, also for surgical reasons.

About 120 patients usually engage in useful employment.

We learn that the present staff of attendants includes 18 men and 25 women ; total 43 ; of whom 20 have not yet been here a year, but 10 over 5 years.

The recent increase in the number of patients has made necessary an increase in the staff, and this no doubt accounts in great part for the number who have less than a year's service.

BROOKE HOUSE, UPPER CLAPTON, N.E.

30 September 1901.

THE only change among the patients since the visit on the 5th July has been the admission of a lady. There are to-day on the books the names of 27 gentlemen and 35 ladies as certified patients, and of 2 ladies as voluntary boarders. A patient of each sex is away on leave ; all the others have been seen by us, and among them we are glad to find a few who appear to be improving mentally.

Brooke House
Upper Clapton,
N.E.

Appendix I.
 —
 Brooke House,
 Upper Clapton,
 N.E.

The gentleman who was noted at the last visit as about to be discharged on an apparent recovery, broke down within the next few days. His name is among those noted as improved.

The patients generally were contented, and were in a satisfactory condition in respect to matters of dress and personal neatness.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or exclusion.

The house is maintained in good order.

The duration of the services of the staff, which comprises 10 attendants and 13 nurses, is satisfactory.

CAMBERWELL HOUSE, PECKHAM ROAD, S.E.

4 October 1901.

Camberwell
 House,
 Peckham
 Road, S.E.

WE have to-day visited all parts of this house and seen all the patients and boarders who are in residence. Since the last visit 33 patients have been admitted, 25 have been either discharged altogether or transferred to other care, and 10 have died. The numbers on the books to-day are as follows:—Male private patients, 102; male pauper patients, 57; female private patients, 236; female pauper patients, 81; making a total of 476 patients: and there are in addition 2 ladies in residence as voluntary boarders. A male and 2 female patients are away on leave or trial, and another female is out for the day. The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, but we regret to observe that in no instance was a post-mortem examination made. There is no record of any mechanical restraint, and only one patient has required to be secluded since the last visit for a total of 12 hours.

The general health is good; only 4 women and 5 men were to-day confined to bed. One of the women was in the isolation hospital, suffering from a diphtheretic throat. She is convalescent.

As regards the patients, we can report them generally as quiet and orderly.

In the Female North Building there was some noisy excitement, and we would again urge upon the trustees the importance of providing additional day accommodation for this class of patient. The present day-rooms were to-day noticeably overcrowded, as the day being wet all the patients were collected indoors.

We saw a well-cooked dinner served to both the private and pauper patients, and no one complained of the food. We give in the Patients' Book the names of some patients who appear to be convalescent mentally.

Of the total patients, 69 per cent. are usefully employed; 37 per cent. usually join in the associated entertainments; 14 per cent. go out weekly, or oftener beyond the grounds, and 30 women, but no men, have carriage exercise.

We found the establishment in its various branches in good order. Many of the dormitories have been done up during the summer, and the drawing room of No. 13, The Terrace, has been redecorated, with a renewal of furniture.

The defective ventilation of the ironing-room of the laundry has been put right.

The staff comprises 36 men and 48 nurses, giving 1 to every $4\frac{1}{2}$ male, and 1 to every $6\frac{5}{8}$ female patients. Thirty per cent. of the staff

have less than a year's service, and rather under that proportion can count over 5 years. Two attendants and 8 nurses have left since the last visit, of whom one, a male, was dismissed on suspicion of rough usage to a patient.

The case books are properly kept.

Appendix I.
Camberwell
House,
Peckham
Road, S.E.

CHISWICK HOUSE, CHISWICK.

3 October 1901.

WE have now inspected this house in both departments, and find it in proper order. Some rooms and passages have recently been decorated, and the accommodation generally is comfortable.

Chiswick
House,
Chiswick.

There are on the books the number of 33 patients, 17 gentlemen and 16 ladies. Since the last official visit two patients have been discharged on recovery and one has been admitted. Two ladies are absent on leave, and three are out driving, as is one gentleman, but with these exceptions we have seen all. No one, we regret to say, appears at present to be appreciably better. A gentleman was in bed, but only for rest; generally, the health of the patients is good.

The staff includes at present 13 men and 14 women, and seems adequate.

We have desired Dr. Tuke to have framed notices of the law relating to patients' correspondence, and right to request private interviews with the Commissioners, placed in several of the public sitting-rooms.

CLARENCE LODGE, CLARENCE ROAD, CLAPHAM PARK.

18 November 1901.

ON 24th October the patients of The Huguenots were brought into this house, to which the licence of that house had been transferred by our Board. We have now inspected the house, which we find to have been brought into excellent order, well furnished, and made comfortable for the inmates. The accommodation which the house affords is very suitable, and the house generally is much more commodious than was The Huguenots.

Clarence
Lodge,
Clarence Road,
Clapham Park.

The safety of the inmates in the event of fire is made reasonably secure by outside iron escape staircases affording alternative exits, and by doors of intercommunication between bedrooms, which have been formed where necessary. Upon the whole this house is an undoubted improvement upon "The Huguenots" and the change is certainly to the advantage of the patients.

Of these there are 10, a lady having been added to the nine who were seen at the last visit paid to The Huguenots. The lady last admitted is properly retained.

There is no mental improvement observable in any of the other patients. All seem to be in good health, and to be pleased with the change of residence.

A lady companion and three nurses are engaged in the care of the patients.

Appendix I.

FEATHERSTONE HALL, SOUTHALL.

3 October 1901.

Featherstone
Hall, Southall.

THERE has been no admission, death, or discharge of patients since this house was last visited. We have seen the 10 ladies whose names are on the books, and found them all comfortable and evidently well cared for, and in good bodily health. No one manifests any marked mental improvement. The house continues to be maintained in excellent order.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

FENSTANTON, STREATHAM HILL.

1 October 1901.

Fenstanton,
Streatham
Hill.

No change of patients has taken place here since the house was last visited, and the number of ladies in charge is 30. We have seen them all. One lady is very much better, and arrangements are being made for her discharge. Another lady seems to be improving, but the great majority are chronic cases. The general bodily health is good. Only one lady is confined to bed, and that on account of old age and weakness.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit.

We have found most of the ladies in the garden, which is still bright, and enjoying the good air of the elevated and healthy position in which this house is placed.

The house is in very good order. For the care of the patients there are now seven day and two night nurses.

FLOWER HOUSE, CATFORD.

1 October 1901.

Flower House,
Catford.

Two gentlemen have been admitted here since the last official visit paid to the house, but no other change has occurred. There are 24 certified patients on the books, and two voluntary boarders. Seven of the former are absent on leave at the seaside, the remainder and the boarders we have seen. The latter are proper cases to be here voluntarily. No patient at present shows signs of improvement; all but the gentleman last admitted, who is ill and weak, seem to be in good health. They are duly cared for and properly attended to by the staff of attendants, who are seven in number.

We find the house in proper order and comfortable. No mechanical restraint or seclusion has been employed since the last visit.

THE GRANGE, EAST FINCHLEY.

Appendix I.

21 November 1901.

THE only change among the patients since this house was last visited has been the transfer of a lady to another institution. There are to-day on the books the names of seven ladies, whom we have seen, with the exception of one who was out walking. One lady has improved mentally; the question of her having trial out is under consideration.

The house was in its usual good order. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The Grange,
East Finchley.

GROVE HALL, BOW.

4 October 1901.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 198 male and 44 female patients, 119 of the former and one of the latter being on the private list. All of these, with the exception of five who are absent on leave, we have seen, and can report generally that they were in a satisfactory personal condition and contented, except on the score of detention. With the exception of two male patients who were wearing very unbecoming strong dresses, the patients were suitably clothed, but some of them complained that their under garments were not changed with sufficient frequency, and we feel strongly that great care should be taken to secure a change of under garments, properly repaired, at least once a week. Seven male patients were in bed; the rest appeared to be in good health. A good dinner was served to-day, consisting of stew, suet pudding, bread and beer. Since this house was last visited, 14 patients have been admitted, 2 discharged, and 2 have died from natural causes. No inquest has been held, and no serious casualty has occurred. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, and only one patient has been secluded.

Grove Hall,
Bow.

The staff consists of 25 male and 8 female attendants, of whom 7 have served over five years, and 17 under one year. Since the beginning of April last 14 attendants have left, or 42 per cent. of the entire staff; and we agree with our colleagues in thinking that some remedy should be found for these far too frequent changes.

The house continues to be maintained in fair order, and we noticed that a considerable amount of painting has been done.

HALLIFORD HOUSE, SUNBURY.

10 October 1901.

THERE are now 13 male and 10 female patients on the books of the house, and also two ladies, who are voluntary boarders, one as companion to her husband, who is a patient. The other lady is evidently certifiably insane, and if she remains it must be on the footing of a certified patient.

Halliford
House,
Sunbury.

Since the last visit the only change has been the death of a lady patient from natural causes. We have seen all the patients, but cannot report any as showing much evidence of mental improvement. They are in good bodily health.

Appendix I.

Halliford
House,
Sunbury.

A lady has since the last visit been secluded for an hour each day on 17 days. No one has been mechanically restrained. We find the house in very fair order, but the ladies' garden should be tidier.

The staff at present comprises, for the male side, a chief attendant recently appointed, and two others; and for the female side, four nurses, and there is also a night nurse who patrols the house.

HAYES PARK, HAYES.

5 October 1901.

Hayes Park,
Hayes.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 12 ladies, all of whom we found in a satisfactory personal condition and in good bodily health.

The only change that has occurred since the last visit has been the admission of one patient, who is properly detained. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. One lady manifested mental improvement. We found the house in very good order, and we noticed that a considerable amount of redecoration has been carried out since the last visit. There are 5 day and 1 night nurses.

HENDON GROVE, HENDON.

1 October 1901.

Hendon Grove,
Hendon.

SINCE the last visit paid to this house on the 10th of July, 2 ladies have been discharged. There are to-day 12 patients on the books, all of whom we have seen, with the exception of 2, who are out for the afternoon. No one appears to be much improved mentally. The house is maintained in very good order. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The staff, in addition to 2 lady companions, consists of 8 nurses for day duty, and there is an additional nurse on duty by night.

HOXTON HOUSE, HOXTON.

1 October 1901.

Hoxton House,
Hoxton.

SINCE the visit of the 3rd of July 90 patients have been admitted, 26 have been discharged, of whom 18 recovered, and 17 have died. These changes leave on the books the names of 240 patients, in the proportion of 74 men to 166 women; 16 of the men and 54 of the women are of the private class. Three men and 7 women are absent on trial, so that there are to-day in residence 230 patients, all of whom we have seen with the exception of 3 women, who are out for the day. There are in addition 3 ladies who are here as voluntary boarders, all of whom are suitable cases to remain here on that footing.

The deaths since the last visit were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed by post-mortem examinations in the satisfactory proportion of 82 per cent. No patient has sustained a serious casualty or been mechanically restrained since the last visit. Seclusion has, however, been deemed necessary in the cases of a male and 9 females for a total of $26\frac{1}{2}$ hours in all.

We can give a generally favourable report of the condition in which we found the patients on the women's side, where there have been 60 recent admissions, many of whom are of the troublesome class; there

was some noisy excitement, especially in No. 4 Ward. We think the staff in this ward should be strengthened, the 4 nurses who were on duty to-day being unable to control the patients.

Appendix I.
Hoxton House
Hoxton.

In the male wards we saw a little boy of 7, for whom we think other arrangements should be made, as he is capable of being trained, and his present association with the adults is unsuitable. On both sides we found some patients manifesting mental improvement. The general health of the establishment is good, and apart from 2 cases of phthisis and one of cancer, no one was seriously ill.

Employment is found for 49 per cent. of the total patients ; 41 per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments ; 18 patients go out weekly beyond the grounds, and only 1 patient has carriage exercise.

The house is in very good order. The removal of the female infirmary to rooms facing south on the ground floor is a great improvement.

In the laundry some protection is needed to driving bands of the machinery. The staff comprises 13 attendants and 23 nurses. No less than 18 of the 23 nurses have been here less than a year, but this is in some measure accounted for by recent additions to the number of resident patients, there being 166 females on the books to-day compared with 62 a year ago.

The case books are properly kept.

MOORCROFT, HILLINGDON.

5 October 1901.

SINCE the last visit 6 patients have been admitted and 1 discharged. These changes leave on the books the names of 41 gentlemen and 5 ladies, all of whom, with the exception of two patients who are absent on leave and one gentleman who was out walking, we saw and conversed with ; all were in good bodily health except one gentleman, who was in bed, and their personal state was satisfactory. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. The staff consists of a head attendant, a night attendant, and 13 day attendants. There are also 5 nurses at Laurel Lodge.

Moorcroft,
Hillingdon.

There is one gentleman voluntary boarder, who may properly remain on that footing.

The house was in very good order throughout.

NEWLANDS HOUSE, TOOTING.

1 October 1901.

A GENTLEMAN has been admitted here since the house was last visited, but there has been no other change. On the books are the names of 21 patients, two of whom are absent on trial or leave. All the rest we have seen, but do not observe mental improvement in any. All the patients appear to be in good or fair health. No one is confined to bed ; no patient has been mechanically restrained since the last visit, but one has been twice secluded for $7\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

Newlands
House,
Tooting.

The house is maintained in very good order, and the patients appear to be comfortable and personally well attended to.

The staff consists of a head attendant and 7 day and one night attendant.

Appendix I.

NORMANSFIELD, HAMPTON WICK.

10 October 1901.

Normansfield
Hampton
Wick.

WE have inspected this house for the second time this year, and we find it in the good order which always prevails.

Some useful improvements in the kitchen department have recently been made, and additional cooking apparatus of modern type has been introduced.

There are on the books the names of 140 pupils, 87 males and 53 females. Of the former 10, and of the latter 4, are at present absent at home, but all the rest we have seen, most of them at a good and substantial dinner. Two girls only are in bed owing to serious illness, and the general health is good. All seem to be happy, and they are kept neat and tidy in dress and person. The usual instruction classes are maintained, and in the winter "Sloyd" work is taught.

We learn that 72 of the pupils had the benefit of a change to the seaside this year.

No one has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit.

The staff for the care and instruction of the pupils include, we are informed, a medical officer, in addition to the two Drs. Down, 11 officers, 23 nurses, and 26 male attendants. For the domestic work there are 13 maids, and 15 men are employed as gardeners, or in other capacities.

There were 3 deaths among the pupils, all from natural causes, since the last visit; 7 have been discharged and 3 admitted.

NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE, FINSBURY PARK.

30 September 1901.

Northumber-
land House,
Finsbury
Park.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 78 patients, of whom 27 are males. One gentleman is away on trial, and three were out walking. With these exceptions we have seen all the patients, and can only report one as manifesting any marked mental improvement, but we are told that the lady who is out walking is convalescing.

The general health of the patients on both sides is good, and in both divisions we found general contentment. No patient made any complaint calling for special mention.

The changes since the last visit comprise the transfer of a male to other care, and the admission of another who convalesced satisfactorily and is absent on trial.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house and its dependent villas are maintained in very fair order, and the gentlemen's wing is just undergoing redecoration. The partition of the large airing ground has been completed, and, with the exception of laying out new paths in the portion to be appropriated to the use of the gentlemen, is ready for use.

The staff on the male side consists of a head attendant, 2 charge and 8 ordinary attendants for day duty. The day staff on the ladies'

side consists of a matron, assistant matron, 3 charge and 9 ordinary nurses. The night staff comprises 2 on each side. Appendix I.

Since the visit of the 5th of July, 3 attendants and 2 nurses have left of their own accord. Northumberland House, Finsbury Park.

Weekly carriage exercise, which is paid for extra, is found for 8 gentlemen and 15 ladies; 10 patients of each sex go out attended, and 4 of each sex go out alone on parole.

The case books and medical records are properly kept.

OTTO HOUSE, WEST KENSINGTON.

3 October 1901.

THE discharge of one patient on recovery, and the admission of another, are the changes that have occurred here since the last official visit to this house, and they leave on the books the same number, 24, as at that visit. Two are absent on trial, the rest we have now seen, but find no one well enough for discharge. One lady is, however, somewhat better. Otto House, West Kensington.

The general health is good.

The house is in very good order, and the patients appear to be made comfortable. In the care of them 17 nurses are at present engaged. No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since the last visit.

PECKHAM HOUSE, PECKHAM.

30 September 1901.

WE have again inspected this house, and we find it now, upon the whole, in very good order, the work of cleaning and decoration referred to in the last entry in this book having been finished. In one of the dormitories in female ward 11, however, a bad smell was perceived, proceeding apparently from a slop sink in the room. A slop sink in a sleeping room is objectionable, and it should be removed and some better arrangement made. The two private bedrooms in number 10 must be cleaned and repaired, notwithstanding the objection of the lady occupying one of them. Nothing has yet been done with regard to the erection of the proposed recreation room, but we understand that revised plans for it will shortly be submitted. Peckham House, Peckham.

We find on the books to-day 318 private and 34 pauper patients, total 352. Of the whole, 114 are males and 238 females. 13 patients are absent on leave or trial. There are only two voluntary boarders, one of each sex.

Since the visit paid on 2nd August, 6 private and 6 pauper patients have been discharged or removed, 3 of the former class having recovered; 6 private patients have died, all from natural causes, ascertained or verified in three instances by post-mortem examination; and 6 private and 7 pauper patients have been admitted.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and in a few whom we name in the Patients' Book we notice mental improvement. The general bodily health is good, and very few patients are at present

Appendix I.

Peckham
House,
Peckham:

confined to bed. There has not been much complaint, but some of the private patients expressed dissatisfaction with a recent dinner which did not include meat. A male patient complained of rough handling. We ascertained that there had been a struggle with attendants, which was reported to the head attendant, but not by him to the medical officer, which should always be done. One of the attendants had his thumb severely bitten by the patient. The dress of several of the private patients is shabby. The friends should be urged to provide better clothes.

We note that since the last visit 2 male patients on 35 occasions and for 291 hours, and 3 female patients on 3 occasions for $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours, have been secluded, and a male patient twice, and for 24 hours, has been mechanically restrained.

As regards matters of treatment, we learn that some 260 patients engage in useful occupations, 100 commonly attend the associated entertainments, only 29 walk beyond the grounds, while 45 have carriage exercise. Divine service is held on Sunday afternoons in the hall, and only two or three go to service outside.

The staff of attendants at present comprises 25 men and 51 women, total 76, of whom 29 have not yet completed a year's service, and only 6 have been here over 5 years. One male and 5 female attendants have left since the last visit. Changes, therefore, appear to be undesirably frequent. The medical staff still includes three gentlemen. We find the case books well kept.

THE PRIORY, ROEHAMPTON.

3 October 1901.

The Priory,
Roehampton.

WE have to-day inspected this house, which we find to be maintained in excellent order. The recent alterations on the ladies' side are complete, and greatly improve the accommodation, giving a very comfortable and pleasant sitting-room, which is appropriated to the more noisy patients, and also a very good mess and sitting-room for the nurses. The latest additions sanctioned, which will improve the kitchen and domestic departments, are making progress, and some re-decoration internally in the main building has been lately effected. We find that since the last official visit to the house, 11 patients have been admitted, 5 have been discharged, and one has died. Two of the patients discharged had recovered. There are now on the books 39 gentlemen and 37 ladies, total 76; but two of the gentlemen are absent on leave. We have seen all the patients in residence, and can mention but three in the Patients' Book as at present improving. Two of the recently admitted cases, a lady and a gentleman, are confined to bed, but generally the health of the house is good. Evidently the patients are properly cared for, and they are generally contented.

No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit. An adequate staff is maintained.

Dr. Stratton has recently come here as assistant medical officer in the place of Dr. Powell.

VINE COTTAGE, NORWOOD GREEN, SOUTHALL.

Appendix I.

3 October 1901.

SINCE the last visit a lady has been discharged. There has been no other change. We have seen the 10 ladies whose names are on the books, and can report favourably on their personal condition and tidiness.

Vine Cottage,
Norwood
Green,
Southall.

One lady, who suffers from epilepsy, is in bed, the others appeared to be in good general health. No one promises early recovery.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The house is in good order.

The staff comprises 3 nurses and a housemaid attendant.

WOODEND HOUSE, HAYES.

5 October 1901.

SINCE the last visit one lady has been admitted and two ladies have been transferred to other care. These changes leave on the books the names of 17 patients, one of whom is on leave; we have seen all in residence except 2 patients who were out riding, and can report that they were in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness. The health of the patients was good, with the exception of one lady.

Wood End
House, Hayes.

The house was in very good order. There are 6 day and 2 night attendants.

WYKE HOUSE, ISLEWORTH.

3 October 1901.

THE changes among the patients since the last visit paid in July comprise the admission of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady, and the transfer of a patient of each sex to other care.

Wyke House,
Isleworth.

The numbers on the books to-day are 24 gentlemen and 14 ladies as certified patients, and there are also 2 voluntary boarders.

The patients generally were in a satisfactory condition in respect to personal neatness, but in some instances the condition of their dress left something to be desired. The day being fine most of the patients were out of doors, and several were out on parole beyond the premises.

Their general health is good and no patient was confined to bed.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit. Seclusion has been found necessary in the case of a lady on 4 occasions for a total of 4 hours.

The house is maintained in fair order.

The staff comprises 8 attendants, and the same number of nurses, and there is also a night watch.

Appendix I.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT PROVINCIAL
LICENSED HOUSES.

ASHBROOK HALL, HOLLINGTON.

12 November 1901.

Ashbrook
Hall, Hol-
lington.

THERE has not been any change here since our visit in May last, and there are still the 4 certified and 2 voluntary patients, all of whom we have now seen.

One lady manifests improvement ; all are in good health.

We find the house in very good order and comfortable. An adequate staff of nurses is maintained.

ASHWOOD HOUSE, KINGSWINFORD.

9 November 1901.

Ashwood
House, Kings-
winford.

SINCE the visit of the 13th of March last, 3 patients have been admitted into this house, and the same number have been discharged—one of them on recovery. There has been no death. The number on the books to-day consist of 9 gentlemen and 17 ladies, all of whom we have seen.

Among the ladies we noted 2 who are much better mentally. We had no complaints; the patients appeared to be comfortable, and the rooms throughout were in very good order. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. The staff comprises 3 on each side for day duty, and there is in addition a night watch on each side.

We have signed the license.

BAILBROOK HOUSE, BATH.

19 October 1901.

Bailbrook
House, Bath.

WE have to-day inspected this house and also Lambridge House ; as regards the latter, we find much new furniture has been provided, and the rooms presented a homely and comfortable appearance. The doors of inter-communication, to ensure a better exit in case of fire, have not yet been made. The delay, we understand, is due to the fact that during the sub-tenancy of the house the tenant made difficulties in the matter ; but now that the house is acquired on a fresh tenancy from the owners, the matter will be at once taken in hand.

At Bailbrook House there has been a considerable amount of re-decoration carried out in the summer during the absence of some patients at the seaside, and the house is in good order.

Since the visit of the 4th of May, 9 patients have been admitted and 8 discharged ; 4 of the discharges and admissions were due to the lapsing of the detention order by reason of an irregularity in the terms

on which leave of absence had been given to Lambridge House. There has been no death. There are to-day on the books the names of 9 gentlemen and 31 ladies as certified patients, and of 2 gentlemen and 1 lady as voluntary boarders. One of the lady boarders is out for the afternoon, 2 lady patients are at Southsea, and 4 others have gone to an afternoon performance at the theatre, and 1 lady is on 48 hours leave in Bath.

Appendix I.
Bailbrook
House, Bath.

We have seen, with the above exceptions, all whose names are on the books, and can report favourably of their condition and of the arrangements for their comfort. The general health is good.

There is no record of the use of seclusion, but restraint has been used in the case of a lady on 7 occasions for 56 hours.

The staff at Bailbrook comprises 1 gentleman companion and 5 attendants, and a lady companion, 6 nurses, and 4 nurse attendants; there is also one night attendant on each side.

The staff of Lambridge consists of 2 lady companions, 2 nurses, and 1 nurse attendant.

BISHOPSTONE HOUSE, BEDFORD.

19 October 1901.

THE only changes that have occurred since our last visit have been the admission of two patients and the admission and discharge of one voluntary boarder.

Bishopstone
House,
Bedford.

There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion.

There are to-day on the books the names of 7 patients, all of whom we have seen, and we can report that all were in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness, and in good bodily health, no patient being confined to bed. No patient manifested marked improvement.

Three ladies take carriage exercise daily when the weather permits.

The staff comprises the matron and 3 nurses. The house was in good order throughout.

BOREATTON PARK, BASCHURCH.

6 November 1901.

WE have to-day paid a second visit to this house and seen all the patients, who comprise 7 gentlemen and 9 ladies, and also 2 lady boarders, both of whom are suitable cases to remain here in that capacity.

Boreatton
Park,
Baschurch.

One of the lady patients shews some mental improvement. We found both patients and boarders comfortable and generally contented.

The changes since our last visit consist of the admission of a gentleman, who shortly afterwards went home not improved, and 2 ladies, both of whom are proper cases for treatment.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint, and the only seclusion is that of a lady who is thus treated for a short period daily for rest.

The house generally is in good order; the bedrooms to which attention was called at the last visit, have been re-papered and done up.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

THE BRIARS, SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

16 November 1901.

The Briars,
Sandown,
I.W.

WE have again inspected this house and find it, as always, in excellent order, and most comfortable. We have also seen the four ladies who are still the only patients here, and whom we found at our visit in May last, and they are well and evidently happy.

Mrs. Steward has shown us the large amount of woollen garments for the poor which the ladies have made, and which will be given to various charitable institutions. The arrangements for the care of the patients leave nothing to be desired.

We have examined and signed the license for the current year.

BRISLINGTON HOUSE, BRISTOL.

21 October 1901.

Brislington
House, Bristol.

SINCE the visit of the 12th April last 8 patients have been admitted, 12 have been discharged, of whom 3 were on recovery, and 3 have died, in each instance from natural and ordinary causes. There are to-day on the books the names of 29 gentlemen and 43 ladies as certified patients, and of one gentleman and 4 ladies as voluntary boarders. Three of the lady boarders are companions to their relatives; one patient of each sex is away on leave, and the boarders are either away on leave or out for the morning. We have thus seen all the resident patients, among whom we note a few on the ladies' side and one on the gentlemen's who manifest some mental improvement. The dress and personal neatness on both sides gave evidence of proper care in these matters on the part of the staff. We learn that a good proportion of both sexes have carriage exercise weekly or oftener, and the associated amusements are well patronised. The weekly dances have been recommenced.

Seclusion has, according to the records, been found necessary in the cases of 4 ladies, who on 16 occasions have been thus treated for $21\frac{1}{2}$ hours. One lady has had to be restrained for 79 times and a total of 702 hours.

The house is maintained in quite good order, and the patients, who appeared to be comfortable, made no complaint, except on the score of detention.

The staff on the male side consists of a head attendant, 1 night and 12 day attendants; that for the ladies of the lady matron, 1 night and 9 day nurses. The case books are very well kept. We have signed the licence.

CHALK PIT HOUSE, SUTTON.

4 November 1901.

Chalk Pit
House, Sutton.

THERE are still only the same two ladies here as patients whom we saw at our last visit. One of them has in the meantime been technically discharged and re-admitted on a fresh reception order owing to the omission to send the special report and certificate required to keep the former reception order in force.

We find that the fact of this discharge and re-admission, and the discharge of a voluntary boarder, had not been entered in the books.

The two ladies continue in their usual mental condition, not improved, and they are in good bodily health.

The house is in excellent order, and considerable re-decoration has been effected since we were last here.

CHURCH STREET, EPSOM.

Appendix I..

4 November 1901.

A LADY has been discharged and another admitted since our last visit to this house, and there are still but two patients here. The lady admitted is a lunatic so found by inquisition, and is certainly insane. She is to-day confined to bed, but is not seriously ill. The other lady is in good health. There has not been either seclusion or mechanical restraint employed since the last visit. The patients' rooms are in very good order.

COURT HALL, KENTON, EXETER.

14 October 1901.

THE changes among the patients since the visit of the 9th of May comprise the discharge of a lady on recovery and the admission of 2 others, who are both proper cases for detention.

There are to-day on the books the names of 8 patients, that being the full number for which the house is licensed. One lady manifests some mental improvement.

The house is maintained in very good order, the rooms being warm and comfortable, and there is every indication that the patients are properly attended to.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

DINSDALE PARK, DARLINGTON.

24 July 1901.

A LADY has died here since the last visit paid by us, a patient of each sex has been discharged, and one of each sex has been admitted. There are now on the books the names of 13 male and 12 female patients, and all have been seen by us. There is slight improvement observable in one or two of the ladies, but no patient is yet fit for discharge. A lady is in bed, but not seriously ill, and the general health is good. The patients seem to be comfortable and fairly contented.

No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since we were last here.

We observe that some amount of repapering has been done on the ladies' side of the house, which is generally in good order.

The current license has been produced to us.

DOWNSIDE LODGE, CHILCOMPTON, BATH.

19 October 1901.

THIS house, which continues to be maintained in excellent order, has resident in it only the 3 patients who were here at the last visit. We have seen them engaged in their favourite amusements with games and found them quite contented and happy. They had a change in the summer to Clevedon.

Appendix I.

FAIRFORD RETREAT, FAIRFORD.

Fairford
Retreat,
Fairford.

11 November 1901.

VISITING this house for the second time this year we find several improvements have been carried out since the visit paid in April last. On the ladies' side a doorway has been opened out from the observation dormitory to better secure an escape in case of fire. Several rooms have been redecorated and the floors of bedrooms and passages stained and dry-rubbed.

On the male side the smoking-room has been re-furnished; and a billiard table is about to be provided in the old recreation room. We noticed some addition to the books, but more still are needed, and we should like to see an open bookcase in each sitting-room. There is a pull in one of the ladies' w.c.s. which should be cased in, and we suggested to Dr. Turner the doing up of the summer houses, which are getting shabby. We find on the books to-day the names of 10 gentlemen and 18 ladies, all of whom we have seen, and also of 4 male voluntary boarders, of whom two were out walking. One of the boarders is, in our opinion, not a suitable person to remain here in that capacity.

On both sides we find general contentment, and no patient to-day complained, as at our former visit, of the dietary.

There has been some increase in the amusements, dances and card-parties being arranged for weekly. No patient appeared to be fit for discharge.

The changes since the last visit comprise the admission of 4 patients, the discharge of 3 on recovery, the transfer of a lady to another institution, and the deaths, all from natural causes, of three. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion. We have signed the license, and have to add in conclusion that we found the rooms and bedding on both sides in good order.

FIDDINGTON HOUSE, MARKET LAVINGTON, DEVIZES.

12 November 1901.

Fiddington
House, Market
Lavington,
Devizes.

WE have to-day paid the second statutory visit of the year to this house and seen all the patients. Nothing has as yet been done towards doing up the gentlemen's dining-room, which to-day presents a cheerless appearance. We understand that a contract in respect of the re-decoration of this room has been entered into, and we hope the work will be pressed on. The smoke doors which we suggested at the last visit have been fixed at the points we then indicated. Apart from the gentlemen's dining room, which is also used as a general sitting-room, the rooms were in good order. There are to-day on the books the names of ten gentlemen and 12 ladies as certified patients, and of two ladies as voluntary boarders. The only improving case is on the ladies' side. On both sides we found the patients generally contented, and we have had no complaints calling for mention. There has been no record of the use of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. The changes since our visit in May last have been the admission of three patients and the discharge of the same number, of whom one was on recovery.

The staff consists of three attendants on each side. There is also a night watch.

FISHERTON HOUSE, SALISBURY.

Appendix I.

11 October 1901.

WE have during yesterday and part of to-day visited all parts of this house and seen all the patients. We can give a favourable report of the condition of the house, several of the wards have been recently redecorated, and there has been some further extension of the process of staining and dry-rubbing of floors, which we hope will be still further extended to all the floors of dormitories and single rooms. Many new bedsteads have been provided, and, apart from the lumpy condition of some of the flock bedding, which Dr. Finch promised to have attended to, the beds and bedding were in good order. In the infirmary dormitories the mattresses continue to be made up with peat moss.

Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

The chief improvement since we were here in the spring consists of the opening of the new general bath-room on the women's side.

With reference to the suggestions made at our previous visit we can report the provision of screen-doors to provide a proper second exit in case of fire from some of the bed-rooms in the cottage.

There has been some addition to the books in the day-rooms, but the supply is still scanty. It would be better to provide a small open book-case in each of the day-rooms, and arrange for a regular change of books. Since our visit on the 16th May last 100 patients have been admitted; 29 have been discharged, of whom 23 were on recovery; and 14 have died.

The deaths were all due to natural and ordinary causes, and were followed in eight instances, or in 57 per cent., by post-mortem examinations.

No death called for a coroner's inquest.

The serious but non-fatal casualties have been limited to the fracture of a collar-bone sustained in an accidental fall.

There are to-day on the books the names of 510 patients, in the proportion of 276 males to 234 females; 52 of the men and 62 of the women belong to the private class.

The patients received under contract from Croydon and Canterbury number 219 and 31 respectively, the remaining pauper cases come from London. No patient being away on leave or trial, we have seen all whose names are on the books.

Their general condition in respect to matters of dress and personal neatness was satisfactory, and there was a general absence of any noisy excitement. We noted several patients manifesting mental improvement, and among them are some recent admissions, suffering from apparently transient and very mild attacks. We think that in the interest of the ratepayers greater discrimination should be shown in sending such patients so far away from their homes.

We saw a good dinner of pork and mutton with two vegetables and beer served in some of the wards. No complaint was made of the dietary, but we ascertained that, apart from the working patients, who have a supper of bread and cheese, the patients have nothing between tea, which consists of tea and bread and butter, at 4.30 to 5 o'clock, and breakfast at 7.30. The interval appears to be too long, and we think that either some substantial addition should be made to the tea, or a supper served to all the patients.

The epileptics form 8.3 per cent., and the general paralytics 3 per cent., of the total patients. Occupation is found for 40 per cent. of the males and 65 per cent. of the females. Twenty-five per cent. of

Appendix I.
Fisherton
House,
Salisbury.

the males and 21 per cent. of the females attend the chapel services. The proportions attending the associated entertainments are somewhat lighter. These entertainments comprise dances, which take place every week, and other entertainments at frequent intervals.

The staff of attendants consists of 33 males and 34 nurses, giving one to every eight and one-third male and one to every seven women patients.

Since our visit two nurses have been dismissed, of whom one was so dismissed for striking a patient, and against whom our Board is taking proceedings.

A second assistant medical officer has recently been appointed.

The case-books and medical records are properly kept.

GLENDOSSILL AND HURST HOUSES, HENLEY-IN-ARDEN.

9 November 1901.

Glendossill and
Hurst Houses,
Henley-in-
Arden.

WE have to-day visited both these houses and seen all the resident patients, who comprise 16 gentlemen and 24 ladies. Five of the ladies are living at Hurst House. We can report Glendossill as in fair order, the day-room for the gentlemen who are more troublesome needs brightening up and more means of amusement, and the same remark applies to the corresponding rooms on the ladies' side. No patient appeared to be much improved mentally, and excepting on the score of discharge we had no appeals. Some of the ladies complained of frequent changes in the post of matron, and we must impress upon Dr. Agar the importance, in the interest of the patients, of securing and retaining the services of suitable persons for the post.

According to the records one patient has been restrained for a quarter of an hour since our previous visit in March last, and 4 patients have been secluded on 11 occasions for 35 hours in all.

The changes in the same interval consist of the admission of 7 patients, the discharge of one not recovered, and the death of a gentleman from natural causes. There is also a voluntary male boarder who has recently come into residence, and who is a suitable case to remain in that status.

We have signed the licences.

THE GRANGE, ROTHERHAM.

13 July 1901.

The Grange,
Rotherham.

SINCE we visited this house in February five patients have been admitted, of whom one has died, and two have been discharged, neither having recovered. The two who remain were properly detained, and, including them, there are now 12 ladies here as patients. None among them exhibit mental improvement. All seem to be in good bodily health. We saw all but one in the garden enjoying the fine afternoon. We have inspected the house and find it in good order. The bedroom referred to in our last entry has been re-painted, and some re-papering has been done. The walls of the hall and principal staircase are about to be papered. The staff continues to be of adequate strength. No patient has been mechanically restrained or secluded since our last visit. We have examined and signed the latest licence.

GRETA BANK, BURTON-IN-LONSDALE.

Appendix I.

12 July 1901.

WE have to-day seen the eight ladies whose names are on the books of this House. All were in good bodily health, and in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness. One lady manifested mental improvement. No change has occurred among the patients since our last visit. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion. The House continues to be maintained in very good order. One or two of the patients complained of the dullness of their life here, and we hope that every effort will be made to give as much variety as possible.

Greta Bank,
Burton-in-
Lonsdale.

THE GROVE, CATTON.

28 October 1901.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 1 gentleman and 14 ladies.

The Grove,
Catton.

There is also 1 lady voluntary boarder who may properly remain on that footing.

We have seen all the patients, and have found them quiet and for the most part contented and in a generally satisfactory personal condition. Their dress was neat and tidy. No patient manifested marked mental improvement. We think that an inquiry should be made respecting the property of one lady whose name is given in the Patients' book. Since our last visit, on 12 June of this year, 3 ladies have been admitted, 3 discharged, 1 having recovered, and 1 has died from natural causes. Three ladies have been mechanically restrained on five occasions for a total of 15 hours, and the same number of ladies have been secluded on four occasions for a total of 19 hours.

The staff consists of the matron, 4 nurses for day duty, and 1 for night duty. A lad attends to the only male patient, who resides at the cottage. We found the house clean and in very good order throughout, and the bedding in a satisfactory condition. We noticed that the garden is at present being enlarged and improved. We have signed the license.

GROVE HOUSE, ALL STRETTON.

7 November 1901.

WE find this house, to which we have to-day paid a second visit of inspection for this year, in very good order. The rooms were bright and warm, and the ladies appeared to be comfortable, and were in general contented. The changes since our previous visit consist of the admission of 11 ladies, the discharges of 4 on recovery, and 4 others relieved or not improved, and the deaths of 2, who both died of pneumonia. There are to-day on the books the names of 36 ladies as patients, and also of one who is a voluntary boarder. No one is away on leave or trial. The cases admitted since our last visit, and still here, are all proper cases for care and detention. We found 2 ladies confined to bed, one of whom had recently attempted suicide, and was kept to bed in consequence of the injuries she then sustained. There is no record of the use of seclusion, but the lady who attempted suicide has for surgical reasons been continuously restrained by jacket for 14 days.

Grove House,
All Stretton.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

HARPENDEN HALL, ST. ALBANS.

28 November 1901.

Harpenden
Hall, St.
Albans.

NOTHING has been done since our last visit, just six months ago, to carry out the renovation of this house, which we were then informed was about to be undertaken, and of which it is greatly in need. We understand, however, that this work will be taken in hand next summer when the patients are away at the seaside. There are to-day on the books the names of six ladies, all of whom we have found in a satisfactory competition as regards personal neatness, and in good bodily health. Since our visit one lady has been admitted, and two ladies have been discharged, one having recovered. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, or seclusion.

We found the rooms clean, and the bedding in good order. We have signed the license, which contains an endorsement authorizing Miss Eleanor Henderson to act as Manageress, in place of Dr. Fraser, who visits daily, but no longer resides on the premises.

There are two nurses.

HAYDOCK LODGE, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS.

19 July 1901.

Haydock
Lodge,
Newton-le-
Willows.

THIS House, which we have visited to-day, continues to be maintained in good order, and we are glad to be able to report that some improvements have been, and are being, effected. In the sitting-rooms there are now more books than at our last visit; a smoke screen is being erected, in accordance with our recommendation, in the 1st Ladies' Division; the court in the 2nd Ladies' Division has been laid out; while on the male side the basins in the 2nd Division have been disconnected from the drains, and the billiard-room in the 1st Division is being re-papered and re-decorated.

There are to-day on the books the names of 64 gentlemen and 71 ladies who are private patients. In addition to these, there are three pauper female patients. There are also one male and three female boarders. Seven male and four female patients are absent on trial. All those in residence we have seen and conversed with, and can report favourably on their personal condition. The general health of the patients was good. The voluntary boarders may properly remain on that footing. Several patients manifested mental improvement.

Since our last visit 35 patients have been admitted, 21 have been discharged, of whom 11 had recovered, and seven patients have died from natural causes. Mechanical restraint has been applied to one lady on 14 occasions for a total of 140 hours, and 14 patients have been secluded on 213 occasions for a total of 2,133 hours.

The case-books are properly kept.

HEIGHAM HALL, NORWICH.

28 October 1901.

Heigham Hall,
Norwich.

AT our visit to day to this house we found the corridors, day-rooms, and bedrooms in good order, but we were struck with the defective lighting in some of the corridors, and we hope that before long it may be possible to secure the installation of the electric light in this institution.

Since our visit on 12th June last, 9 patients have been admitted, 4 discharged, of whom one had recovered, and 2 have died from ordinary causes ; no inquest has been held, and no serious casualty has occurred.

Appendix I.

Heigham Hall,
Norwich.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but two ladies have been secluded on four occasions for a total of 34 hours.

There are to-day on the books the names of 73 patients, in the proportion of 25 gentlemen to 48 ladies. We have seen and conversed with all the patients with the exception of one male and four female patients who are on leave of absence.

We are able to report favourably on their personal condition except in regard to that of a few gentlemen who were very untidy and somewhat dirty.

One gentleman and two ladies manifested mental improvement. There are here in residence one gentleman and two ladies who are voluntary boarders. The ladies may properly remain on that footing, but the gentleman we think must be placed under certificates or removed from the institution.

Fifty patients usually attend the associated entertainments, 29 usually walk out weekly or oftener beyond the grounds, and 22 have carriage exercise. No patient is usefully employed.

With regard to the staff there are 7 men and 12 women employed ; of the total number eight have been here more than five years, while only 3 count less than one year's service. One male attendant has left for an offence unconnected with the patients.

We have signed the license. The case books are well kept.

KINGSDOWN HOUSE, BOX, WILTS.

19 October 1901.

SINCE our visit on the 4th of May last, 14 patients have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, of whom 5 were recovered, and 3 have died, all from natural causes.

Kingsdown
House, Box,
Wilts.

These changes leave on the books the names of 37 patients, of whom 9 are gentlemen ; and there are in addition 3 ladies who are here as voluntary boarders. One of the boarders is hardly a suitable case to remain here in that status, and we agree with the Visiting Justices, who were here a few days ago, that if she is to remain she ought to be placed under certificates. As her relations refuse to take steps in this behalf, Dr. MacBryan proposes to send the lady home forthwith.

We have seen all the patients ; many of the recent admissions are troublesome cases, all properly detained. In the ladies' lower sitting-room there was much confusion and excitement among the patients, 6 in number, who were there, and we have suggested to Dr. MacBryan the advisability of placing some of them in another room. Only one case manifests any marked mental improvement. The general condition of the patients in regard to dress and personal neatness is satisfactory, and no one made any complaint calling for mention.

Six patients, all ladies, were confined to bed. With these exceptions, the general health is good.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint ; but 6 ladies have been secluded on 272 occasions for a total of 211 hours, and 1 gentleman has been secluded for 5 hours.

Appendix I.
 —
 Kingsdown
 House, Box,
 Wilts.

We found 1 lady in seclusion, and on enquiring into its reason learnt that she has to be thus treated for a short period during meal time, as she grabs at the food of the other patients.

The house is in very good order; the rooms warm and comfortably furnished.

Since our visit gas has been laid on throughout the house; the work has been well carried out, and replacing as it does the system of lighting by oil lamps, it may be regarded as a decided improvement. We learn that the new boring has resulted in finding abundant water at a depth of 120 feet, and steps are being taken to lay the water on to the house.

The staff for day duty consists of 3 attendants and 8 nurses in addition to 2 maids, who now relieve the nurses of housework. On each side a night attendant is on duty.

We have signed the licence. With one or two exceptions among the older cases, the case-books are well kept.

LAVERSTOCK HOUSE, SALISBURY.

11 November 1901.

Laverstock
 House,
 Salisbury.

WE find this house, which we have to-day visited for the second time this year, maintained in good order throughout. The smoke-door, to ensure a better exit in the case of fire, has been placed on the ladies' side as suggested at our last visit, and some of the looped pipes of w.c.'s have been cased or otherwise protected; but the work has not been carried sufficiently high to enclose the supply pipe to the cistern. This matter Dr. Manning has promised to have attended to, and also the substitution, where required, of metal cylinders to the oil lamps in the place of glass and porcelain ones.

There are on the books the names of 25 gentlemen and 21 ladies as patients, and there are 2 ladies and 1 gentleman who are here as voluntary boarders.

One of the gentlemen was out walking, and another is away on trial. The others we have seen; all of them appear to be properly cared for and to be comfortable.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

We had private interviews with 3 gentlemen, whose names are given in the Patients' Book.

MARSDEN HALL, NELSON, LANCASHIRE.

15 July 1901.

Marsden Hall,
 Nelson,
 Lancashire.

SINCE our last visit to this House two gentlemen and one lady have been admitted, and one lady has been discharged. These changes leave on the books the names of ten patients of each sex, all of whom we have to-day seen and conversed with. No complaints were made to us by the patients, who were contented and in good bodily health. They were also neatly dressed, and appeared to be well cared for. The House was clean and in good order.

MIDDLETON HALL, MIDDLETON ST. GEORGE, CO. DURHAM. Appendix I.

24 July 1901.

WE find here 8 male and 13 female patients, and a gentleman residing as a voluntary boarder. He, however, cannot properly be retained as such, and he should be certified and placed under reception order.

Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George, Co. Durham.

Since our visit in February last 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted here, and two gentlemen and one lady have been discharged, the latter on recovery. Two of the lady patients are certainly better; most of the patients are rather chronic cases. A lady is in bed, being weak, and having to be artificially fed, but generally the patients are in good health.

We find the house in very good order, affording excellent accommodation for patients of each sex.

The staff of attendants includes four of each sex, there being at present a vacancy among the men.

The current licence has been produced to, and signed by, us.

MOAT HOUSE, TAMWORTH.

1 November 1901.

THERE is no change among the patients since our last visit. We have seen the 8 ladies whose names are on the books. They all appeared to be comfortable and properly attended to. The house is in excellent order. There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

Moat House, Tamworth.

We have signed the license.

NORTHWOODS HOUSE, WINTERBOURNE, BRISTOL.

20 October 1901.

SINCE the last visit paid by members of our Board, 3 patients have been admitted and the same number have been discharged, of whom 2 had recovered and a gentleman has died of mania and exhaustion.

Northwoods House, Winterbourne, Bristol.

There are to-day on the books the names of 21 gentlemen and 12 ladies as certified patients, all of whom we have seen, as well as the lady who is residing as a voluntary boarder.

We cannot report anyone whose mental condition promises early discharge. The cases recently admitted are proper cases for care and treatment. One of the recent admissions, a gentleman, was struck by an attendant on the 14th inst. The attendant was promptly dismissed, and the facts have been laid before our Board. The patient, who bears no trace of the injury, has no recollection of the occurrence, and did not complain of any ill-treatment here.

The general health is good. No patient to-day is confined to bed.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint.

Two ladies have been secluded on six occasions for $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The house is maintained in good order.

The smoke door has been placed, as suggested in our last visit, at the head of the stairs on the ladies' side; but the looped w.c. pipe has been in part only covered in.

The staff for day duty on the male side consists of 7 attendants, and the ladies have the service of 6 nurses. On each side there is a night watch.

The case-books are properly kept.

Appendix I.

OVERDALE, WHITEFIELD.

15 July 1901.

Overdale,
Whitefield.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 6 gentlemen and 4 ladies. All these we have seen, and can report that they were in good bodily health and in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness.

Since our last visit 7 patients have been admitted, two discharged, one having recovered, and one has died from natural causes.

We found the house clean and in good order.

PERITEAU HOUSE, WINCHELSEA.

12 November 1901.

Periteau
House,
Winchelsea.

THE certified patients here to-day are the same three ladies whom we saw at our last visit. A lady has since then been admitted as a voluntary boarder, but she and the lady who was there in a similar character have left. The discharge of the former has, in error, been noted in the Register of Discharges of patients. One of the patients is out walking and has not been seen by us, but we are informed that she is somewhat improved. She is, however, mechanically restrained each night as before. Neither of the other two patients show any mental improvement ; one is to-day in bed, but not seriously ill. We learn that a new patient is expected to arrive this afternoon. The house is in very good order and a strong staff of nurses, who are in fact ladies' companions, is maintained. We have signed the current license.

THE PLESAUNCE, HEWORTH, YORK.

23 July 1901.

The Plesaunce,
Heworth,
York.

SINCE our last visit on 8th February three ladies have been admitted here, one has been discharged, recovered, and one has died. There remain on the books 21 patients, two of whom are on trial, and the rest we have seen. No one is, we think, well enough for discharge or trial ; all seem to be in good health. We have found most of the ladies out of doors enjoying the pleasant garden.

The house is in excellent order. The large new sitting-room and one or two other rooms have been freshly papered, and all the rooms are very clean and comfortable.

For the care of the patients there are four day nurses and one for night duty, and Miss Swanson acts as matron and exercises a general control and supervision.

PLYMPTON HOUSE, PLYMPTON.

Appendix I.

14 October 1901.

SINCE our visit of the 9th of May 9 patients have been admitted, one has been transferred to other care, and 4 have left on recovery, of whom 2 were cases admitted since the last visit. The numbers on the books to-day are 13 gentlemen and 20 ladies, all of whom we have seen.

One of the recent male admissions manifests some mental improvement, but with this exception no one promises an early discharge.

The general health of the patients is good, and the patients were in a satisfactory condition in respect to personal neatness.

There is no record of the use of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

The external iron staircase is now fixed; we have suggested that the nurses should be frequently instructed in their use.

Much has been recently done in the decoration and furnishing of the day-rooms, which now afford comfortable accommodation, and the bedding was in proper order.

Nothing has been done towards lowering the walls of the male airing-court. The case-books are well kept.

We have signed the licence.

REDLANDS, TONBRIDGE.

7 November 1901.

SEVERAL improvements have been carried out here since we visited the house in May last. The escape door in the gentlemen's house has been formed. The large room on the ground floor is nearly complete, and is now used as a dining-room and for purposes of recreation; but Mr. Harmer is converting the old barn near by into a recreation room, for which purpose it can be made suitable.

In the main building the additional attic rooms for the staff are nearly finished. We have requested Mr. Harmer to fix an iron escape-ladder from the one of these rooms which is most distant from the staircase, to lead down to the existing escape staircase from the floor below. Some other improvements have also been made, and both departments of the house are in good order.

We find 10 male and 8 female certified patients, and 2 voluntary boarders, both of the male sex.

Since our last visit two patients of each sex have been discharged, the gentlemen having recovered; two gentlemen have died, both from natural causes; and two patients of each sex have been admitted.

One lady is very much improved, but does not desire to leave. She is the only patient who seems better. A patient of each sex is to-day in bed, but generally the health is good.

Two gentlemen and one lady have been secluded on 34 occasions for a total of $237\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and a patient of each sex has been restrained on 15 occasions for $21\frac{1}{4}$ hours, chiefly for artificial feeding.

The staff on the male side includes 6 men, and on the female side 6 women.

The patients appear to us to be properly cared for and kindly treated. There is not, however, at present, a night attendant on duty in the gentlemen's house, as we think there should be.

Appendix I.

ST. GEORGE'S RETREAT, BURGESS HILL.

15 November 1901.

St. George's
Retreat, Bur-
gess Hill.

WE have again inspected this licensed house, which is, as usual, in very good order.

We would point out, however, that the ventilation of the earth closets in connexion with the gentlemen's sitting-room is defective, and should be improved by opening some windows in the enclosing walls so as to admit through currents of air.

Since our visit in May, 4 ladies have been discharged, 1 on recovery; 1 lady has died; and a gentleman and 3 ladies have been admitted. These changes leave on the books 14 gentlemen and 51 ladies, 2 of the former and 3 of the latter being absent on leave. Two of the ladies are at the branch house, St. Augustine's, at Brighton. All the patients in residence we have seen, but have not found among them anyone fit for discharge, or, indeed, manifesting any material improvement.

The general bodily health is good, and no one is confined to bed. A lady has been secluded for an hour since our last visit. No one has been mechanically restrained. The community includes 38 sisters, all of whom are engaged in the care of the lady patients. In the gentlemen's division 5 male attendants are employed. Dr. Cones, the medical superintendent, now resides at Brighton, but visits daily or nearly so. There is a resident medical officer in the person of Dr. Hunt.

We have examined the case books, and find them properly kept.

ST. MARY'S HOUSE, WHITCHURCH.

6 November 1901.

St. Mary's
House, Whit-
church.

WE have to-day seen the lady who remains the only patient on the books of this house.

She is in good bodily health, but her mental condition remains unchanged. Her rooms were in good order.

SHAFTESBURY HOUSE, FORMBY.

20 July 1901.

Shaftesbury
House,
Formby.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 18 gentlemen and 20 ladies, all of whom we have seen. The patients were in a satisfactory state as regards personal neatness, and were also contented. The general health was good, only two patients being confined to bed. Since our last visit, on the 11th February last, 14 patients have been admitted and 11 have been discharged, 3 having recovered. There has been no employment of mechanical restraint, but 4 patients have been secluded on 14 occasions for a total of 157 hours.

The house continues to be maintained in fair order.

SPRINGFIELD HOUSE, BEDFORD.

Appendix

19 October 1901.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 18 gentlemen and 27 ladies, all of whom we have seen with the exception of one lady, who was out walking. We found all the patients neatly dressed, and in a generally satisfactory personal condition. The health of the patients was very good, no one being confined to bed.

Springfield
House, Bed-
ford.

Since our last visit, 5 ladies have been admitted, of whom 1 and another lady have been discharged, and 1 lady has died from natural causes. To the recently admitted cases we have paid special attention, and can report that they are all at present properly detained, but we think that the case of one lady should be carefully watched. One lady manifested mental improvement.

There has been no employment of mechanical restraint or seclusion.

About 4 patients have carriage exercise every day. The staff consists of 6 attendants on the male side, and the matron and 9 nurses on the female side. The house continues to be maintained in very good order, and we noticed with satisfaction that the ventilation of the back dormitory on the female side has been improved by opening two panes in the second window.

STRETTON HOUSE, CHURCH STRETTON.

7 November 1901.

WE have to-day paid a second visit of inspection to this house. Apart from the ground floor sitting-rooms for the second-class gentlemen, which need brightening up, and a more liberal supply of books and small open bookcases, the house is in good order.

Stretton
House, Church
Stretton.

The patients were in general contented, and appeared to be comfortable.

The alternative exit from the bath-room is regularly tested, and a key to open the trap-door is hung in the room in accordance with the suggestion made at our previous visit.

A regular service is now provided every Sunday in the house, and is attended on an average by 25 patients, some of whom also go to the services in the parish church.

A party spent a fortnight in the summer at Penmænawr.

The changes among the patients since the visit of the 19th of March comprise the admissions of 6, the discharges of the same number, and the deaths, both from natural causes, of two.

There are to-day on the books the names of 27 patients and 3 voluntary boarders. Four patients and one of the boarders (whose leave to reside has expired) were out for the morning; the rest we have seen.

One patient only manifests any marked mental improvement. According to the records one gentleman has since the last visit been restrained by jacket for violence on 22 occasions for 315 hours in all; and 2 patients have on 80 occasions been secluded for a total of 555 hours.

We have signed the licence.

Appendix I.

TATTLEBURY HOUSE, GOUDHURST.

14 November 1901.

Tattlebury
House,
Goudhurst.

THE patients here are the same three gentlemen whom we saw at our visit in May last, no change having occurred in the interval. They remain much in the same mental condition, and not one of them is fit for discharge. All appear to enjoy good health. No one has been secluded or mechanically restrained since the last visit. The rooms occupied by the patients are in good order.

TICEHURST HOUSE, TICEHURST.

13 November 1901.

Ticehurst
House, Tice-
hurst.

THE patients on the books of this establishment are 77 in number, 44 being gentlemen and 33 ladies. Twelve are absent on leave at West Cliffe, where we shall presently see them, and 6 are on leave elsewhere; one of these we have seen, as well as all the other patients in residence.

Since our visit on May 16, 7 patients have been discharged or removed, two on recovery, a lady has died, and 2 gentlemen and 3 ladies have been admitted. The lady died from syncope.

We have observed slight improvement in a few of the patients, but no one is, in our opinion, yet fit for discharge. The general bodily health is good, and we have not found any one confined to bed.

No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since our visit in May.

The patients generally appear to be quite contented, though some appeals for discharge were made to us. No complaint of improper treatment of any sort reached us.

The main building and detached houses are all in excellent order. The new addition to The Highlands is nearly complete and contains very good and pleasant rooms. It will soon be quite fit for occupation. We were pleased to learn that acetylene gas has been introduced into The Villas to take the place of oil lamps, which are always a possible source of danger.

We learn that 44 patients usually attend the associated entertainments, and that the chapel, a very pleasing building, is well attended on Sunday. Twenty-nine patients have carriage exercise, and all, with one or two exceptions, walk beyond the grounds, some having parole.

There are 87 attendants, 40 males and 47 females, for the care of the patients; 27 of these have been in the service over five years, and 12, chiefly nurses, have not been here a year. There have been several changes since we were last here, 11 attendants, 3 men and 8 women, having left, one of the men having been dismissed.

We have pleasure in mentioning that the case books continue to be very carefully and fully written up.

WEST CLIFFE, ST. LEONARDS.

Appendix I.

13 November 1901.

WE have this evening seen the 9 gentlemen and 3 ladies who are residing here on leave from Ticehurst, and whose names we have inserted in the Patients' book there. They all seem to be in good health and to enjoy their stay here. One of the ladies is at present better, but she suffers from recurrent attacks of excitement. We do not notice improvement in any other of the patients.

The house is in good order as usual, and generally comfortable.

TUE BROOK VILLA, LIVERPOOL.

19 July 1901.

THERE are on the books of this house, which we have visited to-day, the names of 26 gentlemen and 26 ladies. All of these we have seen, and can report that they were in good bodily health, only one patient of each sex being confined to bed. The patients were for the most part contented, except on the score of detention. We think that greater care should be paid to the personal condition of the patients, of whom not a few were both dirty and untidy in dress. Since our last visit 24 patients have been admitted; 16 discharged, 5 having recovered; and 2 have died from natural causes. There has been no employment of either mechanical restraint or seclusion. We found the house in fair order, and we noticed that some re-papering and re-painting had been carried out since our visit on the 7th of February last.

WESTBROOKE HOUSE, ALTON, HANTS.

1 November 1901.

THE changes which have occurred here since our visit in April have been the discharge of a lady on recovery, the death from natural causes of another, and the admission and subsequent discharge of a gentleman. There are now on the books and in residence 4 male and 7 female patients, all of whom we have seen. No patient is fit for discharge, or indeed manifesting much mental improvement. All seem to be in good or fair bodily health, and no one is confined to bed. No patient has been secluded or mechanically restrained since our last visit. As regards dress and personal neatness, the condition of the patients is to be much commended.

We have inspected the house very fully and find it to be maintained in excellent order, the patients' rooms bright and comfortable.

The staff of attendants seems to be quite adequate, and we are glad to learn that the duration of their service is very considerable, changes among them being few.

Appendix I.

WEST MALLING PLACE, KENT.

7 November 1901.

West Malling
Place, Kent.

WE have again visited this house, our inspection of which enables us to say that it is maintained in good order.

We have seen all the patients except one lady, and the voluntary boarders (of whom there are four on the books, all males) except one. The lady and also the boarder are out walking.

No patient among the present number manifests much mental improvement. A lady is in bed, and apparently moribund, but all the other patients seem to be in good or fair health.

Since our visit here in May last, 12 patients have been discharged, 7 of them having recovered, and 2 male and 5 female patients have been admitted, but 2 of the latter were merely technically discharged and re-admitted on fresh reception orders.

There are now on the books 6 male and 20 female patients under reception order, and the four boarders already mentioned.

No mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit, and there has been only one case of seclusion, that of a lady for one hour.

We find the patients in a satisfactory condition as regards dress and personal neatness, and they appear generally to be contented, though two or three of the ladies express a desire for a change. We do not, however, feel disposed to recommend this in any case.

The staff at present comprises 4 men and 7 women.

WITHAM ASYLUM, WITHAM, ESSEX.

16 October 1901.

Witham
Asylum,
Witham,
Essex.

THERE are to-day on the books of this house the names of 6 gentlemen and 7 ladies, all of whom we have seen and found in a satisfactory condition as regards personal neatness. No complaints were made to us by the patients, who were contented and quiet. The health of the patients was good, with the exception of one gentleman, who is suffering from an affection of the throat. No patient was in bed. There has been no change among the patients since our last visit. There has been no employment of seclusion, but one lady has been mechanically restrained on one occasion for two hours. The staff consists of two male attendants, a matron, and two nurses. The medical records are properly kept. The house, all parts of which we have inspected, continues to be maintained in very good order.

WYE HOUSE, BUXTON.

13 July 1901.

Wye House,
Buxton.

THE patients from the former licensed house of this name were on 23rd May removed to this house, of late known as "Corbar House," the licence having been duly transferred. We have fully inspected this house and find that all the requirements of our Board have been complied with, and that the house has been suitably furnished, much

new furniture having been provided, and the accommodation for the patients which the house affords is very good and a marked improvement on that of the old house. The licence includes the same number of patients as before, but subject to the condition that not more than 17 of each sex shall be received until the requisite further accommodation shall have been provided to the satisfaction of our Board and of the Court of Quarter Session.

Appendix I.
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Wye House,
Buxton.

There are at present on the books 15 male and 13 female patients. Since our visit on 23rd February last 2 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been discharged, one of the former and two of the latter having recovered ; a male patient has died, and a patient of each sex has been admitted ; only one of the latter, a gentleman, remains, and he is properly detained.

We have seen all the patients, but do not find any manifesting material improvement ; all appear to be in good bodily health and to be pleased with the change to this house.

We find the staff includes—for the male side a head attendant, 7 day and 1 night attendants, and a house porter ; and for the ladies' side a matron and 4 day and 1 night attendants. There are in addition, for the domestic service of each division, two housemaids.

We have examined and signed the current licence.

Appendix K.

Appendix K.

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

19 March 1901.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

ON the 11th instant we paid our annual visit to the Darenth Asylum of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and as the result of a complete inspection, are able to give a generally very favourable report of its condition and management.

The practical fusion of the adult and children's departments under one Superintendent is becoming an accomplished fact, and already bearing fruit in increasing unity of administration.

When the 150 educable children who are to be received into Rochester House, Ealing, have been removed, the process will go on more rapidly, and the result should be apparent in greater ease of administration, and some increase of economy by enabling the Asylum to dispense with duplicate offices and officers.

The removal of improvable children, however, while it will aid in this desirable result, and perhaps enable the present increased industrial occupation to be still further developed, may be followed by the substitution for them of a more helpless class who will further tax the nursing resources of the Asylum.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on the 27th of April 1900, there have been the following changes among the patients :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admissions - - - - -	70	66	136
Discharges - - - - -	15	16	31
Deaths - - - - -	29	30	59

These changes have left resident 1,073 males and 916 females, a total of 1,989 patients.

As the total accommodation is for 1,994, there are therefore at present five vacancies only. The maintenance charge is 10s. 6d. a week.

The large proportion of 33 per cent. of the patients are epileptics, and there are 9 general paralytics among them.

All these patients are under constant day and night supervision.

Sixteen per cent. wetted their beds or bedding on the night preceding our visit.

This is a large but not an undue percentage, when regard is had to the nature of the cases and the youth of so many of them.

Thirty-seven per cent. attend the chapel services on Sunday, and this proportion it is believed would be materially increased if the accommodation in the chapel were more adequate to the demands upon it.

Special Roman Catholic and Jewish services are provided for the patients of those faiths. The associated entertainments attract 32 per cent., while weekly exercise and change is given to about 20 per cent. beyond the estate, and daily walks to 66 per cent. within it, but outside the airing courts, to which only 5 per cent. are confined for excitement or objectionable habits.

Employment is found for 26 per cent., and we saw many of them during our visit usefully and healthily occupied in various handicrafts.

Only three accidents of at all a serious nature have occurred since the last visit. They were all caused by falls, and resulted in fractures of bones.

There has been no inquest.

There have, however, been, as might be expected where there are so many juvenile inmates, a good many cases of infectious disease, namely: 35 of German measles, 15 of scarlet fever, and 4 of chicken-pox, but no death resulted from any of these disorders.

The deaths were altogether due to natural and ordinary causes, phthisis accounting for 17 per cent. of them.

Post-mortem examinations were made in the very creditable proportion of 88 per cent. and bedsores existed in 8 per cent. of the deaths.

Only one patient was so suffering when we visited the wards, where we saw 53 patients in bed.

This and other evidences which we saw, assured us that the nursing of the very large proportion of feeble and helpless persons in this Asylum is creditable to those who have the charge of them.

We report with satisfaction that there has been no resort to mechanical restraint or seclusion.

A superior officer is said to be invariably present at the bathing of the patients, a matter to which we attach great importance.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 74 of the former and 127 of the latter—17 and 32 of each sex respectively being engaged in night duty. The male day attendants are in the proportion of one to every $18\frac{4}{5}$ patients, and the women of one to every $9\frac{2}{3}$. This discrepancy may to some extent explain the difference in records of service of the two sexes, 42 per cent. of the former and only 21 per cent. of the latter having served less than a year.

In this connexion we may mention that while there is a nurses' block for the children's, but none for the adult Asylum, there is no provision of this kind at all for the men, a defect which is in urgent need of rectification. A sitting room has, however, been recently provided for the male attendants.

The scullery attached to the nurses' mess-room is very inadequate for its purpose.

We saw all the patients, except two who were in the fever hospital suffering from scarlet fever, and were generally satisfied with their dress and personal neatness. What we saw left no doubt in our minds that they are well cared for and kindly treated. Many were busily employed in the workshops and elsewhere, and many were exercising in the airing grounds, which are being asphalted and laid out ornamentally. This process needs to be applied at once to that which is attached to ward 21.

Appendix K.
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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Darenth.

The day-rooms were in excellent order, well supplied with objects of interest, and bright, cheerful, and comfortable. The dormitories were in the same condition, and beds and bedding clean and well cared for. The practice, however, of making up the beds on the male side with no blanket between the sheet and the waterproof is both unusual, and, we think, undesirable. The process of dry-rubbing the floors is being gradually extended throughout the Asylum, and many floors, which were worn, have been altogether replaced by new ones ; much, however, still remains to be done. The atmosphere of all the rooms was quite sweet, and the temperature comfortable.

We saw a good dinner of roast mutton and vegetables served to the patients, who evidently appreciated it.

We understand that it is proposed to re-organize and extend the laundry, which we hope will then include a steam calender. The w.c.'s are to be improved, and it would be well if provision were made for the separate treatment of cases of phthisis where the danger of infecting others would be less serious than at present, and, as occasion offers, for the lowering of the inconveniently high baths, and the extension of telephonic communication throughout the Asylums.

The medical staff remains of the same numerical strength, Dr. Taylor having the services of four assistant medical officers.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

9 May 1901.

Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Leavesden.

WE paid the customary annual visit of inspection to the Leavesden Asylum on the 29th ult., and are pleased to be able to report favourably upon the state of the institution and its inmates. We saw all those who were in residence, and gave them opportunity to speak to us. Beyond a few appeals for discharge we received no complaints. The general demeanour of the patients was orderly, their clothing tidy and neat.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on 7th June of last year there has been a considerable reduction in the number of beds. On that date there were 1,946 patients on the books ; this year on 29th April there were 1,768. This reduction cannot but be beneficial by affording more space per patient in the dormitories and wards, and thus conducing to more healthful conditions. No fresh cases were admitted between 8th June 1900 and 28th February 1901 ; the changes since 7th June 1900 being as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - -	27	9	36
Discharged or removed - -	17	11	28
Of whom had recovered - -	2	1	3
Died - - - -	77	108	185

At our visit there were in the Asylum 816 males and 952 females, numbers which are within 12 (2 male, 10 female) of the present

estimated accommodation. The lower recovery rate, 2·8 per cent. on admissions, and the higher death-rate, 16·2 per cent. on average numbers resident in 1900, as compared with the previous year, are doubtless in the main attributable to the marked decrease in the total numbers admitted.

The number of epileptics at present in the wards is 376, or 21·2 per cent. of the total inmates. There are only 15 subjects of general paralysis, 3 of whom are females. On the night preceding our visit 2·7 per cent. of the patients were reported to have wetted their beds or bedding. By an increase of the staff and re-arrangement of duties all the patients in the Asylum now sleep under continuous night supervision.

Another new and commendable departure is the setting apart certain wards on each side of the building for the reception of patients who are subjects of tuberculosis, and in these wards very considerable reductions have been made in the numbers previously assigned to them. Thus, in the infirmary blocks, in each of the four wards devoted to the reception of these patients, there are now only 39 instead of 64 beds, whilst in the large day-rooms XI. (female) and XII. (male), where incipient cases of phthisis are segregated, the numbers inhabiting them have been reduced from 150 and 112 respectively to 120 and 86, with a corresponding diminution in the beds of the dormitories belonging to them. The airing courts in connection with these wards are being enlarged and shelters are to be erected. These provisions for the better treatment of tuberculosis, which is responsible for a large proportion of the deaths in the Asylum, are also supplemented by measures of prevention, the disease being shown by Dr. Elkins (in a valuable report which he furnished to us) to have been acquired in the Asylum by a large number of those who died from its effects after the age of sixty. These measures include the periodical testing of herds at the farm, the slaughter of animals that react to tuberculin, and the restriction of purchase of cattle to those who have passed the test applied by the veterinary surgeon. The possible means whereby cows subsequently became infected and the steps to be taken to prevent this are matters that are at present receiving consideration. The necessity for such precautions is shown in the fact that 73, or 39·4 per cent., of the 185 deaths occurring at the Asylum since the last visit, were attributable to tuberculosis, mostly of the pulmonary type (phthisis). We have dwelt on this subject because we think credit is due to the thorough manner in which it is being treated, and we trust that the result will be a steady diminution in the number of cases of this disease.

Of the more strictly zymotic class of diseases we learn that during the past year there have been 7 cases of erysipelas and 4 of enteric fever. Two of the latter were female patients, both of whom died; two nurses were also attacked and recovered. There have been 49 cases of diarrhoea, including 5 fatal cases of enteritis, and 4 cases of ulcerative colitis—all fatal. It may be recalled that in 1899 the institution suffered severely from an outbreak of enteric fever, as well as enteritis and pneumonia; and the water supply was found on investigation to be dangerously polluted. The sub-committee, after considering the question of an alternative supply, the expense of which would have been considerable, have on expert advice decided to take steps to purify the well-water. With this object there is being erected a steriliser, which is guaranteed to both sterilise and soften the water for use in the asylum.

(Appendix K.
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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Leavésden.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 167 cases, or the commendable proportion of 90 per cent. of the deaths. Bedsores, most of which we are informed were extremely trifling, existed at death in 27 instances.

One inquest has been held since the last visit. It was the case of a woman who died from injuries sustained by an accidental fall under circumstances which were fully reported to our Board at the time. There have been no serious but non-fatal accidents.

There has been no resort to seclusion or mechanical restraint, and on the day of our visit no patient was wearing a strong dress. From the statistics supplied to us we find that about 50 per cent. of the patients usually attend the Sunday services in the chapel. There are 131 members of the Roman Catholic faith, for whom a weekly service is provided, whilst 30 patients attend a Hebrew service once a month. Thirty-four per cent. usually attend the associated entertainments, and about 20 per cent. the weekly dances. Only female working patients walk out beyond the asylum estate, and these form a proportion of 12·6 per cent. of the total number of female patients. The walks around the estate, which have been lately extended and improved, are daily utilised by 48 per cent. of the whole number of patients, only 8 per cent. being altogether confined for exercise to the airing courts. Of the men 44·8 per cent. and of the women 39 per cent. are usefully employed. Patients of both sexes work in the laundry, namely 17 men and 36 women. The laundry-maids' quarters have been enlarged, and plans have been prepared for thorough remodelling of the laundry. Twenty-five male patients are employed in the kitchen. We observed a new milk-steriliser there; we also noticed with approval in the bakehouse that kneading is done by machinery.

The dietary is liberal, a second vegetable is provided twice a week, and the dinner on the day of our visit gave a choice of meats, the joints being roast and boiled pork and beef. The special diets of fish and of pudding were excellent.

The staff of attendants is now relatively larger than it was, the numbers employed on day duty giving a proportion of 1 to 16 on the male side, and very nearly that proportion on the female. On each division about 36 per cent. have had less than one year's service, whilst of the male attendants 17, or 25·7 per cent., and of the female 15, or 19·2 per cent. have been in the service of the Asylum over five years. There have been 4 changes among the charge attendants since the last visit, and 7 attendants in all have been discharged for misconduct. The course of instruction and training in the Asylum is now recognised as qualifying for the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association.

In addition to improvements and alterations already noticed we are glad to learn that it is proposed to construct a recreation room for the male attendants, to build a nurses' home, an isolation hospital, and a new post-mortem room and mortuary. It is also proposed to build some cottages for attendants. The drainage system of the Asylum is being to some extent re-modelled, whilst thorough cleansing and re-painting of the whole building is now in progress, improvements being made in the heating and lighting of the corridors. In fine, there is every indication of an endeavour to improve the Asylum in the interest of the health and comfort of its inmates.

The medical case-books and other records are well kept.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

Appendix K.

10 June 1901.

On the 4th inst. we made a careful inspection of all parts of the Metropolitan District Asylum at Caterham, and are pleased to be able to report that it continues to be maintained in very good order.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

The wards and dormitories were bright and clean, and the former, especially on the female side, well supplied with birds and other objects calculated to interest and amuse the inmates. Some of the rooms, on the male side particularly, we thought overcrowded. The beds and bedding were in excellent order. We were glad to learn that the deficiency of w.c. accommodation, to which attention was drawn by our Colleagues, is to be met by extending the closets on the ground floor. We hope advantage will be taken of the opportunity to abolish the existing urinals, some of which we found smelling offensively, and some of the floors were very wet.

Since the last visit, much painting and general renovation have been undertaken; hot water radiators have been provided for warming the corridors; two large hot-plates have been fixed in the kitchen to improve the serving of the patients' dinners; eight very good shelters have been erected in the airing courts; the exits, for use in case of fire, at the detached blocks have been improved; a steam fire-engine has been purchased, but not yet delivered; and, to meet the deficiency of seats in the male wards, 450 additional chairs are on order.

The improvements in contemplation comprise alterations and additions to the laundry, which will allow of the more effectual separation of the sexes; the provision of fresh sleeping accommodation for the laundry staff, and the extension of the tar paving of the paths of the female airing courts.

In the interval between the visit of our Colleagues on the 5th of February last year, 133 patients were admitted, 30 discharged or removed, of whom 12 had recovered and 163 died. These changes left on the books the names of 1,931 patients, 888 males and 1,043 females, all of whom we saw. We found them orderly, satisfactory as regards their personal condition and dress, and generally in good health, most of those in bed being there for debility or the feebleness of old age. Thirty-four patients, who are destructive to their clothing, were wearing strong dresses, which are now made of much less obtrusive and more suitable material than formerly. Some of the more sensible patients complained, and we think with some reason, of the monotony and roughness of their food; we are glad, therefore, to know that the board of management are considering the desirability of making certain changes in the dietary which would give greater variety. The dinner which we saw served consisted of meat pie. It was savoury and the crust good, but the meat was very hard and coarse.

Of the total number of patients 0·7 per cent. are general paralytics, and 14·2 per cent. epileptics. All the latter class are under continuous supervision at night.

The percentage of recoveries on admission in 1900 was 13·7, and of deaths on the average number resident 6·8.

No inquest was held during the period under review.

Of the 163 deaths, 4·9 per cent. were due to general paralysis and 9·8 per cent. to phthisis. Four patients died of colitis, which appears to have been the only zymotic disease that occurred. In 120 instances,

Appendix K.
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

or 74 per cent., the cause of death was verified by post-mortem examinations ; this, we are pleased to note, is a marked improvement on the previous return. Bedsores existed on 6, or only 3·6 per cent., of the bodies at death. Only 1 patient was suffering from this complication at the time of our inspection, and she had been bedridden for years and was very emaciated.

Serious injuries, all resulting in fractures of bones, were sustained by 10 patients. Except in two instances, in which the injuries originated in quarrels with fellow patients, all were occasioned accidentally.

From our inquiries we learn that 44 per cent. of the patients of both sexes are employed in useful work ; that from 15 to 18 per cent. attend the Chapel services, and that, for the 159 patients professing the Roman Catholic Faith, the priest conducts a service every Sunday afternoon, and celebrates Mass once a month. Twenty-six per cent. of the patients are usually present at the associated entertainments ; 16 per cent. walk out weekly beyond the Asylum estate, and about 7 per cent. are taken daily beyond the airing courts. On the night preceding our visit 8 per cent. were reported as having wetted their beds or bedding.

No one has been mechanically restrained, and only 7 patients have been secluded in the aggregate for $50\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

In the medical journal 312 patients were reported as under medical treatment. We think that all bruises and other minor injuries should be entered in the column provided in that book for the purpose ; this does not seem to be the practice now.

We are glad to know that a superior officer is always present at the general bathing.

Additional guards are needed to some of the machinery in the laundry to prevent the risk of injury to patients and laundry-maids.

The staff has been augmented, and gives now for day duty about 1 attendant to 17 patients in each division. For night duty there are 7 male attendants and 11 nurses.

Including the additional appointments, and those who have been only temporarily engaged to fill the place of men called up to serve with the colours, 23 per cent. of the male attendants and 33 per cent. of the nurses have been in the Asylum less than a year, but 42 per cent. of the men and 27 per cent. of the nurses can count over five years' service.

Dr. Elliott, the medical superintendent, who has for 21 years discharged his duties with credit, is about to retire upon a pension. He is to be succeeded by Dr. Campbell, the senior assistant medical officer, who has been connected with the Asylum for 18 years.

Appendix L.

Appendix L.

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in England and Wales, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors, and Medical Visitors, of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1902.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Near Hitchin - - -	S. E. de Lisle, L.R.C.P. -	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading C.B., Newbury B., and New Windsor B.	Moulsford, Wallingford - -	J. W. A. Murdoch, M.B. -	J. T. Morland, 30, The Forbury, Reading.
Bucks - - -	Stone, Aylesbury - - -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S. -	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambs., Cambridge B., and Isle of Ely	Fulbourn, Cambridge - - -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S. -	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen - - -	E. Goodall, M.D. -	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester C., Birkenhead C.B., and Stockport (part) C.B.	Upton, Chester - - -	A. Lawrence, M.D. -	A. Hornby, The Asylum.
"	Parkside, Macclesfield - - -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B. -	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall - - -	Bodmin - - -	H. A. Layton, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	Carlisle - - -	W. F. Farquharson, M.D. -	C. W. A. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth C.	Denbigh - - -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S. -	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby C. - - -	Mickleover, Derby - - -	R. J. Legge, M.D. -	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon and Devonport C.B. - - -	Exminster - - -	A. N. Davis, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	H. Michelmore, The Castle, Exeter.
Dorset - - -	Dorchester - - -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D. -	H. Till, 5, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham C., Gateshead C.B., and South Shields C.B.	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill - -	W. St. J. Skeen, M.B. -	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex, West Ham C.B., and Colchester B.	Brentwood - - -	G. Amsden, M.B. -	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan, Cardiff C.B., and Swansea C.B.	Bridgend - - -	H. T. Pringle, M.D. -	W. E. R. Allen, Glamorgan County Council Offices, Cardiff.
Gloucester C. and Gloucester C.B. -	Gloucester - - -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S. -	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants - - -	Knowle, Fareham - - -	T. B. Worthington, M.D. -	J. R. Wyatt, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) - - -	Burghill, Hereford - - -	C. S. Morrison, L.R.C.P. Ed. -	H. E. Morgan, The Asylum.
Herts - - -	Hill End, St. Albans - - -	A. N. Boycott, M.D. -	C. E. Longmore, Clerk of the Peace, Hertford.

Kent and Gravesend B.	-	-	-	F. P. Davies, M.D.	-	-	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
"	"	"	-	G. C. FitzGerald, M.D.	-	-	Henry Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster C., all the County Boroughs, and Stockport (part) C.B.	-	-	-	D. M. Cassidy, M.D. Montr., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed.	-	-	Allan Sewart, North-road, Lancaster.
"	"	"	-	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	-	-	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
"	"	"	-	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	-	-	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
"	"	"	-	J. F. Gemmel, M.B.	-	-	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
"	"	"	-	A. Simpson, M.D.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Leicester C. and Rutland	-	-	-	R. C. Stewart, M.R.C.S.	-	-	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln (Lindsay, Holland, Grimsby C.B., and Lincoln City).	-	-	-	G. P. Torney, L.R.C.P., I.	-	-	W. T. Page, jun., Lincoln.
" (Kesteven)	-	-	-	J. A. Ewan, M.D.	-	-	T. H. Holdich, Sleaford.
London C.	-	-	-	D. J. Jones, M.D.	-	-	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 6, Waterloo-place, S.W.
"	-	-	-	T. E. K. Stansfield, M.B.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	R. Jones, M.D.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	R. R. Alexander, M.D.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	F. Bryan, M.B.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	W. I. Donaldson, M.D.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	-	J. Cartledge, St. Leonards, East Sheen, S.W.
Monmouth	-	-	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	-	P. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton C.	-	-	-	W. Harding, M.D.	-	-	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	-	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	-	Henry Irwin, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Notts C.	-	-	-	A. M. Jackson M.D.	-	-	J. F. Gell, The Asylum.
Oxford C. and Oxford City	-	-	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury B., Bridgnorth, and Wenlock B.	-	-	-	D. F. Rambaut, M.D.	-	-	W. Baxter, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath C.B.	-	-	-	C. F. Laing, M.B.	-	-	John Coates, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	H. T. S. Aveline, L.R.C.P.	-	-	Isaac Lodge, The Asylum.
Stafford C. and Newcastle-under-Lyme C.B.	-	-	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	-	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	W. F. Menzies, M.D.	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Suffolk	-	-	-	J. R. Whitwell, M.B.	-	-	A. T. Cobbold, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey and Guildford B.	-	-	-	James E. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	-	M. E. Reed, County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.
Sussex (East) and Brighton C.B.	-	-	-	E. B. C. Walker, M.D.	-	-	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
(West)	-	-	-	Harold A. Kidd, L.R.C.P.	-	-	E. H. Blaker, West Pallant, Chichester.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Warwick C., Coventry C.B., and War- wick B.	Hatton, Warwick - -	Alfred Miller, M.B. - -	R. C. Heath, 1, New-street, Warwick.
Wight, Isle of - -	Whitecroft, Newport - -	Harold Shaw, M.B. - -	J. H. Green, The Asylum, Newport, I.W.
Wilts - -	Devizes - -	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S. - -	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester C., Dudley C.B., and Wor- cester C.B.	Powick, Worcester - -	G. M. P. Braine-Hartnell, L.R.C.P. - -	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding - -	Clifton, York - -	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S. - -	Robert Holtby, York.
W. Riding, and Bradford, Hali- fax, Huddersfield, Leeds and Sheffield C.B.	Menston, Leeds - -	J. G. McDowall, M.D. - -	Trevor Edwards, Wakefield.
” ” and Doncaster B	Wadsley, Sheffield - -	W. S. Kay, M.D. - -	Messrs. Dixon & Horne, County Hall, Wakefield.
” ” - -	Wakefield - -	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P. - -	- ditto - - ditto.
” E. Riding - -	Beverley - -	M. D. Macleod, M.B. - -	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGH.			
Birmingham - -	Winson Green, Birmingham - -	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S. - -	W. Hutton, Council House, Birmingham.
” - -	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove - -	A. C. Suffern, M.D. - -	- ditto - - ditto.
Bristol - -	Fishponds, Bristol - -	H. A. Benham, M.D. - -	Edmund J. Taylor, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby - -	Rowditch, Derby - -	S. R. Macphail, M.D. - -	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter - -	Digbys, Heavitree - -	R. L. Rutherford, M.D. - -	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull - -	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull - -	John Merson, M.D. - -	E. Laverack, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich - -	Ipswich - -	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed. - -	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester - -	Humberstone, Leicester - -	J. E. M. Finch, M.D. - -	James Bell, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of) - -	Stone, Dartford - -	Ernest W. White, M.B. - -	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Middlesbrough - -	Cleveland, Middlesbrough - -	G. Stevens Pope, L.R.C.P. - -	Alfred Sockett, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbro'.
Newcastle-on Tyne - -	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne - -	J. T. Callcott, M.D. - -	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on- Tyne.
Norwich - -	Hellesdon, Norwich - -	Wm. Harris, M.D. - -	G. B. Kennett, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham - -	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham - -	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S. - -	E. T. Ronald, Guildhall, Nottingham.
Plymouth - -	Blackadon, Ivybridge - -	W. H. Bowes, M.D. - -	J. H. Ellis, Town Clerk's Office, Plymouth.
Portsmouth - -	Milton, Portsmouth - -	B. H. Mumby, M.D. - -	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.
Sunderland - -	Ryhope, Sunderland - -	James Middlemass, M.B. - -	F. M. Bowey, Town Hall, Sunderland.
West Ham - -	Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex - -	D. Hunter, M.B. - -	

HOSPITALS.

COUNTY.	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	J. G. Soutar, M.B.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	W. Rawes, M.D.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	James Neil, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	T. B. Hyslop, M.D.
„ - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	W. D. Moore, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - -	Bedford Pierce, M.D.

IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS: Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

Devon - - -	Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross -	E. W. Locke, Superintendent.
Essex - - -	Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Colchester -	J. J. C. Turner, Superintendent; E. J. Tongue, M.R.C.S., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	J. Diggins, Principal and Secretary; A.R. Douglas, L.R.C.P., Resident Medical Officer.
Somerset - - -	Magdalen Hospital School, Coombe Down, Bath.	Miss Jane Quinton, Superintendent.
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	C. Caldecott, M.B.
Warwick - - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, near Birmingham.	H. Williams, Secretary and Superintendent.

MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS:

Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	W. L. Chester, M.B., Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.M. Corps.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	S. T. O'Grady, L.R.C.P.I., Fleet Surgeon, R.N.

CRIMINAL ASYLUM:

Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor Crowthorne.	R. Brayn, L.R.C.P.
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METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		Number of Patients for which Licensed.			TO WHOM LICENSED.
		M. F.		Total.	
		M.	F.		
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :					
Of both Sexes:					
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	-	-	300	R. Burra, and J. K. Will, M.D.
Bow, E.	-	-	-	400	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, M.D. Toronto, M.B.
Camberwell, S.E.	-	-	-	489	Commander W. J. Casberd-Boteler, R.N., and F. H. Edwards, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	-	-	-	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.D.
Peckham, S.E.	-	-	-	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and H. C. Halsted, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :					
(a) Of both Sexes :					
Chiswick	-	-	-	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	-	-	88	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	-	-	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., A. H. Stocker, and F. R. King, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	-	-	*48	H. Stilwell, M.D., J. F. Stilwell, and R. H. Cole, M.D.
Isleworth	-	-	-	45	H. M. Bullock, M.R.C.S., and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	-	-	90	S. G. Turner, L. Karslake, Major D. E. Wood, and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	-	-	-	30	H. O. S. Ellis, Geo. Lavington, H. Dickinson, and W. J. Haslett, M.R.C.S.

(b) Males only:									
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	Flower House	-	-	-	32	-	32	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	Newlands House, Tooting Beck-road	-	-	-	28	-	28	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and H. J. Hind, M.R.C.S.
(c) Females only:									
Clapham Park, S.W.	q.	Clarence Lodge, Clarence Road	-	-	-	-	12	12	Miss F. E. M. Leech.
Finchley, East	-	The Grange	-	-	-	-	8	8	W. H. C. Macartney, L.R.C.P., and Mrs. Macartney.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	-	-	-	19	19	Mrs. M. H. Kelday Lindman.
"	-	Wood End House	-	-	-	-	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss M. G. Thomson.
Hendon N.W.	-	Hendon Grove	-	-	-	-	14	14	Mrs. M. Hicks, F. W. Edridge-Green, M.D., Knethell W. Green, and Mrs. A. E. Green.
Kensington, West, W.	-	Otto House, 47, North End	-	-	-	-	35	35	A. H. Sutherland, Mrs. C. M. A. Sutherland, and Mrs. E. Chapman.
Southall	-	Featherstone Hall	-	-	-	-	10	10	Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
"	q.	Vine Cottage, Norwood Green	-	-	-	-	14	14	Mrs. B. Oliver.
Streatham Hill, S.W.	-	Fenstanton, Christchurch Road	-	-	-	-	30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
III. Receiving Idiots, &c.:									
Of both Sexes:									
Hampton Wick	-	† Normansfield	-	-	-	-	-	†160	R. L. Langdon-Down, M.B., and P. L. Langdon-Down, M.B.

* Not more than 6 at any one time to be of the female sex.

+ Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

† The number of either sex at any one time not to exceed 120.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[p. Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only; *f.* Females only; *q.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Beds [Bedford Borough] <i>f.</i>	Bishopstone House, Bedford	Horace E. Haynes, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. L. M. Haynes.	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford	C. E. Prior, M.D.
Beds -	Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	W. W. Marks, ditto.	E. C. Sharpin, M.R.C.S.
Derby -	Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	22	22	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	A. Shipton, F.R.C.S.
Devon - <i>f.</i>	Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	William Mules, Miss B. M. Mules, and Miss A. S. Mules.	-	8	8	Jas. Beal, Exeter	M. Farrant, M.R.C.S.
" -	Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., Miss A. Aldridge, and Alfred Turner, M.D.	23	21	44	R. B. Johns, Plymouth	R. H. Clay, M.D.
Durham - <i>q.</i>	Dinsdale Park, Darlington	H. W. Kershaw	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington	J. Murphy, M.D.
" -	Middleton Hall, Middleton St. George.	R. H. O. Garbutt and Robert Smith, M.D.	35	30	65	- - - ditto	G. H. Philipson, M.D.
Essex -	Witham	F. C. Payne, L.R.C.P.	-	-	25*	John Cook, Witham	R. F. Symmons, M.R.C.S.
Gloucester -	Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol.	R. Eager, M.D., and W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokes-croft, Bristol.	J. Beddoe, M.D., and J. Edward Shaw, M.B.
" -	Fairford House, Fairford	A. C. King Turner, M.B.	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester	W. R. Cossam, M.D.
Hants -	Westbrooke House, Alton	Mrs. E. E. Warrilow, and J. F. Briscoe, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	H. Barber, The Castle, Winchester.	E. J. L. Leslie, L.R.C.P. Ed.
" - <i>f.</i>	The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight.	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - - ditto	G. H. R. Dabbs, M.D.
Herts - <i>q.f.</i>	Hilfield Lodge, Aldenham	Surgeon-Major E. D. Farnar-Bringhurst, and Mrs. E. Farnar-Bringhurst.	-	13	13	C. E. Longmore, Hertford	E. H. Lipscomb, M.B.
Kent -	Redlands, Hadlow, Tunbridge.	Mrs. Harmer and W. A. Harmer, L.S.A.	20	10	30	J. Brennan, West Malling	T. Joyce, M.D.
" -	Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	Surgeon Colonel J. W. Evans	6	2	8	- - - ditto	- - - ditto.

"	-	West Malling Place, West Malling, Kent.	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam -	18	21	39	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
Lancaster	-	Marsden Hall, Nelson	Mrs. Bennett, Miss M. Bennett, and Miss A. G. Bennett.	15	13	28	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham	J. T. Nichol, F.R.C.S., ED.
"	-	Overdale, Outwood, Whitefield, Manchester.	J. Holmes, M.D., and Mrs. Holmes -	8	8	14†	H. T. Crofton, Manchester	A. Boutflower, M.R.C.S.
"	p.	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	E. H. Beaman, M.R.C.S., and C. T. Street, L.R.C.P.	65	85	150	R. Davies, Warrington -	C. White, M.R.C.S.
"	[Liverpool City].	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	George Duffus, M.B., and John A. Cooke, L.R.C.P.	26	26	52	R. S. Cleaver, 12, Hayman's Green, West Derby, Liverpool.	J. Barr, M.D.
Lancaster	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Liverpool.	Stanley A. Gill, M.D., and Mrs. F.W. Gill	20	20	40	G. H. Eaton, Liverpool -	T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Norfolk [Norwich City].	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	Mrs. C. J. Watson and A. Mottram -	40	55	95	W. R. Cooper, Norwich -	S. H. Long, M.B.
Norfolk	-	The Grove, Old Catton, Norwich.	C. A. P. Osburne, F.R.C.S., Mrs. Osburne, Miss F. R. McLintock, and Miss M. H. McLintock.	1	20	21	W. E. Ripley, Norwich -	H. W. Crosse, M.B.
Shropshire	m.	Stretton House, Church Stretton	C. W. C. Hyslop, Mrs. E. C. Hyslop, Horatio Barnett, M.B., and Mrs. M. E. Barnett.	40	-	40	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.	{ W. H. Packer, M.D. and E. L. Burd, M.D.
"	f.	Grove House, All Stretton	Mrs. McLintock, Miss M. H. McLintock, Miss F. R. McLintock, and J. McClintock, L.R.C.P.	-	40	40	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitechurch.	S. T. Gwynn, M.D., and C. H. Gwynn, M.D.	-	6	6	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	Mrs. A. S. F. Sankey, and E. H. O. Sankey, M.B.	12	18	30	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	Mrs. A. Fox and W. B. Morton, M.D.	50	56	106	Isaac Williams, Bath -	{ R. S. Smith, M.D. and R. Edward Shaw, M.B.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton.	L. A. Weatherly, M.D., and Mrs. G. M. Weatherly.	13	34	44†	- - - ditto - - -	{ F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. and C. Reid, M.B.
Stafford	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	H. G. Peacock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and J. F. G. Pietersen, L.R.C.P. Ed.	11	20	31	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford	- - ditto.
"	f.	Moat House, Tamworth	Edward Hollins - - -	-	16	16	- - ditto - ditto -	- - ditto.
Surrey	f.	Church-street, Epsom	W. C. Daniel, M.D. Heid., M.R.C.S. -	-	14	14	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.	J. E. Barton, M.R.C.S.
"	-	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S. - - -	-	3	3	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
Sussex	-	Ticehurst House	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	47	45	92	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawssett, M.B.
"	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill.	Miss McNern, &c. - - -	15	60	75	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.

* Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

† The total number not to exceed 14.

‡ The total number not to exceed 44.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[p. Houses receiving Paupers—m. Males only ; f. Females only ; g. limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.	MEDICAL VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.		
Sussex - f	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner - - - - -	-	5	5	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	F. Fawssett, M.B.
" [Hastings Borough] q.f.	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Hitch and Miss E. G. Adams -	-	6	6	F. G. Langham, 44A, Robertson-street, Hastings.	A. R. Ticehurst, M.R.C.S.
Warwick -	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, M.R.C.S., John J. Agar, and Miss M. H. Agar.	20	28	48	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	T. W. Thursfield, M.D.
Wilts -	Laverstock House, Salisbury	H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S. - - -	35	35	70	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	C. R. Straton, F.R.C.S. Ed.
" - p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	278	394	672	- - ditto - - ditto -	- - ditto.
" -	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	J. M. T. Reilly, Mrs. Reilly, and J. S. Lush, M.R.C.S.	16	14	30	- - ditto - - ditto -	G. S. A. Waylen, M.R.C.S.
" -	Kingsdown House, Box -	H. C. MacBryan, L.R.C.P. Ed.	10	33	43	- - ditto - - ditto -	W. T. Briscoe, M.D.
York, W.R. q.	Greta Bank, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Kirkby Lonsdale.	Mrs. Mary A. Taylor and Robert C. Haworth.	-	10	10	W. F. L. Horne, Wakefield.	{ F. H. Wood, L.R.C.P. and D. J. M. Bone, M.B.
" [Rotherham Borough] f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	W. C. S. Clapham, M.D. Brussels, M.R.C.P. Ed., and G. E. Mould, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	20	20	H. Hampton Copnall, Rotherham.	A. Robinson, M.D.
York, City f.	The Pleasaunce, Heworth, York.	G. I. Swanson, M.D. - - -	-	22	22	F. J. Munby, York -	R. Turner, M.B.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:							
Essex - f.	* Downside Lodge, Chilton, Bath.	Miss C. I. Page - - - - -	-	7	7	Isaac Williams, Bath	{ F. S. Cowan, M.R.C.S. R. S. Smith, M.D., and J. Edward Sheen, M.B.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

